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Or a General English

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of all words derived from other Languages, viz. Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack,  
Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Brittish, Dutch, Saxon, &c. useful  
for the Adornment of our English Tongue.

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tion, Fortification, Dialling, Surveying, Musick, Perspective, Architecture,  
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A Work very necessary for Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen; or for all  
Persons that would rightly understand what they Discourse, Write, or Read.

Collected and Published by E. P.

L O N D O N,

Printed by W. R. for Obadiah Blagrove at the Bear in St. Pauls Church-yard,  
near the little North Door, 1678.



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Nov. 9, 1908

# NEW WORLD TO WORLD

Original Edition

## DICTIONARY

Containing the proper pronunciations and  
meanings of the words and phrases  
used in the English language.

By J. W. B. [illegible]

Author of the [illegible] of the [illegible]

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Nobilissimo & Illustrissimo PRINCIPI

**D. J A C O B O,**

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MAJESTATI

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A

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CONSILIO, FORTITUDINE & in CAUSAM REGIAM  
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Ornato; Bonarum ARTIUM SCIENTIARUMQUE  
VINDICI & PATRONO NOBILI; Atq; om-  
nibus aliis INCLYTIS VIRTUTIBUS  
INSTRUCTISSIMO VIRO.*

*Hoc suum qualitercunque Elucubratum Opusculum, Summo  
saltem studio & obsequio animi*

D. D. D.

*Humillimus Cultor.*

EDVARDUS PHILIPPUS.



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T O

Her **G R A C E**  
The **DUTCHESS** of  
**GRAFTON,**

Daughter to the Right Honourable  
**HENRY** Earl of **ARLINGTON,**  
Lord *Chamberlain* of His Majesties *Houſhold*; one of  
the Lords of His Majesties *Privy Council*, and  
*Knight* of the moſt Noble *Order* of the *Garter*.

Madam,

**T**HE Honour I have ſometimes to approach your  
Grace, when you are pleas'd to divert your ſelf  
with Books, has made me preſume to Inſcribe your Illu-  
ſtrious Name before this Edition of my Dictionary; a  
Former having ſo ſucceſsfully worn (and This retaining  
ſtill) the Glorious Title of a Prince, ſo nearly related to  
you: Upon this Account it is, (Madam) that as I am  
ſecure he will eſteem it no diminution; ſo I am no leſs af-  
ſur'd of a Protection ſufficient to vindicate, and adorn my  
Endeavour of Cultivating our Native Language, and ren-  
dering it more Copious, Uſeful, and Inſtructive; ſo as other  
Nations ſhall not always boaſt of the Advantages which in  
this Kind they pretend to over us; The Italian, Spaniſh,  
French, and Dutch having Publish'd ſuch Volumes of  
Words to Celebrate their reſpective Tongues, while per-



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The Epistle Dedicatory.

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*haps the English (if seriously consider'd) would be, and little, if at all, Inferiour to them. This, your Grace, who is every day advancing to be Mistress, not only of the politest Languages, but of the brightest Virtues and Perfections to astonishment, will every day evince: Nor ought I herein to be thought guilty of Flattery: Those, Madam, who have the Honour to be about my Lord your Father, (whose whole Family, Person, and Oeconomy, is the Abstract of all, that's truly Generous and Great, mixt with an Humanity and Condescension becoming his Illustrious Character) must allow of what I say of your Grace his Daughter, and that I speak nothing of Servile or Hyperbole, but a Truth I am oblig'd to Publish; Who am,*

Madam,

Your Graces most Obedient,  
most Humble, and most  
Dutiful Servant,

*Edward Phillips.*

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THE

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# THE P R E F A C E,

*By way of INTRODUCTION to the right Knowledge of our LANGUAGE.*

**T**He very Sum and Comprehension of all Learning in general, is chiefly reducible into those two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of these two be, by all men, not without just cause, acknowledged the more solid and substantial part of Learning; yet since, on the other side, it cannot be denied, but that without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum*, or conveyancer of all good Arts) *Things* cannot well be expressed or published to the World, it must be necessarily granted, that the one is little less necessary, and an inseparable concomitant of the other; for, let a Subject be never so grave, never so useful, carry in it never so clear and perfect a demonstration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain power and efficacy to the understanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjoynted phrase, it will either not be understood, or so slightly, and with such indifference regarded, that it will come short of working that effect which it promised to it self. And it is a thing mainly observable, that all those ancient Authors that have written the best things, have left them to posterity in the purest and most genuine Language. Among the *Greeks*, Who have better deserved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livy*, *Cicero*, *Salust*? Nor have all these been less admired for the properness and elegance of their style, than for the nobleness of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, especially in these latter Ages, those, who were not only justly esteemed to stand in competition with the best of the Ancients, for the verity and soundness of their matter; but have also refined our Language to that heighth, that, for elegance, for fluency, and happiness of expression, I am perswaded it gives not place to any Modern Language, spoken in *Europe*; scarcely to the Latin and Greek themselves. Now as for that subtle distinction used by some, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any consideration of serious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwise, but that whatever kind of sermocination is generally used in any Country, may very properly be termed a Language; for if the commixture of a Language, esteemed the most ancient with that of a bordering, or invading Nation, cause it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, since it is no hard matter to prove that even that also descended from a Language yet more ancient; forasmuch as that Latin which was spoken immediately after the expulsion of the *Roman Kings*, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*, was so altered in the time of *Polybius*, which was 350 years after, that it was hardly



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to be understood; and from the time of *Romulus*, we must needs think it suffered a far greater change: yet it was so far from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its *apex*, or flourishing height of elegance, until the Age wherein *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not only to deprave, but refine a Language, much more will the alteration that is made by the interspersion of forrein words, especially coming from the more Southerly and civil Climates, conduce to the sweetning and smoothing of those harsh and rough accents, which are peculiar to the most Northerly Countries. And besides, to find out the Original, and most unchanged Languages, we must have recourse as far backward as the confusion of *Babel*, which was the first nativity of Tongues; and so make a vain search for things which perhaps are no where now extant.

True it is indeed, that *Scaliger* reckons up about eleven several Tongues (others fourteen) spoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the *Greek* and *Latin*, (which are now no native, but acquired Languages) are the *Tentonick* or *Dutch*, the *Sclavonian*, the *Cantabrian*, the old *Brittish* or *Celtick*; These are commonly called Mother-Tongues, and those which are any way compounded of any of these Mother-Tongues, or derived from them, some think fit to call Dialects; although, notwithstanding this composition or derivation, such a vast distance may be seen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other: whereas indeed a Dialect is but the self-same Language, spoken in several Provinces of the same Nation, with some small difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader, or finer, or some little variation of a word, or syllable, in such a manner the people of *Somerset-shire* speak differently from those of *Middlesex*, yet both may very well be understood of each other; and so the people of *Florence* from those of *Rome*: No otherwise in the *Greek* Language, did the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Attick*, and *Æolick* Dialects differ from one another.

But, not to insist any longer upon so nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular scope and design of this Book, to speak something in general of the Original of our *English* Tongue; of the Basis, or Foundation of it; of the reason of its several changes, and how far it participates of other Languages, and of the peculiar Idiome or Propriety thereof.

That, what was originally spoken in this Nation, was the Ancient *Brittish* Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what some affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether, the same with the *Gallick* or *Celtick*, since both these people were by the ancient *Greeks* called by one common name, *Celte*: besides, if we consider the solid arguments of *Verstegan*, and those that have writ most judiciously, concerning the Original of the *Britains*, nothing seems to me more consonant to truth, than that the *Britains* anciently descended from the *Gauls*, and that *Brutus*, rather a *Gallick*, than a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion*, into that of *Britain*: but certain it is, that of this ancient *Brittish*, there remains scarcely any track or footstep in the Language spoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conquest to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Britannia*, or *Wales*; to which being a mountainous Country, and strong for defence, (and which only of all the rest of the Island was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native Inhabitants betook themselves by flight, preserving both their ancient Race and Speech, which from the Country *Wales*, is now called *Welsh*. In the same manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient Tongue of *Spain*, notwithstanding the frequent invasions of that Country by the *Carthaginians*,

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nians, Moors, Romans, and Vandals, is yet preserved in Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Navarre; and in the mountains of Granata, called Alpuxarras, the Arabick is still retained, together with the off-spring of the Moors, that in times past possessed the greatest part of Spain; as also, in Armorica or Britany, in France, the old Gallick is spoken at this day, which very near resembling the Welsh, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of these two Tongues.

From this so total a subversion of the *Brittish* Empire by the *Angli*, or *Anglo-saxons*, followed as total a subversion of the *British* Language, and even of the very name of *Britain*, ( which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England* ) a thing which was neither effected by the *Romans*, nor the *Norman* Conquest; for neither the *Provincial Latin* could extinguish the Native *British*, nor the *French*, brought in by King *William's* followers, the *Saxon* which was then in use: for it is observable, that where the Conquerors over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their Language also by little and little prevails over that of the Country; otherwise it waits and spends it self till it be in a manner utterly lost, like a small quantity of water thrown upon a heap of Sand. Since therefore these *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their speech very little, if at all differing from the rest of the *Germans*; 'tis hence evident that our Language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutnick*, which seems to be of greater Antiquity than any other Language now spoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the same without any considerable alteration, and in the same Country where it was first planted, through a long tract of many Ages. For not to urge the opinion of *Goropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the first Language of the world, and spoken by *Adam* in *Paradise*; it is certainly the common consent of most Authentick Writers, that the *Dutch* Tongue still in use, and possessing a large compass of ground, is no less ancient than the very first coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuisco*: which is no wonder, if we consider the *Teutones*, or *Germans*, being the very first people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the possession of it to this very day uncorrupted, unsubdued, and (as their Language, so themselves) unmixed with any foreign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this Language less considerable; for as much as it is spoken (that is to say, in its several Dialects attending the variety of Climates; at least not fundamentally differing) throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swethland*, the *Belgick* *Netherland*, the *Island* of *Thule*, now called *Islandia*, and divers of the Northern Isles, besides those places into which it hath spread it self by Conquest, as into *Gallia* by the *Franks*, and by the *Saxons* into this *Island*, where it yet remaineth in a very great measure.

And though our *English* Tongue hath of late Ages entertained so great a number of foreign words, that in every age it seemeth to swerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the *Dutch*, we shall soon find, that almost all the chief material words, and those which are of most use in the most familiar, and vulgar discourse, are all, either meer *Dutch*, or palpably derived from the *Dutch*. For example, the most primitive and uncompounded words, appellatives, the names of natural things, animals, vegetals, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Wind*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, &c. words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monosyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*; *Love*, *Give*, besides all numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning these words it is very remarkable, that most of them consisting but of one syllable; nevertheless, the things that are understood by them,



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are as significantly express'd, as the same things in other Tongues are by words of two or more syllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either *Ἀγαθός* in *Greek*, or *Bonus* in *Latin*, a matter of no small advantage: for if that sentence be judged most praise-worthy, that containeth most matter in fewest words; why may we not commend that word, which consisteth of fewest syllables, is yet of as great force as if it had more? No less considerable is the proper and most pertinent signification of some words; which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of these monosyllables into one, as the word *Wisdom*, which is compounded of these two words, *Wise*, i. e. Grave, Sage, Prudent, and the old *Saxon* word *Dome*, i. e. Judgment, or Sentence, since *Wisdom* may most properly be said to be the result of a Grave and Solid Judgment.

By this that hath been said, it is evident, that the *Saxon*, or *German* Tongue, is the ground-work upon which our Language is founded; the mighty stream of foreign words, that hath since *Chaucer's* time broke in upon it, having not yet wash'd away the root: only it lies somewhat obscured, and overshadowed like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with bushes.

Whether this innovation of words, deprave, or enrich our *English* Tongue, is a consideration that admits of various censures, according to the different fancies of men. Certainly, as by an invasion of strangers, many of the Old Inhabitants must needs be either slain, or forced to fly the Land; so it happens in the introducing of strange words, the old ones, in whose room they come, must needs in time be forgotten, and grow obsolete; sometimes indeed as *Mr. Camden* observes, there is a peculiar significancy in some of the old *Saxon* words, as instead of fertility, they had wont to say *Bordswela*, which is as much as the wealth, or riches of the earth: yet let us not bewail the loss of them for this, for we shall find divers *Latin* words, whose Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon as much reason, as in the word *intricate*, (which coming from *Trice*, i. e. those small threads about Chickens legs, that are an incumbrance to them in their going) signifieth *Intangled*. And it is worth the taking notice, that although divers *Latin* words cannot be explained, but by a Periphrasis, as *Insinuation* is a winding ones self in by a little and little; yet there are others, both *French* and *Latin*, that are match'd with Native words equally significant, equally in use among us, as with the *French* *denie*, we parallel our *gainsay*; with the *Latin* *resist*, our *withstand*; with *interior*, *inward*, and many more of this nature: So that by this means these foreigners, instead of detracting ought from our Tongue, add copiousness and variety to it. Now whether they add, or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be inferred to sense and fancy, than to be disputed by Arguments. That they come for the most part from a Language, as civil as the Nation wherein it was first spoken, I suppose is without controversy; and being of a soft and even sound, nothing favouring of harshness, or barbarism, they must needs mollifie the Tongue with which they incorporate, and to which, though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long use. In fine, let a man compare the best *English* now written, with that which was written three or four Ages ago, and if he be not a doter upon Antiquity, he will judge ours much more smooth, and grateful to the ear: for my part, that which some attribute to *Spencer* as his greatest praise, namely his frequent use of obsolete expressions, I account the greatest blemish to his Poem, otherwise most excellent; it being an equal vice to adhere obstinately to old words, and fondly to affect new ones.

But

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But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology, I shall now for the clearer Method proceed to the division of them. There are not many Nations in Europe, some of whose words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the Ancients in great abundance. Some we take from the *Italians*, as *Abase*, *Abone*, *Abbord*, *Balustrade*, *Balcone*; some from the *Spanish*, as *Abandon*, *Envelope*, *Disembogue*, *Chapin*; many from the *French*, as *Desire*, *Deny*, *Command*, *Embellish*, *Embossment*. Among the Ancient Languages, we have from the *Greek* not a few, as those that end in *μα*, with us end in *m*, as *Ἐπίγραμμα* *Epigram*, *Ἐνθύμημα* *Enthymem*; those in *ον*, with us in *t*, as *Ἐπίθετον* *Epithet*; those in *ος*, with us end in *er*, as *Ἀστρολογος* *Astrologer*; those those in *αυς*, with us in *ast*, as *Παραφρασις* *Paraphrast*; those in *ισα*, in *ist*, as *Γυμνοσophισα* *Gymnosophist*; those in *ικος* in *ick*, as *Δραματικος* *Dramatick*; those in *ισκος* in *isk*, as *Βασιλικος* *Basilisk*; those in *αφον*, or *αφος*, in *aph*, *Chirograph*, *Paragraph*; those in *αρχα*, in *arch*, as *Μοναρχος* *Monarch*; those in *ια*, in *y*, or *ie*, as *Φιλοσοφια* *Philosophy*, *Ραψωδια* *Rhapsodie*; those in *ισμος*, or *ισμα*, in *ism*, as *Συλλογισμος* *Syllogism*, *Σοφισμος* *Sophism*: also their verbs in *ιζεν*, with us end in *ize*, as *Καντιζειν* to *Canterize*; in imitation of which, we have of late out of a pretty *Capricchio*, given common words the same termination, as *Civilize*, *Naturalize*, *Spiritualize*, *Wantonize*; to which humour of *izing*, I have observed in some, such an immoderate indulgence, as if they designed to raise a generation of Verbs of this stamp out of any Noun whatsoever, even to the very word *Billingsgatize*, to scold; which extravagant luxuriance, in my opinion, nothing but comical or ridicule licence could render any way excusable. The next thing to be observed of *Greek* words, is their manner of composition. They are either compounded of these following Prepositions, as 1. *ἀνα* correspondent to the *Latin Re*, which in composition signifieth *again*, as *Anaphora* *Reductio*, or bringing back again: 2. *ἀντι*, which, compounded with another word, implys an opposition, as *Antiperistasis*, an opposing of any quality against its contrary: 3. *ἀμφι*, both ways, or about, as *Amphibious*, i. e. living upon either Element, Land, or Water: 4. *κατα*, which in composition signifies a contrariety, as from *καλυψις*, a hiding, *Apocalypsis*, a revealing: 5. *δι*, which implying a dilating, or a dividing, as *Dieresis*, a dividing of one syllable into two: 6. *κατα*, answering in composition to the *Latin De*, as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward: 7. *ἐπὶ*, or upon, as *Epitaph*, an inscription upon any ones Tomb: 8. *ἐκ*, or *ἐξ*, out, as *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy: 9. *ἐν*, in, or inward, as *Engastrimyth*, one that speaks inwardly: 10. *μετα*, which implys a changing, as *Metamorphosis*, a changing of shapes: 11. *ὡς* which implys a comparison, as *Parabola*, a story brought for a similitude: 12. *περι*, about, as *Peripherie*, a carrying about: 13. *προ*, before, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner: 14. *προς*, to, or toward, as *Prosthesis*, an adding unto: 15. *ὑπο*, under, as *Hypogastrik*, the lowermost part of the belly: 16. *ὑπερ*, above, as *Hyperphysical*, that which is above nature. Or else of other words, as *πρῶτος*, first, *πολύς*, many, *ψευδής*, false, and the primitive *α*, for example, *Πρωτοτυπον*, an Original or first Copy; *Πολυγωνος*, a figure that hath many angles or corners; *Πσευδομάρτυρ*, false witness, or counterfeit Martyr; *Ατροφια*, a want of the nutritive faculty: These are the most material, and all that are in use in our Tongue.

But for the *Latin* words they will require a larger account to be given of them; these are the main body of our Army of *forreign* words; these are so numerous, that they may well be thought to equal, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; only, here is the difference, That these are the more essential, those the more remote, and rather the superstructure, than the foundation. Of these *Latin* words there are many, (as also some of the *French*, and others before mentioned) that by long custom are so ingrafted, and naturalized into our Tongue, that now they are become free Denizens, without any difference, or distinction between them and the Native



## The Preface.

tive words, and are familiarly understood by the common sort and most unlearned of the people; as *Nature*, *Fortune*, *Member*, *Intend*, *Inform*, *Invent*, and the like; others there are, which though frequently written, and used in common discourse by the politer sort, and enfranchized at least, if not naturalized; are not yet so very trite, as to be understood by all, since divers ingenious persons, addicted to the reading of Books, are nevertheless unacquainted with the *Latin*, and other foreign Languages, and so are at a loss, when they meet with unusual words, the Interpretation whereof, however it be a Province which hath been performed by others before, and that not without some diligence; yet I thought it not enough to have added many more things than were yet ever thought on, but also to have the quintessence of what ever was offered at before, in another cast and better method, that it might be a compleat work, and not wanting in any thing that could be desired in a design so useful to the Nation; only with this Pre-admonishment to the less instructed of Readers, not to be over-fond of every hard word they meet with in every Pamphlet or shallow Converse, but to endeavour by long experience out of a continued course of reading the best Authors, and conversation with the better sort of company, to examine thoroughly what words are natural, and legitimate, and what spurious and forc'd: For the Truth is, there occurs in Books of this kind a multitude of these forc'd, affected, illegitimate, mis-compounded, and for the most part ill; sometimes falsely derived words, which on the one side looking upon as rather a Burthen than an ornament to our *English* Tongue, I thought fit to exclude (though indeed many have escaped, but yet branded with a distinguishing Obelisk) from the society of those that are of greater use and advantage; but on the other side, considering that the undistinguishing Reader meeting with hard words either in Discourse or in Books, would take it ill not to have them explained, whether proper or improper; to leave no party unsatisfied, I have collected into a body a company of such strained and new-coin'd words as I judg'd most obvious to be met with, only to distinguish such words as may possibly be used for a flourish to the Title of a Book, upon a stress of Expression, or some such extraordinary occasion, from such as are palpably barbarous, misderiv'd, and in no case to be entertain'd; such as *Ceratine*, *Colligence*, *Essentificate*, *Humiferous*, *Transpeciate*, *Tristitiate*, and falsely derived from *Cera*, *Colligare*, *Essentia*, *Humidus*, *Species*, *Tristitia*, &c. besides Mule-words propagated of a Latin Sire and Greek Dam, or *e contra*, as *Aurigraphy*, *Ambilogie*, *Ceromancy*, *Miniography*, *Syncentrick*, with others *ejusdem farinae*; for the avoiding of which absurd words, I know no better means, than to be conversant in the best Author, whether of the present or foregoing Ages.

Now for those words that are of a right stamp, and currant among us, that they may orderly be distinguished by their Terminations, and not be known at random, meerly, and by chance; I shall shew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain Classes, or Ranks, where note that the Characteristick of a word always consists in the end, or termination.

First, our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by casting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Justus* Just, or changing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus* Infatuated; or into *ous*, as *Obvius* Obvious; sometimes into *ah*, as *Plebeius* Plebeian; or by changing *ilis* into *ile*, as from *Agilis* comes Agile, from *Facilis* Facile; *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax* efficacious; *ilis* into *ble*, as *tractabilis* tractable, *docibilis* docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans* or *ens* into *ant* or *ent*, as *constans* constant, *eloquens* eloquent; or into

our



## The Preface.

our, as *inferior* inferiour; *rins* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Transitorius* Transitory.

Secondly, Noun Substantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs, or otherwise; of which those that in Latin end in *tas*, with us end in *ty* or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability; *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *substantia* substance, *reluctantia* reluctancy; *entia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia* confidence, *eminentia* eminency; *ura* into *ure*, as *commisura* commisure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude; or into *our*, as *Autor* Author; words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number have *n* added at the end, as *separatio* separation, *repletio* repletion, *instructio* instruction, *ambitio* ambition; sometimes *us* or *um* is taken away from the latter end, as *Conventus* a Convent, *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monstrum* a Monster: To one or other of these Terminations, almost all Nouns whatsoever be reduced.

Thirdly, for our Verbs, some there be that may most aptly, and with best ease be formed from the Indicative Mood Present Tense of the Active voice; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *prescribo* to prescribe, from *contemno* to contemn, from *alludo* to allude: some fall more kindly from the Infinitive Mood, as from *convincere* to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, because of the melting of the *e*: but there are other Verbs, such as from *colligere* collect, from *instruere* instruct, from *consulere* consult, from *invenire* invent, which cannot without much constraint be reduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive Mood, but seem much more probably, by their near resemblance, to be formable from the Participle Passive, as *Collectedus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all those Verbs that come from the first Conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in use) be formed, as to *coacervate*, to *consume*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather than from the Infinitive, *coacervare*, *consummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* seems to be the Characteristick letter; there are also sundry other Verbs that appear to have been most anciently received, and most inured to our Language, which be-like were had from the Latins at the second hand; we taking them from the French, as they from the Latin, as chiefly those that end in *y* or *ie*; for example, to *signifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *signifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *significare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; besides those both Verbs and Nouns, which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refresh*, to *discourage*, to *discharge*, to *furnish*, to *garnish*, to *refrain*, *despite*, *distress*, *hostage*, *menage*, &c.

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be said but this, that whereas in Latin they most commonly end in *e*, or *er*, we retain our old termination *ly*, as for *successive*, we use *successively*, for *diligenter*, *diligently*, these must be understood to be such only as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for which the ordinary Adverbs of time, place, &c. our Tongue meddles not. As for those in *tus*, as *Divinitus*, and in *im*, as *confertim*, *viritim*, &c. we cannot express them by one word, except *partim*, i. e. partly.

Fifthly, and lastly, there are a sort of words and expressions which we take from the *Latins* whole and entire without any diminution, or change, either in the same nature, as *Cicero*, and some of the Latin Writers do from the Greeks, (as namely, when they had not a significant word of their own, wherewith handsomely to express what they intended) or else when a word falls not naturally into our termination; as in the words *elogium* and *encomium*; for the first indeed we say indifferently, either an *Elogium*, or an *Elogie*, but with *Encomium* we do not yet make so bold, as to say an *Encomie*, and to render it in *English* would be too tedious a *circumlocution*. As to say, a Speech made in praise

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praise of another man; and therefore it is better to use the very word *Encomium*: So *Privado* in *Spanish*, *Inamorado* in *Italian*, retain their own terminations with a better grace than any change could bring them; *Privad*, or *Inamorat*, not sounding so agreeable to the ear: also by a certain odd and strange construction, we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and sometimes a sentence into an English Noun; especially with the help of an Article, as to give a *Bene discessit*, to sing *Lachrymæ*, such a one was charged with a *Non est Inventus*, and many more of this nature, very acceptable to such as delight to have their writings and discourses larded with old ends of Latin; this manner of expression comes somewhat near that Grammar Rule, where a whole clause comes before, or follows a Verb, and many times denotes the beginning of some publick form of words, of this sort are the Latin names of divers Writs, consisting of a tedious sentence, which put me in mind of the *Spaniard*, whose long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I shall conclude this discourse of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their composition as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do, that the Reader may not be puzzled at the missing of every compound word, so long as he knows of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted, that they differ not in their composition from the Original Latin words; being always joyned with one of these following Prepositions, *a* or *ab*, from or away, as *Version* being a turning, *Aversion* is a turning from; *duction* a leading, *abduction* a leading away; *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the same Letter, that the word to which it is joyned begins with, as from *plication*, being compounded with *ad*, ariseth *application* an applying, not *adplication*; *de* from or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off: the rest are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *sub*, *supra*, & *ultra*. Seldom it is that according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joyned in composition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, only the word *semi* is often used, which, in composition, implys as much as half, as *semicircular* being in the form of a half-Circle.

This is as much as needs to be said of forrain words, in respect of their dependence upon our Tongue, and their frequent use in speaking and writing. I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the design, and that which was most wanting; but in regard to do this handsomely, would require a particular discourse of the Arts, and the division of them; and because there is something else intended of that nature, I shall pass them over briefly.

The words which we use in most Arts, are taken from one or other of those Languages above mentioned. In those which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very considerable number from the Greek; in Rhetorick all the Tropes and Figures, as *Synecdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Enthymeme*, *Sorites*, and the word *Logick* it self; in Physick, *Eupepsie*, *Dyscrasie*, and the names of most Diseases; in Astronomy, *Antipodes*, *Perisicians*, and the word *Astronomy* it self; and so in divers other Arts. In Astrology, many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the most conspicuous Stars in each Constellation, viz. *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and some in Astronomy, as *Nadir*, *Almicantarats*. In sundry of the Mathematical Arts, and the politer sort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French* and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaster*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailed*; and also in Jewelling, In-laying, Painting, as *Carraf*, *Naif*, *Boscage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and several of those which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar only to themselves, &c. such as are known to few but the several Professors, as the names of Tools, and Instruments belonging to all

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## The Preface.

all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the search of an age would scarce suffice, but very many of the chiefest are to be found in this Book. Of this nature also are the Terms used by Sea-men, as *Abast*, *Afmost*, *Larboard*, to *spring a Leak*; by Hunters and Forresters, as *Lappise*, *Forleloin*, *Bloudy-hand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which last there are likewise not a few.

The last consideration of words is our proper Names, which have hitherto been wanting in *English*, and under these are comprehended both Mythology, History, and Geography, to which may be added the explication of *Hebrew* and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requisite to say any more of it, than may conduce to the Readers direction in the finding out of words, which is, that we many times use a single *e*, where the Latins use an *a*, or an *e*, as *preparation* for *preparation*, *Amebean* for *Amæbean*; but if the *a* or *e* be but observed, it is not amiss, some use either indifferently: in the same manner *i* is used for *y*, as *Lymphatick* for *Lymphatick*; *o* for *u*, as *secundine* for *secundine*.

Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could devise, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forrain words, and have ranged them all into their several orders and distinctions; so that there is scarce any word but may be reduced to one or other of them, for I thought it in vain to Publish to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not wishal lead men the way to the right use of it, that they might inform themselves distinctly, and not sit down contented with a confused notion of things. To conclude; This present Edition contains very considerable, both Additions and Emendations, especially in the Geographical and Historical part, as is more particularly specified in the Title; however, as on the one part I am sufficiently conscious not to have been wanting in my utmost industry, so on the other side, as to what ever over-sights or omissions may possibly have escap'd, through the prescriptions of over-ruling Interests, and for want of that profound leisure and vacancy which is absolutely requisite for the bringing of any laborious undertaking to mature perfection, I shall easily submit to the reasonable Animadversions of the impartial and judicious; and for the Errors of the Press, which, where exact attendance cannot be given, may be expected to be not a few, I have thought it sufficient, though the addition, omission, or mistake of one letter, may oftentimes very much pervert or alter the sense, to take notice only of the most material of them, well knowing how rational and obvious it is for any person that hath put off the Pedant, and is not blinded by prejudice to make a distinction between a Printers and an Authors mistake.

Edward Phillips.



The names of those Learned and Ingenious Persons, (most of them now living) Eminent in, or Contributory to any of those Arts, Sciences, or Faculties contained in this following Work.

Antiquities.	{ Sir <i>William Dugdale.</i> <i>Elias Ashmole</i> Esq;
Phyick.	{ Dr. <i>Gliffon.</i> <i>Dr. Wharton.</i>
Law Terms.	{ Dr. <i>Edward Hooker.</i> <i>Mr. John Hern.</i>
Chirurgery, and Anatomy.	{ <i>Mr. William Molins.</i>
Chymistry.	The Honourable <i>Rob. Boyle</i> Esq;
Herbary, or Botanicks.	{ Dr. <i>Merrit.</i>
Arithmetick.	<i>Sir Jonas Moor.</i>
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Astronomy.	<i>Mr. Vincent Wing.</i>
Astrology.	<i>Mr. William Lilly.</i>
Agriculture, or Husbandry.	{ <i>John Evelin</i> Esq; <i>Mr. John Worlidge.</i>
Musick.	{ <i>Mr. John Berkenshaw.</i> <i>Mr. Matthew Lock.</i>

Architecture.

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Architecture. *John Evelin Esquire.*

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*Mr. Henry Phillips.*

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and { *Sir Jonas Moor.*  
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Cookery. *Mr. George May.*

Hawking,  
and { *Mr. Tuberville.*  
Hunting. {

Fishing. { *Coll. Venables.*  
{ *Mr. Isaac Walton.*

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## Errata & Omiffa.

**A**FTER *Acceffodorus* and *Accefforides* r. two ancient Greek Historians. In the word *Aggrandife*, for Argument: augment. In the word *Alcimedon*, for Emperour r. Sculptor. In the word to *Arm* a Shot, for in, in l. 3. r. or, and leave out from. *Alfo* in l. 3. to *Shot* in l. 6. In the word *Bilbilis*, for *Galatined* r. *Calatajad*. For *Boot-baler* r. *Booty-baler*. For *Bowata* r. *Bovata*. In the word *Boyar*, for *Eajar* r. *Bojar*. In the word *Caltrop*, for *Caltron* r. *Ealtrop*. In the word *Carnetwork*, for after *bring*, r. *afterward bringing*. In the word *Coom*, after measure r. of *Corn*. In the word *Dacia*, for *Ruffia* r. *Rofcia*. In the word *Darien*, for *Caftena Aurea* r. *Caftella Aurea*, and for *Panama* r. *Panama*. For *Diton* r. *Bitien*. In *Dorado*, after *Over* r. a fort of *Fifh*, probably the fame we call in *Englifh Doree*, from the golden colour of its gills. In *Eleanor*, after *Renowned* r. of this name in *History* was *Queen Eleanor* the wife of our King *Edward* the 1<sup>st</sup>. In *Fathem*, for *Fadomy* r. *Padom*. In *Fex*, after *Aquitanic* leave out *in*. In *Gowmaniffe*, before *Gulofe* leave out *St*. In *Holybifle*, for *Root* r. *Plant*. In *Jetfon*, after *Lagam* r. which lies in the bottom of the *Sea*. In *Meliffas*, end that break at *Fulgentius*, and begin the next with *Melito*. For *Nitces* r. *Nicetas*. *Orchal*, a Material &c. to be left out. In *Parfly Pert*, for *Calulum* r. *Calculum*. In *Paufias*, after *Sicyonian* r. *Painter*. In *Philoxenus*, for *third* r. *three*. In *Rigols*, for *See Rigoler* r. *Se Rigoler*. In *Surd Solid*, for 124. r. 1324. In *Theodorus*, for *Therapettica* r. *Therapeutica*. In *Vetch*, for *Cantanant* r. *Cantananche*. Let thefe fuffice to answer for whatever may have escap'd of the fame nature.



# THE NEW WORLD OF English Words:

Or, a General

## DICTIONARY.

Containing the Terms, Etymologies, Definitions, and perfect Interpretations of the proper significations of hard English Words, throughout the Arts and Sciences, Liberal and Mechanick; as also all other Subjects, that are useful, or appertain to the Language of our Nation.

A A.

**A** *Aron*, the Son of *Amram*, and Brother of *Moses*, he was the first High-Priest of the Jews, being chosen to that Dignity by the budding of his Rod, the word signifies in *Heb.* a Teacher, or Mountain of Fortitude.

*Aaron*, a great Emperour of the *Saracens*, who leading into *Asia* an Army of 300000. Men, compelled *Nicephorus*, the *Greek* Emperour, to make peace with him on ignominious and dishonourable Terms.

A B.

*Aba*, a Tyrant of *Hungaria*, slain by his own Subjects near the River *Tibiscus*.

*Abaction*, (*Lat.*) a violent driving away.

*Abacus*, a term of Architecture (from *αβαξ*. a square Board or Table) that quadrangular piece, accompanied with a *Gimmaciutn*, which serves instead of a Corona or drip to the Capitol, and supports the neather face of the Architrave.

*Abaddon*, an *Hebrew* word, signifying a de-

A B.

stroyer, and used in the New Testament for the Devil.

*Abast*, a term in Navigation, see *Ast*.

*Abaris*, an ancient *Scythian* Poet, the Disciple of *Pythagoras*, he wrote in verse the journey of *Apollo* to the *Hyperboreans*, the Nuptials of *Hebrus* and other things.

*Abea*, a Town in the Bay of *Messena*; wherein was the most ancient Oracle of *Apollo*, burnt at length by the Army of *Xerxes*.

*Abagas Can*, King of the *Tartars*, he, having recovered the Dominion of the *Turks*, and taken *Parvana* Governour of *Turcia*, because he betrayed it to the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, cut him in pieces, boyled him among his other viands and eat him.

To *Abandon*, (*Ital.*) to forsake, also to resign ones self up wholly to any prevailing passion.

*Abastick*, (old word) insatiable.

*Abas*, the Son of *Metanira*, whom *Ceres* turned into a Lizard; because he laughed at those Divine Rites, which his Mother instituted to her Worship; also the Twelfth King of the *Argives*.

A being

being the Son of *Lyncus* by his Wife *Hypermetra*, he was the Father of *Præus* and *Acrisius*, and Grandfather of *Persæus* that freed *Andromeda*, also the name of an ancient Greek Historian.

*Abast*, (a term in Navigation) when any thing is done or placed toward the Stern, in respect of any that are towards the Stern.

To *Abate*, to make less. In our common Law it signifieth to enter into an Inheritance before the right Heir take possession, with intent to keep the said Heir out of it.

*Abatement*, a term in Heraldry, being an accidental mark annexed to Coat-armour, denoting a stain in the bearer. In Law it is an entering on an Inheritance, by interposition immediately after the death of the Ancestor, to keep out the right Heir.

*Abatos*, see *Ofir*.

*Abba*, a word used in Holy Scripture, and signifieth in the Syriack Tongue, Father.

*Abbeville*, a Town of principal note in *Picardie* a Province of *Gallia Belgica*, it is situate upon the River *Somme*, of this Town is that Eminent modern Geographer *Sanson*, and thence surnamed *D'Abbeville*.

*Abbot*, a spiritual Governour over a Religious house of Monks from the Syriack word *Abba* i. e. *pater*.

To *Abbréviate* (Lat.) to abridge, to make short.

*Abdals*, a kind of Religious people among the *Persians*, who make profession of poverty, and lodge in Churches, they derive their name from *Abdala*, Father of *Mahomet*.

*Abdalmatalis*, the Grand-father of *Mahomet*, a Man of so rare a beauty, and perfect compofure, that he won the admiration and love of all the Women that saw him.

*Abdelmonis*, a King of *Africa*, whose Father was a Potter; to whom, while he was a young man, *Aventureris*, a famous Astronomer, foretold that he should obtain the Kingdom, and afterward assisted him in the compassing of the design.

*Abdera*, a Town of *Thrace*, where *Democritus* thence surnamed *Abderites* was born, the people whereof are counted a foolish people.

*Abdevenam*, the head of the Twelfth Mansion, a term in Astrology.

*Abdi*, the Father of *Kish*, who was the Father of *Saul* the first King of *Israel*, the word signifies in *Hebr.* my Servant.

*Abdias*, an ancient Bishop of *Babylon*, immediately after the age of the Apostles, his Ten Books of the History of the Apostolick Certamen, were Translated out of *Hebrew* into *Greek* by *Eutropius*.

To *Abdicate*, (Lat.) to renounce or refuse. In the civil Law, to *Abdicate* is the same as to disinherit in the common Law, hence comes the word *Abdication*, which is contrary to Adoption.

*Abdiel* (Hebr.) a servant of God, or a cloud of Gods store.

*Abdolanymus*, a certain Gardiner of *Sydon*, by a long descent continuing of the blood Royal, whom *Alexander* the Great, after he had taken that City, caused to be proclaimed King thereof.

*Abdomen*, in Anatomy, signifies all that part of the belly that contains the natural bowels, being composed of a skin, fat, eight muscles, and the peritonæum.

*Abel*, the name of *Adams* second Son, who was slain by his Brother *Cain*, the word signifieth in *Hebrew* vanity, also the name of a place, and signifieth in *Hebrew* mourning.

*Abriance*, (French word *Abaiter* to bark at) a term in common Law, signifying a kind of hope or expectation, those things being said to be in *Abriance* which are not in any mans present possession, but appertain to some one or other that must next enjoy or possess them.

*Aberconwey*, q. the mouth of *Conwey*, a Town in *Caernarvonshire*, built upon the mouth of the River *Conwey*, by *Edward* the first, out of the Ruines of an old Town, called *Carbarn*, an ancient City in Latin *Conovium*.

*Aberfram*, a Town in the Isle of *Anglesey*, anciently a very famous place, and the Royal seat of the Kings of *Guineith*, or *North-Wales*.

*Abergeenny*, or *Abergenny*, a Town in *Wales*, so called, because it is situate at the very meeting of the Rivers *Urk*, and *Gobenny* or *Gobanny*, it is called in Latin *Gobonium*, and is fortified with a very strong Castle, which hath been the seat of many great Lords and Earls.

*Aberration*, (Lat.) a going astray.

*Aberting*, (old word) a setting on, or encouraging to that which is evil.

To *Abgregate*, (Lat.) to disperse, as it were to lead out of the flock.

*Abhorrency*, (Lat.) a loathing, or hating.

*Abia*, the Daughter of *Hercules*, and Nurse to *Hyllus*, the Son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*, she lived in a City called *Ira*, which afterward she named by her own name, and built a Temple in it.

*Abiab*, (Hebr. the will of the Lord) the Son of the Prophet *Samuel*, also the Son of *Rebboam* King of *Judah*; the latter is also called *Abiam*, (Hebr. the Father of the Sea.)

*Abiathar*, (Hebr. Father of the remnant, or of contemplation, or excellent Father,) the Son of *Abimelech*, who escaped the hands of *Saul*.

*Abjici*, (Lat.) vile, or base, as it were cast away.

*Abiezer*, (the Fathers help) one of King *David*s Thirty Champions or VVorthies.

*Abigail*, a VVomans name in the Old Testament, who was the VVife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of King *David*, and signifieth in *Hebrew*, a Fathers joy.

*Abii*, an ancient people in *Scythia*, who lived without any house, and provided for nothing: *Homer* calleth them the most just people.

*Abysa*, see *Abyle*.

*Abimelech*, (Hebr. my Father the King, or chief Father) the King of *Gerar*, who thinking *Sarah* to have been *Abrahams* Sister, would have married



married her. It was also a general name of the Kings of the *Philistines*, as *Cesar* of the Roman Emperours, also *Gideon's* Son who slew Seventy of his Brethren, and made himself Tyrant over *Israel*.

*Abington*, or *Abendon*, a pleasant Town situate upon the River *Isis* in *Berk-shire*, and so called, as some say, from one *Abben*, an *Irish* Heremit, or rather from an *Abbey*, built here by *Cissa*, King of the West Saxons, whereas in old time it had been called *Sheoefham*.

*Abishag*, (Hebr. the Fathers error) a fair young Virgin who lay with King *David* in his old age, to cherish and warm him.

*Abishai*, (Hebr. the Fathers reward) one of King *David's* Champions, the Son of *Zeruiah*.

To *Abjude* (Lat.) to give away by judgment.

To *Abjure*, (Lat.) to forswear, also in Common-Law it is to forsake the Realm for ever, rather than come to trial of Law, that is, when he who hath committed Felony, and thereupon fled to a Church, Sanctuary, or Priviledged place, is put to his choice, whether he will abjure the Realm, or stand to his trial: this Law was made by King *Edward* the Confessor, but is not now in force.

*Ablation*, (Lat.) a weaning; also a kind of grafting, when the Cyon remains on its own stock, and the stock you graft together, till such time as they are surely incorporated, at which time the Cyon is cut from its own, and lives only by the other stock.

*Ablaqueation*, (Lat.) a taking away the earth from, or uncovering the roots of Trees, it is a word particularly used in Agriculture or Husbandry.

*Ablation*, (Lat.) a taking away.

*Ablative Case*, in Grammar is the sixth Case by which a Noun is declined, and is so called, because it is used in actions of taking away.

*Abletick*, (Lat.) adorned, or garnished for sale, as *abletic edes*. *Plant*.

*Alegation*, (Lat.) a sending away.

*Ablocation*, (Lat.) a letting out to hire.

*Ablution*, (Lat.) washing away, in Chymistry it signifieth a washing in water whatsoever matter is to be cleansed from its gross impurity.

*Abnegation*, (Lat.) a stiff denying.

*Abner*, (Hebr. the Fathers Candle) the Son of *Ner Saul's* Uncle, and Captain General of King *Saul's* Army.

*Abnodation*, (Lat.) an untying or cutting off of knots, also pruning of Trees.

*Abnoctites*, a Captain of the *Bastians*, who with a Thousand of his men, was slain near *Cheronea*, in a fight against the *Aetolians*.

*Abolition*, (Lat.) an abrogating, or utterly destroying.

*Abomination*, (Lat.) an abhorring, or detesting, or a thing to be abhorred or detested.

*Aboard*, (a term in Navigation) within the Ship.

*Aborigines*, a people brought into Italy by *Cha-*

*mexenus* the Egyptian *Saturn*, and thought to have been the most ancient people of Italy.

• *Abortion*, (Lat.) miscarrying in Women, or the birth of a Child so long before its time, that it is in no capacity to live.

*Abraham*, (Hebr.) the Father of a great multitude, he was the Son of *Terah*, and stiled in Scripture the Father of the faithful; his History see at large in *Genesis*. He was at first called *Abram*, which is in Hebr. a high Father.

*Abrahams* Balm, see *Agnus Castus*.

*Abraiamins*, a sort of Enchanters among the Indians.

*Abrasion*, (Lat.) a shaving or paring away.

*Abric*, a term in Chymistry, signifying Sulphur.

*Abricot*, or *Appecock*, (French) a certain sort of Plums, requiring much of the Suns warmth to ripen it soon enough.

To *Abridge*, (French *Abreger*) to make short, to abbreviate.

*Abrogation*, (Lat.) an abolishing, a repealing or making void a Law, which was in force before.

*Abroni* *Silo*, a Latin Poet, who flourished in the time of *Augustus*, and is mentioned by *Seneca*.

*Abrodonim*, (Greek) the name of an *Armenian* Woman, the Mother of *Themistocles*, also the herb *Southernwood*, which provoketh the Terms, and helpeth shortness of Breath.

*Abrupt*, (Lat.) suddenly breaking off.

*Abruzzo*, anciently *Aprutium*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the chief City of which Province is *Aquila*.

*Abalom*, or *Abishelom*, (Hebr. the Fathers peace, or reward) King *David's* Son by *Maacha*; in his Rebellion against his Father he came to an untimely end.

*Abcession*, (Lat.) a withdrawing away.

*Abcission*, (Lat.) a cutting away.

*Abconson*, (Lat.) a hiding out of the way.

*Abis*, (a term in Astronomy) is, when the Planets moving to their highest, or their lowest places, are at a stay. The high *Abis* is called the *Apogeeum*, the low *Abis* the *Perigeeum*.

To *Abolve*, (Lat.) to pardon, acquit, or discharge.

*Absolute*, (Lat.) perfect, as it were finished.

*Abolution*, (Lat.) a pardoning.

*Absonant*, (Lat.) disagreeing in sound, or sounding from the purpose.

To *Aborb*, (Lat.) to sup up all.

*Aborus* see *Apfyrus*.

*Abstemious*, (Lat.) temperate, sober.

*Absterfive*, (Lat.) cleansing. In Medicine the absterfive quality is that, which several plants and other physical Ingredients have from the Niter in them.

*Abstinence*, (Lat.) temperance.

*Aborted*, (Lat.) wrestled by force.

*Abstract*, (Lat.) separated, or drawn away, also a small book, or writing, taken out of a greater; also a Term in Logick signifying any quality as it is taken abstracted or excluded from its subject.



† To *Abstrude*, ( *Lat.* ) to thrust away.  
*Abstruse*, ( *Lat.* ) dark, obscure.  
*Absurd*, ( *Lat.* ) foolish, void of sense or wit.

*Absyrtus* see *Apsyrtus*.

*Aburnius Valens*, see *Alburnius*.

*Abus*, the name of a great and famous River in *Tork-shire*, commonly called *Humber*, whence *Northumberland* took its name.

*Abydos*, see *Sestos*.

*Abyle*, now *Centa*, the directly opposite part of the *African Coast*, upon the mouth of the Straits, to *Gibraltar* on the European side, it was by the ancients otherwise called *Columna Herculis*, or *Hercules Pillars*.

*Abyffe*, ( *Greek* ) a bottomless Pit.

*Abyssini*, a people in *Aethiopia*, in the Subjection of *Prester John*, who is called in the *Aethiopian* language *Negusich Chauvarianni*, i. e. *Apostolick* Emperour, and is accounted one of the chief Monarchs of the World.

## A C.

*Acacalis*, a Nymph by whom *Apollo* had two Sons, *Philarides* and *Philander*.

*Acacia*, the gum of the Thorn *Acacia*, or binding Bean-tree, very hard to be got, in lieu whereof *Conferes* of *Sloes* are sometimes used, they being both of a *Styptick*, or binding quality.

*Acacius*, a Bishop of *Cæsarea*, certain of whose writings are quoted by *St. Jerom*, there is also extant an Epistle of *Acacius* ( perhaps the same ) to *Cyril* among the Epistles of that Father.

*Academia*, a woody place, about a mile from *Athens*, built by *Academus*, where *Plato* was born and taught Philosophy, whence the word *Academy* is taken for any publick School, or University.

*Acadinus*, a Fountain in *Sicily*, in which they used to try the truth of an Oath, by writing of the words of him that swore upon a Table of Wood, and if the Wood did swim, they took the words for truth, but if it sunk, they took it to be a false Oath.

*Acamantius*, an ancient Greek Philosopher.

*Acanzii*, certain Turkish light Horsemen, who are as it were the *Avant* Couriers of the Grand Seignours Army.

*Acapulco*, a Province of *Nova Hispania*, a large Region in the *Mexican* or Northern part of *America*.

*Acarnar*, see *Eridanus*.

*Acarnania*, a Division of that part of Greece, called *Acbaia*.

*Acastus*, the Son of *Peleus*, King of *Theffaly*, a famous Hunter with Bowe and Arrows, he married *Hippolita*, who loving *Pelius*, because he yielded not to her love, accused him to her Husband, for having offered violence to her, wherefore *Acastus* threw him to be devoured of wild Beasts, but *Mercury* coming in the interim, freed *Peleus* with *Vulcans* Sword, who returning slew *Acastus* and *Hippolita*.

*Acataleſi*, or *Acataleſtic* verse, in *Lat.* Poetry, a verse that is not one syllable, either defective or

redundant in the end; from the Gr. *καταλήγω* to end, and *α* privative.

*Acatus*, an *Argive* Historian, whose *Iliopersis* is cited by *Athenæus*.

*Accadia*, a part of *Nova Francia*, one of the chief Provinces of the Northern part of *America*.

*Accedas ad Curiam*, ( *Lat.* ) a Writ at Common Law directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to go to the Court of some Lord, that is not a Court of Record, where a plaint is sued for taking distress, or any false judgment made in such Court, and there the Sheriff shall make Record of such suit, and certify it to the Kings Court, that day that is limited in the Writ.

*Accedas ad Vicecomitem*, ( *Lat.* ) is a Writ directed to the Coroner commanding him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff.

To *Accelerate*, ( *Lat.* ) to hasten the doing of any thing.

*Accelerator*, ( *Lat.* ) an hastener: it is used by Anatomists for the Muscle that opens the passage of the Seed and Urine.

*Accent*, ( *Lat.* ) due sound, or an insisting particularly upon one syllable of any word more than another, and is threefold, *Acute*, *Grave*, and *Circumflex*; the *Circumflex* insisteth very long upon a syllable, and is thus charactered <sup>˘</sup>, the *Grave* very little, and is thus charactered <sup>˘</sup>, the *Acute* insisteth upon a syllable, but not with so full a sound as the *Circumflex*, and is thus charactered <sup>˘</sup>.

*Acceptance*, or *Acceptation*, ( *Lat.* ) a receiving kindly, or favourably. Also *acceptance*, a receiving of Rent, whereby the Receiver bindeth himself for ever to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in it self good or not.

*Acceptilation*, ( *Lat.* ) a verbal Acquittance between the Debtor and Creditor; the same in the Civil Law, as Acquittance in the Common Law.

*Accessary*, ( *Lat.* ) a Term in Common Law, signifying guilty of a felonious act, not actually, but by participation; as by advice, concealment, or the like.

*Access*, ( *Lat.* ) free leave, or power to come to any place, or person.

*Accessible*, ( *Lat.* ) easie to be come unto.

*Accident*, ( *Lat.* ) that which hapneth by chance, also the last of the five Predicables in *Logick*, being that quality which is predicated denominatively and inconvertibly of its subject; as whiteness in a Wall.

*Accius*, an antient Grammarian, whose nine Books intituled *Διδασκαλικά*, are cited by *Charisius*. Also a Latin Tragedian Contemporary with *Pacuvius*.

*Accius Tullius*, a Prince of the *Volſci*, who with the help of *Coriolanus*, made War with the Romans.

*Accidental*, ( *Lat.* ) hapning by chance.

*Acclamation*, ( *Lat.* ) an applause, a crying out for joy.

*Acclivity*, ( *Lat.* ) a steep approach to any place.

*Accolade*, ( *Fr.* ) a clipping about the neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing Knights.

To

To *Accomber* (old word) to incomb, to stick, or be intangled.

To *Accomodate*, (Lat.) to fit; to apply, also to lend.

To *Accomplish*, (French) to fulfil.

To *Accost*, (French) to approach, to draw near.

*Accoutred*, (French) dressed, attired.

To *Accoy*, (old word) to adwage.

*Accretion*, (Lat.) a growing, or sticking unto.

To *Accrew*, (French) to increase, to be added unto.

To *Accumb*, (Lat.) to seat ones self at a Feast or Banquet; the antient manner whereof was to lie side-ways upon Carpets spread upon the Ground, which is best expressed by the word *Accumbere*, i. e. To lean towards.

*Accumulation*, (Lat.) a heaping together.

*Accurate*, (Lat.) Exact or curious, exactly or curiously done.

*Accursus*, a Learned Florentine who first illustrated the whole Law by Glossaries.

*Accusation*, (Lat.) an accusing, or blaming.

*Accusative Case*, in Grammar is the fourth Case of a Noun, so called, because by this Case chiefly a person is accused.

*Ace*, that point in the Dice where one only is expressed, *ammez ace*, *quasi ambos as*, both an ace, or two aces.

*Acephalists*, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks, whose first founder is unknown.

*Aceratus*, an antient Grammarian and Epigrammatick Poet.

*Acerbity*, (Lat.) sharpness, or sourness.

To *Aceruate*, (Lat.) to heap up.

*Acesander*, an ancient Greek Historian.

*Acesander*, an antient Writer of the Cyrenaick History.

*Acesias*, an unskilful Physitian among the antients, who undertaking to cure the Gout, always made the pain worse. Whence the Proverb, *Acesias medicatus est*.

*Acesius*, a Noble Artist of Parara, he and *Helican Carystius* are said to have been the two, that first weaved an imbroidered vesture for *Minerva*.

*Acesodorus*, an ancient Greek Historian, as also.

*Acestodorus*, an ancient Geographer of Megapolis, who wrote *de Urbibus*.

*Acestodorus* and *Acestorides*.

*Acetars*, (Lat.) fallets of small herbs; from *Acetum*, Vineger, which is usually put amongst them.

*Achaia*, one of the grand Divisions of that part of Greece which lies without the *Peloponnesus*, the other two being *Epirus* and *Macedonia*.

*Achamech*, a Chymical appellation of the dross of Silver.

*Achan*, (Heb. troubling, or gnashing) the Son of *Seir*, also the Son of *Charmi*, which last was stoned to death, for reserving a garment and wedg of Gold out of the Enemies goods, that were devoted to the fire.

To *Achapt*, (French) a Law Term used in contracts, or bargains, and signifieth to buy.

*Achates*, a stone of divers colours, resembling a Lyons skin, it is good against the venom of Spiders; also a River in Sicily, also one of *Aeneas* his Companions.

*Achelous*, the Son of *Oceanus* and *Terbys*, he fought a single Combat with *Hercules* for *Deianira*, he first changed himself into a Serpent, then into a Bull, one of whose Horns *Hercules* cut off, and dedicated it to *Plenty* the Companion of *Fortune*, but afterward *Achelous* giving him *Amalthea's* Horn received his own again, also the name of a River in *Epirus* rising from the mountain *Pindus*, and is said to be the first River that broke out, after the general Deluge.

*Achemon*, an injurious mischievous person, who being caught by *Hercules*, was hang'd by the heels on his Club.

*Acheron*, the Son of *Ceres*, without a Father, whom, when she had brought forth in a dark Cave in Sicily, not daring to behold the light, he was sent to *Tartarus*, and there turned into a River, over which the Souls of Men are carried, it is commonly taken for Hell.

To *Achieve*, (French) to perform.

*Achilles*, the Son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, whom his Mother, while he was an Infant, dipt all over in the River *Styx*, so that he became invulnerable all over, save in that part of his heel by which she held him: he was put to the Centaur *Chiron*, to be instructed in warlike affairs, and music; and being grown to age, his Mother hearing he should die in the Trojan Wars, put him into Womans apparel, and hid him among the Daughters of *Lycornede*, where he ravished *Deidamia*, and begot *Pyrhus*; being seduced from thence by the craft of *Ulysses*, he fought against the Trojans, slew *Heclor*, and performed many other great exploits in that War.

*Achilles Statius*, an antient Greek Author, who wrote in eight Books a Romantick History of the loves of *Clitophon* and *Leucippe*.

*Achior*, (Hebr. the Brothers Light, or Brother of Fire) a Captain of the *Ammonites*, who forsaking *Olofernes* his party, was kindly entertained by the Jews, and became a Profelyte.

*Achish*, (Heb. sure it is) a King of *Gath*, to whom King *David* flying for refuge, feigned himself mad before him, to escape out of danger.

*Achilius*, a Writer of the lives of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Aurelian*.

*Achor*, a disease possessing the hairy scalp, or musculous skin of the head, and eating therein like a Moth; it is commonly called in English, the Scald, in Latin, *Tinea*.

*Achronical*, (Gr.) or evening rising of a Star, is when it riseth on the opposite part of Heaven to the Sun-setting.

*Acid*, (Latin) sharp, biting. Whence *Acidity*, sharpness.

*Acis*, the Son of *Faunus*, and the Nymph *Timothea*, the comliest of all the Sicilian Shepherds, whom *Polypheme* loved, but afterwards killed him despising his love.

*Acemius*,



*Acemets*, (*Greek*) an order of Religious Men who lived at *Constantinople*, they were so called, because of dividing themselves into three Companies for the performance of Religious Duties; they never slept altogether, but by turns.

*Acolute*, (*Gr.* Ἀκόλυτος) one that is forbidden to say Divine Service, yet may bring light; and attend at Mass.

*Acon*. See *Ptolemais*.

*Acontius*, a young man of the Island of *Cea*, who going to *Delos* to the Feast of *Diana*, fell in love with *Cydippe*; but not being able to come at her, writ his mind upon an Apple and threw it to her.

*Aconite*, (*Lat.* *Aconitum*) a poisonous Herb called *Woolfs-bane*, very deadly to all Creatures, especially to Wolves, whence it takes its name.

*Acorus*, a sweet smelling Plant, of great virtue in *Medicine*; in stead of which, being very rare to be had, *Calamus Aromaticus* is often used.

To *Acusp*, (*old word*) to reprehend.

*Acquists*, (*French*) things purchased, obtained, or won.

To *Acquiesce*, (*Lat.*) to rest; or relie upon.

*Acquisition*, (*Lat.*) a purchasing, obtaining, or winning.

*Acragas*, a Statuary mentioned with honor and admiration, by *Pliny*, lib. 34. cap. 12. He graved the *Vasa's* of the *Bacchanalia*.

*Acre*, a measure of Land, containing in length forty Perches, and four in breadth, or such a quantity of Land as may be ploughed in a day by one yoke of Oxen.

*Acrimony*, (*Lat.*) bitterness, eagerness.

*Acrisus*, the Son of *Abas*, King of *Argos*, and Father of *Danae*, *Joves* Paramor; he, having heard that he was to be killed by the hand of him that should be born of her, shut her up in a Brazen Tower; but *Jupiter* descending in a shower of Gold through the Lights, lay with her, and begat *Persus*, who afterwards cut off the *Gorgons* head, and coming with it to *Argos*, changed *Acrisus* into a stone.

*Acroamatick*, (*Greek*) requiring great attention, whence *Acroamatick* Notes in Musick are such, whose harmony draws a most diligent attention.

*Acroceraunii*, (*Greek*) Certain Mountains on the Borders of *Epirus*, much celebrated by the *Ancients*.

*Acron*, a Physitian of *Agrigentum*, a contemporary and fellow student at *Athens* (as saith *Suidas*) with *Empedocles*; he wrote a Book of *Medicin* in the *Dorick* Dialect. Also an ancient Commentator upon *Horace*.

*Acrostick*, (*Greek*) a certain number of Verses which begin with the Letters of any ones name. A noted example whereof we have of *Dr. Hookers* upon the name of *Jesus*, as followeth.

*I*nter stellantes *I*gnes flammantis olymp  
*E*xpellit tenebras *E*x hoc sol solus ut orb *E*:  
*S*ic animos lustrans *J*esus sub nocte latente *S*  
*U*iviscansque suo *S*uavi nostra intima motu  
*S*olem justitia se *S*e exhibet esse redempti *S*.

This some call by a made *Greek* word *Acrometelostick*, because the initial Letters are also repeated in the middle and the end.

*Acroteria*, in *Architecture* are those sharp and spiry Battlements or Pinacles, that stand in ranges, with Rails and Balasters upon flat Buildings; from the *Greek* ἄκρον, the summity or utmost top of any thing.

*Acshab*, (*Hebr.* adorned, or wantonness) the Daughter of *Caleb*, who was given in marriage to *Othniel*.

*Au*, (*Lat.*) a Deed, also a Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature.

*Alicon*, the Son of *Aristeus* and *Autone*, who going a hunting, and coming by chance to see *Diana*, as she was bathing her self in a Fountain, was changed into a Hart, and torn in pieces by his own Dogs.

*Auist*, an order of Fryers that feed on Roots and wear tawny habits. They seem to be so called from their promptness, and as it were activity to all exercises of severe penance. *Skinner*.

*Action*, (*Lat.*) the doing or performance of any Deed. In *Logick*, one of the Ten Predicaments is so termed, being an accidental form, according to which any thing is said to act upon its subject. In *Law* it is the pleading of a Cause, or commencing of a Suit.

*Ausanes*, a King of the *Ethiopians*, who overcame *Amasis* tyrannising over the *Egyptians*, and deposing him, reigned over them himself very justly, and made many severe Laws for the governing of the Kingdom.

*Active*, (*Lat.*) nimble or stirring.

*Active Voices*, of a Verb (in *Grammar*) is that voice, which signifieth action or doing.

*Activity*, (*Lat.*) nimbleness, stirringness, agility.

*Acium*, a Promontory of *Epirus*, where *Augustus* having overthrown *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, built a City and called it *Nicopolis*; it is now called *Focato*. Hence as some think Black Cherries first came, which are counted a wholesome Fruit, and of a very great Medicinal virtue.

*Alius Navius*, a Southsayer, who in the presence of *Tarquin* cut a Whetstone with a Penknife.

*Ailion Burnel*, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for having had a Court of Parliament called there, in the time of *Edward* the First, it was so called as belonging antiently to the *Burnels*, a family heretofore of great name and antiquity.

*Ailor*, (*Lat.*) a doer of any thing, also a Stage-player.

*Aldorius Naso*, an ancient *Latin* Historian.

*Actual*, (*Lat.*) capable of acting or doing. In *Metaphysicks*, that is said to be *Actual* or in *Au*, which hath a real Existence or Being; and is taken contradistinct to that which is *Potential*, or in *Potentia*.

*Aliuarius*, an eminent Physitian among the *Ancients*.

*Aculeate*, (*Lat.*) carrying a sting.

To *Acuminate*, (*Lat.*) to sharpen.

*Acupiclor*,



*Acquidam*, (Lat.) a worker of needle-work, as it were a Painter with a Needle.

*Acusilanus*, an ancient Historiographer of *Argos*, who having written of the Wars of the *Greeks* and *Perians*, is cited by *Josephus* in his *Antiquities*.

*Acute*, (Lat.) sharp pointed, also sharp witted. An *Acute* disease the Physicians call that, which by reason of its vehemency, immediately grows to a height, and so presently decays or kills: Also an *Acute* Angle in Geometry is, when two lines meet closer and sharper than to make a right Angle. Also in Grammar an *acute accent* is that by which the sound insisteth less upon a syllable, than in a circumflex. See *accent*.

*Aechas*, an ancient Greek Philosopher.

† *Acrylogie*, (Greek) Impropriety of Speech, or an expression which hath no authority from *words*, *signs*, and a privative.

## A D.

*Adadexer*, see *Hadadexer*.

*Adage*, (Lat.) a vulgar saying, or Proverb.

*Adab*, (Hebr. an assembly of People) the second Wife of *Lamech*.

*Adam*, (Hebr. red earth) the first created man, and Parent of Mankind.

*Adamantius*, a Sophist, who wrote two Books of Physiognomies to the Emperour *Constantius*.

*Adamites*, a sort of Hereticks, who pretending to be restored to *Adam's* innocence, go naked in their Assemblies. They are said to condemn Marriage, and to have Women in common, and to omit Prayer, as believing it superfluous, in regard that God knoweth their wants already.

*Adamant*, (Lat.) a precious stone, otherwise called a Diamond, of an exceeding hard temper, neither fire will consume it, nor hammer break it: it is only divisible by the use of Goats blood.

*Adamantine*, hard, inflexible, made of *Adamant*.

*Adarige*, a Chymical Term, signifying salt Armoniac.

*Adashed*, (old word) ashamed.

To *Adaw*, to awaken, it is used by *Spenser* in his fairy Queen for to slacken.

To *Adcorporate*, (Lat.) to joyn body to body.

*Adder*, an exceeding venomous, and so most dangerous kind of Serpent, whose poyson is most deadly. It is so cunning, that it stoppeth its Ears, the one by laying it close to the earth, the other with its tail, that it may not hear the voice of the Charmer.

*Adders-grass*, see *Dogs stones*.

*Adders-tongue*, an Herb consisting of one Leaf, in the midst whereof cometh up a little stalk like unto an Adders tongue. Of it is made an excellent green Balsom not only for green wounds, but old and inveterate Ulcers. In *Latin* it is called (though from the *Greek*) *Ophioglosson*.

*Adders-wort*, see *Bistort*.

An *Addice*, a Coopers Ax.

To *Addit*, (Lat.) to give ones self up wholly to any thing.

*Additament*, (Lat.) a Supply, a thing added.

*Addition*, (Lat.) an adding of one thing to another; in Arithmetick it is the finding out of what the sum of two or more numbers put together amounts unto.

To *Addoulce*, (French) to sweeten, mollifie, or assuage.

*Address*, (French) a dextrous carriage in the managing of any business, also an application to any person.

*Adelantado*, (Spanish) the Deputy of a Province, for any King or General.

*Adeling*, an old Saxon word signifying a Kings Son.

*Adelmus*, a Bishop of the *West Saxons* of the order of *St. Benedict*, who flourisht *Ann 680* he wrote several Theological Subjects, & some inverse.

*Adelphus*, a friend of *Antonius*, whose expedition against the *Parthians* he wrote.

*Adelrad*, or *Eshelred*, (Saxon) Noble Advice, a proper name, particularly of one of our *Saxon* Kings.

To *Adent*, (old word) to fasten or joyn.

*Adepti*, (Lat.) the obtaining Sons of Art, those that by their great labour and study have acquired, or are thought to have acquired by those of the Fraternity, the great Mystery or Elixir vulgarly called the Philosophers stone.

*Adeption*, (Lat.) a getting or obtaining.

To *Adequate*, (Lat.) to make equal, to level.

*Ades*, a King of the *Molossians*, whose Daughter *Cara* was ravished by *Pirithous*.

To *Adhere*, (Lat.) to stick fast, or cleave unto any thing.

*Adjacent*, (Lat.) lying near unto, bordering upon.

*Adjective*, a Grammatical Term, signifying that sort of Noun which for the reading of the sense the more intelligible requires the help of a Noun Substantive, either expressed, or implied.

*Adjournment*, (French) in Common Law, is the putting off of any Court, and assigning it to be kept again at another place or time.

*Adjudication*, (Lat.) an adjudging, or determining.

*Adjument*, (Lat.) assistance.

*Adjunct*, (Lat.) joyned unto; in *Logic* it signifies a quality joyned, or adhering to any thing as its subject, as heat to fire, greenness to grass, &c.

To *Adjure*, (Lat.) to swear earnestly, also to put another to his Oath.

*Adjutant*, (Lat.) aiding, or assisting to another.

*Adjutant General*, in Military Discipline, is he that accompanies the General of an Army to assist in matter of Counsel and Advice.

To *Adjust*, (French) to make fit, to set an account rightly.

*Adjutory*, (Lat.) helpful.

*Adle*, empty, shallow, properly spoken of an empty Egg, *Ovum subventaneum*, but Metaphorically applied. Some will have it *Adle*, qu. Idle, others from the old Saxon word *Adel*, a Disease.

*Admetus*, a King of *Thessaly*, whose Herds *Apollon*, being degraded of Divinity for killing the *Cyclops*,

*Cyclops*, was said to keep Nine years.

To *Administer*, ( *Lat.* ) to dispose, to guide, to do service.

*Administration*, ( *Lat.* ) the doing, handling or guiding of some affair, also a Term in Law, the disposing of a mans Goods, or Estate, that died intestate, or without any Will, with an intent to give an account thereof.

*Admirable*, ( *Lat.* ) full of wonder.

*Admiral*, the supreme Commander of a Navy, or Fleet at Sea, some derive it from the Arabian Word *Emir*, a Prince or Captain, and the Greek word *Maritime*, or belonging to the Sea, others more probably from the three Dutch words *Ampt*, *Peer*, & *All*. *Ampt*, signifying an office or charge, *Peer*, the Sea, and *All*, the same as with us.

*Admission*, ( *Lat.* ) an allowing of, in common Law it is the Bishops allowing of, or receiving as a fit person him that is presented to him by the party who hath the right of Presentation.

To *Admit*, ( *Lat.* ) to allow of.

*Admonition*, ( *Lat.* & *French* ) a giving warning.

*Ad Oso*, a Term in natural Philosophy, the eighth being the superlative or highest degree; whereby qualities or accidents are distinguished.

*Adolescence*, ( *Lat.* ) the age of youth.

*Adolph*, or *Hadulph*, ( *Saxon* ) happy help, a proper name; particularly of a German Emperour, the second of the Austrian Family, and the successor of *Rodolph* of *Habsburg*. And the Sirname of a late renowned King of Sweden.

*Adon*, or *Adonai*, an Hebrew word, signifying Lord, or God.

*Adoniah*, ( *Hebr.* a ruling Lord, or the Lord is ruler ) a Son of King *David* by *Haggith*, he endeavoured towards his Fathers end to have made himself King.

*Adonibezek*, ( *Hebr.* the Lord of Bezek, or of thunder ) a King who overcome by the *Israelites*, was justly punished for his former cruelties.

*Adonick Verse*, in Poetry, ( so called from *Adonis*, for the bewailing of whose death it was first compos'd ) is a small verse consisting only of one *Dactyle* and one *Spondee*, and is seldom used but among *Sapphicks*, that is at the end of every third *Sapphick*.

*Adonis*, the Son of *Cinara* ( King of Cyprus ) and *Myrrha*, who hunting in the Italian woods, and being killed by the tusk of a Boar, was afterwards by *Venus* turned into a Flower which bears his name.

*Adonizedek*, ( *Hebr.* the Lords Justice ) an ancient King of *Jerusalem*.

*Adoption*, ( *Lat.* ) a word of the civil Law, the choosing of him into ones Family and Inheritance, who is not a natural Son.

*Adorable*, ( *Lat.* ) to be worshipped or adored, also being attributed to a mortal, it signifies worthy of all honour and respect.

*Adornment*, ( *Lat.* ) a decking, or adorning.

*Adorat*, a Chymical weight of four pounds.

*Adramelech*, ( *Hebr.* the Kings cloak, or the greatness of the King ) one of the *Senacherib*

three Sons, by whom he was slain in the Temple of his God *Nisroc*.

*Adramyttium*, a noted Town of *Mysia Major*, a Province of Asia the less.

*Adrastia*, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*, a sharp punisher of wickedness, otherwise called *Nemesis*, whom the Egyptian Priests made to be Arbitress of all human affairs, and placed her above the moon.

*Adrian*, or *Adriatique Sea*, the Sea that parts Italy from *Dalmatia*.

*Adrianopolis*, a City of principal note in *Thrace*, where the grand Seignior now very frequently keeps his Court.

*Adrianus*, an ancient Pope or Bishop of Rome, who abbreviate *St. Gregories*, and wrote to the Emperour *Leo* the younger, and his Son *Constantinus* concerning the Adoration of Saints.

*Adscititious*, or *Ascititious*, ( *Lat.* ) false, or counterfeited, or ( in the most proper sense ) assumed, or taken to ones self, as ones own.

*Advancement*, ( *French* ) a raising or promoting.

*Advancer*, a Term in hunting, one of the starts or branches of a Bucks *attire*; namely, that between the Back *Anslier* and the *Palm*.

*Advantageous*, ( *French* ) helpful, conducing to any ones good, or profit.

*Advectitious*, ( *Lat.* ) brought from another place.

*Advent*, ( *Lat.* ) an arriving, whence *Advent Sunday* is that Sunday, wherein there used to be a preparation in the Church for the approaching Feast of our Saviours Nativity, and all suits in Law were remitted for that time. The fourth before *Christmas*, and this Sunday is called the first Sunday in *Advent*, and if it fall not on *St. Andrews day*, is the next Sunday after, the other three are the second, third and fourth Sundays in *Advent*.

*Advenale*, a Coat of defence, *Chaucer*.

*Adventitious*, ( *Lat.* ) coming unexpected or by chance.

*Adventure*, ( *French* ) chance, luck, an encounter by chance.

*Adverb*, ( *quod ad Verbum adverbans* ) is in Grammar one of the four Undeclinable parts of Speech, which being joyned to a Verb, perfects and explains that which is delivered in the Sentence.

*Adverse*, ( *Lat.* ) contrary, opposite; in Logic it signifies that sort of opposite, wherein the two contraries have a perpetual and absolute opposition one to another.

To *Advertise*, ( *Lat.* ) to give advice, or intelligence.

To *Advesperate*, ( *Lat.* ) to wax night.

To *Advigilate*, ( *Lat.* ) to watch diligently.

*Adulation*, ( *Lat.* ) flattery.

*Adult*, ( *Lat.* ) come to ones full ripeness of age.

To *Adulterate*, ( *Lat.* ) to corrupt.

To *Adumbrate*, ( *Lat.* ) to shadow.

*Adumbration*, signifies in Heraldry a clear exemption of the substance of the charge, or thing born, in such sort, that there remains nothing thereof to be discovered, but the bare proportion of the outward lineaments. This is also called *Transparency*.

*Aduncous*,



*Aduncous*, or *Adunque*, (*Lat.*) hooked.

*Adunation*, see *Conadunation*.

*Advocate*, (*Lat.*) as it were called so, a Term in Law, he that defendeth another mans cause.

*Advonson*, (*French*) signifies in Common Law, a right to present to a Benefice.

*Aduft*, (*Lat.*) burnt, parched; the blood is then said to be aduft, when by reason of extraordinary heat the thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy.

## A E.

*Æacus*, the Son of *Jupiter* by *Ægina*, he was said to be so just, that when he was dead, he was chosen one of the infernal Judges, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

*Ædome*, the Wife of *Zeibus* the Brother of *Amphion*, she slew her Son *Italus* in the night, thinking him to have been *Amaneus* the Son of *Amphion*, but afterwards acknowledging her error, she desired to die, and was changed into a Thistle.

*Æta*, the King of *Colebos*, the Son of *Sal* by *Persa* the Daughter of *Oceanus*, he begat *Medea*, *Abfyrtus*, and *Caleiope*, to him *Phryxus* brought the golden Fleece, which with the help of *Medea* was won from him by *Jason* and the Argonauts, and he deposed from his Kingdom.

*Æga*, a Nymphe the Daughter of *Olenus*, and Nurse of *Jupiter*.

*Ægeon*, the Son of *Titan* and *Terra*, who as Poets feign at one lift threw an hundred Rocks against *Jupiter*, but being overcome, was bound by *Neptune* to a Rock in the *Ægean*-Sea.

*Egeria*, a certain Goddess, from whom the Legislator King of the Romans *Numa Pompilius* is said to have received his Laws.

*Ægeſtas*, the Maronite, an ancient Writer of Agriculture, mentioned by *Varro*.

*Ægeum*, or the *Ægean*-Sea, so called from that *Ægeon* before mention'd, is that Sea which is now vulgarly called the Archipelago.

*Ægeus*, the Son of *Neptune*, King of *Athens*, who had by his Wife *Æſba* the Daughter of *Pisbus*, a Son named *Ibeseus*, the greatest Hero of that time, whom he thinking to have been slain when he returned from *Cress*, threw himself into the Sea, and was by the *Athenians* made one of the Sea-gods.

*Ægiale*, the Wife of *Diomed*, who by reason of her Adultery with *Cyſſeparnus*, was forsaken of her Husband, who after the War of *Troy* went into *Italy*.

*Ægilope*, (*Greek*) a kind of Disease in the eye, called the lachrymal fistule, being a Tumour in the great corner of the Eye, by the root of the nose.

*Ægina*, the Daughter of *Æſopus* King of *Beotia*, whom *Jupiter* enjoyed by turning himself into fire. Also one of those Islands in the *Ægean*-Sea that lie West of *Tenedos*, it is called at this day *ii* *Golpbo di Engia*.

*Ægipanæ*, (*Greek*) certain Woody Deities adored by the ancients, having feet like Goats.

*Ægibius*, the Son of *Thyestes* and *Pelopia* his

Daughter, he slew *Atræus* by his Fathers command, and afterwards killed *Agamemnon* at a Banquet, by the help of his Wife *Clytemnestra*.

*Ægle*, one of the Daughters of *Hesperus* King of *Italy*, who with her Sisters *Arctibusa* and *Hesperibusa* possessed most pleasant Gardens in *Africa*, where there were golden Apples (which some think were nothing but Oranges, as a great rarity in those times, growing hardly any where else) kept by a watchful Dragon, which *Heracles* sent by *Euristheus*, slew, and took away the Apples.

*Ægles*, the name of a great Wrestler, who though he were born dumb, being once to enter into the combat, and seeing a great deceit in the lots, he through a great desire of speaking spoke distinctly, and so continued while he lived.

*Egrimony*, or *Egritude*, (*Lat.*) sickness of body or mind.

*Ægria*, a Town of *Acbaia*.

*Ægyptus*, the Son of *Belus*, the Brother of *Danauus*. He having fifty Daughters, gave them in marriage to his Brothers fifty Sons, but they having received instructions from their Father *Danauus*, each one killed their Husband the first night of their marriage, except *Hyperantus*, who saved her Husband *Lyncus*, who afterwards driving out *Danauus*, possessed the Kingdom of *Argos*, also a famous Country of *Lybia*, once a great Kingdom, now a Province under the Turks Dominion.

*Ælia*, the name of *Jerusalem* when it was rebuilt by *Ælius Adrianus*, the situation being changed a little more Westward.

*Ælianus*, a Roman Sophist, who flourished under the Emperour *Adrian*, and of whose writing there are extant his various History, his History of animals and other things, also under the name of *Ælianus* are set forth by *Aldus Epistolia Rubrica* 19. With the Epistles of other Authors of the same subject.

*Ælius Præmatus*, an old Physician of *Alexandria*.

*Æmia*, see *Loughardia*.

*Æmilins*, one of those writers of that part of Agriculture, called *Mulamedicks*, painted with *Abſyntus*, also *Æmilins* a Historian cited by *Plutarch* in the life of *Hannibal*.

*Æneus*, the Son of *Anchises* and *Venus*, who after much wandering came to *Latium*, overcame *Turmus*, married *Lavinia* the Daughter of *Latins*, and reigned thirty years after his Father-in-law's death. Also an old Physician cited by *Galen*, also a Platonick Philosopher, who as being converted to Christianity, wrote a Dialogue concerning the immortality of the Soul, and the resurrection of the Body.

*Enigmatical*, (*Greek*) full of *Ænigma's* i. e. dark speeches, or riddles.

*Æolia*, one of those Provinces of *Asia* the least, which lie upon the *Ægean*-Sea, whence the *Æolic Dialect*.

*Æolipile*, a kind of Instrument called the *Hermecall* bellows, whereby it is experimented whether there be a vacuum in nature.



*Æolus*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Sergeste*, who was called the God of the winds.

*Æpalus*, a King who being restored by *Hercules* to his Kingdom, adopted *Hyllus Hercules* his elder Son into the succession of his Kingdom.

*Æquanimity*, (Lat.) equalness of spirit or temper.

*Æquation*, see *Equation*.

*Æquator*, (Lat. an equaller) (a Term in *Astronomy*) signifying a great Circle, or line encompassing the Globe equally distant from the two Poles, commonly called the *Æquinoctial Circle*.

*Æquilateral*, consisting of equal sides (a Term in *Geometry*.)

*Æquilibrium*, (Lat.) an equal poising or weighing.

*Æquipollence*, (Lat.) a being equal in power and ability. In *Logick* it is an agreement in sense of Propositions that disagree in words.

*Æquiponderancy*, (Lat.) the same as *Æquilibrium*.

*Æquivocal*, (Lat.) alike in voice, or having an equal Sound. In *Logick* an *Æquivocal* word is that, which is attributed to several things, as *Taurus* which signifies both a fourfooted Animal, a Mountain, and a Constellation.

*Æra*, a Term in *Chronology*, signifying the beginning of a great Empire, or some remarkable event, from which people compute the number of years, as the Jews reckoned from *Abrahams* journey out of *Chaldea*, or from their deliverance out of *Egypt*, &c. The ancient Greeks from the first *Olympiad*; The Christians from the birth of *Christ*.

*Ærial*, (Lat.) belonging to the air.

*Ærie*, in *Falconry* is a Nest, or place where a Hawk buildeth, and bringeth up her young ones.

*Æromancy*, (Greek) a foretelling of things by some certain signs in the air.

*Æruginous*, (Lat.) rusty, cancred.

*Ærumnous*, (Lat.) full of troubles and miseries.

*Æscur*, the Son of *Priamus*, who being in love with a beautiful Virgin called *Hesperia*, never left following her in the Woods, but she flying from him was at length killed by the bite of a Serpent, he impatient of his loss threw himself from a high Rock into the Sea, where *Thetis* taking compassion on him, transformed him into a Dive-dapper.

*Æscharion*, an ancient Greek Writer of Agriculture, mentioned by *Varro*.

*Æschines*, an eminent Writer in Medicin, cited by *Plinie*; also an *Athenian* Oratour whose Epistles and Orations were first set forth at *Venice* by *Aldus Manutius*.

*Æschrinon*, an ancient Writer *de re rustica*, made use of by *Plinie*, and mentioned by *Columella*.

*Æschylides*, another ancient Writer of the same subject.

*Æschytus*, an *Athenian* Tragick Poet well known by his extant Works.

*Æsculapius*, the Son of *Apollo* and *Coronis*, he, being taught by *Chiron* the art of Physick, restored *Hippolitus* the Son of *Thesens* to life, who, because he had refused the embraces of *Phædra* his Mother-in-law, was by her means torn in pieces by wild

Horfes, but *Jupiter* was so incensed at this cure, that he slew *Æsculapius* with a thunder-bolt. There was also of the same name a Philosopher of *Trallium*, who wrote *Scholias* upon the two first Books of *Nicomachus* his *Arithmetick*.

*Æsca*, an ancient City of *Cumberland* (upon the River *Eske*) where the Tribune of the *Aufures* in old time kept watch and ward against the Northern Enemies.

*Æsia*, a River in *France*, now called *Oyse*.

*Æsopus*, a *Phrygian* Philosopher, universally fam'd by his extant Apologues or Fables.

To *Æstuate*, (Lat.) to burn, to rage like the Sea.

To *Æstivare*, (Lat.) to keep ones summer in a place.

*Æstate probanda*, (Lat.) is a Writ of Office, and lieth for the Heir of the Tenant, that held of the King in chief, for to prove that he is of full age, directed to the Sheriff to inquire of his age.

*Æthalis*, the Son of *Mercury*, to whom it was granted that he should sometimes converse among the number of the dead.

*Ætherial*, (Lat.) pertaining to the sky.

*Æthiopia*, a large Country of *Africa*, first called *Æthiopia*, afterward *Æthiopia*, from *Æthiops* the Son of *Vulcan*.

*Æthion*, the name of one of the Horfes of the Sun, or according to *Claudian*, one of the four Horfes of *Pluto*, see *Alafor*; also the name of a man so given to fart, that he could not abstain in the *Capitoline Temple*.

*Æthra*, vide *Hyades*.

*Ætiologia*, (Greek) a *Rhetorical Figure*, where-in the reason of thing is shewn.

*Ætius Amidennus*, an ancient Physician, whose 17 Books of excerpts out of the Books of all the precedent Physicians, are all extant in a Latin Translation, and eight of them in the Original Greek.

*Ætna*, a Hill in *Sicily*, that always casts up flames of fire.

*Ætolia*, a Country in *Greece* bordering upon *Epirus*.

## A F

*Affability*, (Lat.) courtelie in speech. In *Esticks* it is taken for that moral Vertue, which observes the Mediocrity in serious Conversation, the two extremes whereof are Assentation, which is a greater desire to please than stands with honesty or decency; and Morosity, which is an obstinate perverse desire not to please at all.

*Affaire*, (French) a business of importance.

*Affectation*, (Lat.) an over curious imitation.

*Affectionate*, (Lat.) bearing a good affection to any one.

*Affectours*, a term in Law, signifying those which are appointed in Court-lects upon Oath, to set Fines upon the heads of those that have committed crimes punishable by virtue of that Court.

*Affiance*, (French) trust, confidence, also a betrothing.

*Affidavit*,

**Affidavit**, (a term in Law) to make Affidavit, is to testify a thing upon Oath.

**Affinage**, (French) a refining of metals.

**Affinity**, (Lat.) likeness, also kindred by marriage.

**Affirmation**, (Lat.) an absolute maintaining, or assuring.

An **Affirmative Syllogism** in Logick is that, whose Propositions are all Affirmative.

To **Affix**, (Lat.) to fasten unto.

**Afluence**, (Lat.) plenty, as it were a flowing towards.

**Aflux**, (Lat.) a flowing upon, or to any particular part.

To **Afforest** (a term in the Forest Law) to lay waste a piece of Ground, and turn it into Forest.

**Affray**, (French) fear, also tumult, or assault.

**Affrication**, (Latin) a rubbing against any thing.

**Affront**, (French) wrong, or abuse.

**Afgodness**, (Sax.) impiety, ungodliness.

**Africanus**. See *Scipio*; also a Historiographer, cited by *Eusebius*.

**Africa**, the third part of the World, so called from *Afer*, who peopled it with an Army, it being before called *Libya*.

**Aft** or **Abast**, a word used by Seamen, to signify any Action, Motion, or Application from the Stemwards of the Ship toward the Stern; as, Go *Aft*, i. e. Go towards the Stern.

**Aft-Sails**, in Navigation are the Sails that belong to the Main-mast and Mizzen, and keep the Ship to Windward.

## A G.

**Ag**, a great Officer among the *Turks*; called the Captain of the *Janizaries*.

**Agag**, (Hebr. a Garret, or upper Room) a King of the *Amalekites*, who being taken prisoner by *Saul*, was hewn in pieces alive.

**Agamemnon**, the Son of *Atreus* and *Europa*, King of *Argos* and *Meyene*, he was chosen General of the *Greeks*, in the *Trojan* expedition, and after he came home, slain by *Aegisthus* at a Banquet, vide *Aegisthus*.

**Aganippe**, a Fountain in *Boetia*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*.

**Agapetus**, a Dean of the *Greek Church*, whose Paranelical Sentences to the Emperor *Justinian* are extant, Printed by *Frobenius*.

**Agapius**, an ancient Philosopher and Physitian of *Alexandria*.

**Agaric**, a *Samarian* Root that helps concoction, also a soft excrecence of the *Larix*, or Larch Tree, like to a Mushroom. It purgeth Phlegm, Choler, and Melancholy.

**Agast**, (old word) dismayed with fear, haply from a *Greek word* *Αγαστας*, as *Skinner* observes.

**Agate**, a precious stone formerly found in *Ganges*, a River of *Lycia*, of which Hafts of Knives are made. It resisteth poyson and lust, and maketh wife and eloquent.

**Agatha**, a Woman's name; signifying in *Greek*, Good.

**Agatharchus**, a contemporary of *Zenae*, with whom he contended for swiftness in Painting *Agatharchides* a *Samian*; and also *Gnidian* Historian.

**Agathemerus**, an ancient Geographick writer, whose *Hypotyposis Geographia*, is said to be somewhere extant in Manuscript.

**Agathias**, a *Smirnean*, surnamed the Scholastick, one of the *Constantinopolitan* Historiographers.

**Agatha**, a *Pythagorean* Philosopher, the favorite of King *Archelaus*, also a *Samian* Historian.

**Agathon**, a famous ancient Musician, especially excellent for his skill upon the Flute, and other Wind Musick. There was also of the name a Tragick Poet of repute.

**Agathocles**, a Tyrant of *Sicily*, whose Father was a Potter, he first gave himself to robbing; but afterwards by his stoutness and eloquence, he was advanced to the Kingdom. he made war with the *Carthaginians*; but seeking to enlarge his Dominions, he was betrayed, and died for grief. Also a *Chian* Writer *De re Rustica*, made use of by *Pliny*, and mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella*.

**Agave**, the Daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, she was married to *Echion*, one of *Cadmus* his assistants in the building of *Thebes*.

**Age Prier**, (French, a term in Common Law) when an Action is brought against an Infant for Lands which he hath by descent, for then he is to shew the matter to the Court, and pray that the Action may be stayed till full age of one and twenty years.

**Agelas**, an ancient *Greek* Statuary, the Master of *Polycleitus*.

**Agemogians**, the Children of Christians, who while they are young are seized on by the *Turkish* Officers to be made *Janizaries*, or for some other service of the *Grand Signior*; the word in the *Turkish* language signifieth, untaught.

**Agent**, (Lat.) a Factor, or dealer for another Man.

**Agessander**, an excellent Statuary of *Rhodes*, who together with *Polydorus* and *Athenodorus*, made the statue of *Laocoon* in the House of the Emperor *Titus Vespasian*, exceeding what ever had been done before in that kind.

**Agellias**, a *Platonick* Philosopher of *Cyrene*, who by maintaining the Souls Immortality, drove many to lay violent hands on themselves.

**Agessilaus**, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who overthrew *Tissaphernes*, the *Persian* General, at the River *Pactolus*, and the *Athenians* and *Boetians*, at *Coronea*, also a stout *Athenian*, and Brother of *Themistocles*, he being judged to be sacrificed at the Altar of the Sun for killing *Mardonius*, held his hand a good while in the fire, without changing his countenance, and affirmed, That all the *Athenians* were such as himself; whereupon he was set free. Also an ancient Historical Writer of the Affairs of *Italy*.

To **Aggerate**, (Lat.) to heap up.

**Aggershusia**, one of the four Prefectures of the



Kingdom of *Norway*; the other three being *Bergshuse*, *Nidrosia*, and *Wardhusia*.

To *Agglomerate*, (*Latin*) to roul up together.

To *Aggrandize*, to make great, also to cry up, or argument the fame of any Action.

To *Aggravate*, (*Lat.*) to load, to make heavy or grievous; also to make the most of a thing in speaking of it, though commonly in the worst sense.

To *Aggregate*, (*Lat.*) to assemble together, as it were to bring into the Flock.

*Aggressor*, (*Lat.*) an assailer of another, a beginner of a business.

*Agrestein*, a disease in Hawks, mentioned by *Barns*, in his Book of Faulconry, proceeding from a sharp humor; and therefore thought to be derived from the old *French* word *Agreste*, sharpness.

*Agility*, (*Lat.*) nimbleness.

*Aginotour*, (*Lat.*) a retailer of small Wares, from *Agina*, that whereon the Beam of a pair of Balances hangeth.

*Agis*, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who made cruel Wars with the *Athenians*, and was at length killed in Prison by his own Countrymen.

To *Agist*, (a term in Common Law) signifying to take in, and feed the Cattel of strangers in the Kings Forest, and to gather Money due for the same, to the Kings use.

*Agitation*, (*Lat.*) a frequent motion; also a disturbance and inquietude of mind.

*Agitator*, (*Lat.*) a Carrier on of any business, or designs. The name of *Agitators* hath been particularly applied to certain persons, who in the year 1647. were chosen out of each Regiment to sit in Council, and carry on the designs of the Army.

*Aglais*, the Daughter of *Megacles*, she would daily devour ten pound of Flesh, half a Peck of Bread, and four Gallons of Wine at a meal.

*Aglais*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thaleia*, the three Sister-Graces, Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

*Aglapbon*, a Noble Painter mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Aglet*, (*French*) the tag of a point, also a little plate of metal; also an excrescence coming out of some Trees before the leaves.

*Agnail*, a sore between the finger, or toe, and the nail.

*Agnation*, (*Lat.*) kinred, or near relation by the Fathers side.

*Agnes*, a Womans name, signifying in *Greek*, Chast.

*Agnition*, (*Lat.*) an acknowledging.

*Agnodice*, a Virgin, who putting her self into mans apparel grew famous in *Phylick*, by the instruction of *Herophilus*.

*Agnomination*, (*Lat.*) a surname, a name where-with a man is signalized for any famous act.

*Agnus Castus*, or the Chast-tree, a Plant, whose Leaves and Seed preserve Chastity very much. The Seed resembles Pepper, the Tree it self is by

some called *Italian Willow*, by others *Abraham's Balm*.

*Agonal Feasts*, certain annual Feasts celebrated among the ancient *Romans*, every ninth of *January*. They were so called from certain games, or exercises, called in *Greek* *agon*.

*Agonax*, a very ancient Philosopher by whom *Zoroaster* is said to have been instructed in Magic.

*Agony*, (*Greek*) anguish of mind.

*Agonarch* or *Agonist*, (*Greek*) a Master of the Revels.

*Agonarchus*, a Statuary of *Paros*, the Disciple of *Phidias*, whose contention with *Alcamenes*, about the statue of *Venus*, is mentioned at large by *Pliny*, l. 36. c. 5.

*Agratus*, a Writer of the *Scythian* Affairs, he is mentioned by *Calius Ehodiginus*, l. 7.

*Agra*, a Province of the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, whose chief City of the same name hath been of late, the Grand Imperial Seat.

The *Agrarian* Law, a Law made by the *Romans*, for the distribution of Lands among the common people.

*Agriculture*, (*Lat.*) Tillage, Husbandry, or Improvement of Land.

*Agrigentum*, a Town anciently of great note in *Sicily*, the Residence of the Tyrant *Phalaris*, it is called at this day *Gergenti*.

*Agrimony*, a Herb somewhat like unto *Tansie*, good against the obstructions of the Liver; for which it is often used in Diet-drinks. It is called in *Latin*, *Agrimonia*, *Eupatorium*; and by some, *Hepatorium*, as being good for the Liver.

*Agrippa*, one that is born with his Feet foremost, also the name of several Kings of *Judea*.

*Agrise*, (*old word*) afraid, astonished.

*Agron*, an *Athenian* Physitian, who, as *Rhodiginus* affirmeth, put a stop to a great Pestilence that afflicted *Athens*, by putting a Neighboring Wood on fire.

*Ague-tree*. See *Sassafras*.

## A H.

*Abab*, (*Hebr.* the Brothers Father) a wicked King of *Israel*, who married *Jezabel* an Idolatress, by whose means he became an Idolater and Persecutor.

*Ahaz*, (*Hebr.* a taking or possessing) an Idolatrous King, who succeeded his Father *Jotham*, in the Kingdom of *Judah*.

*Ahaziah*, (*Hebr.* apprehension or sight of the Lord) a wicked King, who succeeded *Abab* his Father, in the Kingdom of *Israel*.

*Abiezzer*, (*Hebr.* a Brothers help) a Prince of *Dan*.

*Abimelech*, (*Hebr.* a Kings Brother, or of his Council) a Priest, who receiving *David* at *Nob*, was put to death with other Priests by *Doeg*.

*Ahitophel*, (*Hebr.* a Brother forsaken, or without Wisdom or Grace) a Counsellor of King *David*, who conspired with *Absalom* against him.

*Aboliab*,



**Abeliah**, (*Hebr.* the Tabernacle, or Brightness of the Lord) an excellent workman, who was employed in the making of the Tabernacle.

**Abilbamob**, (*Hebr.* my Tent, or famous Mansion) the Wife of Esau, and Daughter of Anah.

**Abusum vulg. Abayt**, a Town of *Blahingia*, a Province of *Scandia*; one of those *Peninsulæ* which make up the Kingdom of Denmark.

## A L

**Ajax**, the Son of *Talamon* and *Hesione*, Daughter of *Laomedon*, he was one of the stoutest of all the *Greeks* that went to the *Trojan War*, he fought with *Hector*, and had a contest with *Ulysses* for the Arms of *Achilles*; but *Ulysses* having gained them by his eloquence, *Ajax* run mad, and made a huge slaughter among a flock of Sheep, thinking *Ulysses* and *Atrides* to have been among them: Also the name of the Son of *Qileus* King of the *Loeri*, who for visiting *Cassandra* in the Temple of *Pallas*, was slain with Thunder by the Gods, whose Priestess she was.

**Aide**, (*French*) help, also a subsidy or tax.

**Aidonews**, King of the *Maloffi*, he sent *Thesew* to prison, because he and *Pierbouts* would have taken away his Daughter *Proserpina*, not far from the River *Acheron*, which gave occasion to the Fable to say, That he descended into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, the Daughter of *Dis*.

**Aigreen**. See *Honstet*.

To **Ail**, (*old word*) to be sick, or ill at ease; whence the question, What ail ye, from the *Saxon* word *Adle*, i. e. Sicknefs.

**Ailbury**, a Town situate not far from the River *Tame* in *Buckinghamshire*; it was won by *Gutwulph* the *Saxon*, in the year five hundred seventy and two.

**Ailesford**, a Town in *Kent*, not far from the River *Medway*, it was heretofore named in the *British* tongue *Saiffenag-baibol*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Vortimer* the *Brittain*, Son of *Vortigern*, to *Hengist*, and his *English Saxons*, in this place.

**Ainy**, a Nest of Hawks. See *Aerie*.

**Ais**, a little Island in some great Rivers where Osiers grow.

**Aix**, a noted and Parliament Town of that part of *Provence* which is peculiarly belonging to the King of France.

## A K.

**Akmanchester**, i. e. the City of *Sick-folk*, a name anciently given by the *Saxons*, to the City of *Bath*.

## A L.

**Alabandic**, a kind of Rose with whitish leaves; some will have it to be the *Provence* Rose, which is respected more for its doubleness, than for its sweetness or use. It is chiefly mentioned by *Pliny*.

**Alabandus** or **Amandus**, a kind of blew and red Stone, which very much excites to bleeding.

**Alabaster**, a kind of clear white Marble; of it are made Boxes to put sweet Ointments in, it is so called of *Alabastrum*, an *Egyptian* City, where it is most plentiful, by reason of its coldness it preserves from corruption. Wherefore it is, that from all Antiquity it hath been principally made use for the Intombing of Princes, and great persons.

**Alacrity**, (*Lat.*) cheerfulness.

**Alahab**, (*Arabick*) the Scorpions heart.

**Alamac**, (*Arabick*) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

**Alamire**, the lowest Note but one in each of the three *Septenaries* of the Gamut or Scale of Musick; in the lowest of which *Septenaries*, or the Base Cliff it answers, to the *Greek* *αωλαυ-βαρβυρ*.

**Alar**, a proper name, signifying in *Slavonish*, a Greyhound; others contract it from *Alian*, i. Sun-bright.

**Alastor**, the name of one of the *Suns* horses.

**Alastor**, one of the four Horses of *Plato* his Charriot, described by *Claudian* in his Poem *de Raptu Proserpine*; the other three being *Orpheus*, *Nidus*, and *Arion*.

**Alata Castra**, the City of *Edinburgh* in Scotland.

**Alay**, (a term in Hunting) when fresh Dogs are sent into the cry.

**Alba Græca**, the chief Town of *Servia*, otherwise called *Belgrade* or *Greek Weissenberg*.

**Alba Julia**, the City of *Weissenberg* in Germany.

**Alba Regalis**, a City in *Hungary*, now called *Stalweissenberg*, where the Kings use to be Anointed and Crowned.

**Albania**, a Countrey between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*, whose chief City is *Pyrræchium* now called *Durazzo*. There is also another *Albania* in the East, between *Cholcas* and *Armenia*, from whence the people of the former *Albania* are said originally to spring. Also the Kingdom of Scotland was in ancient times called *Albania*.

**Albanus**, a River in *Armenia*, also a Lake in *Italy*, called *Lago di Castel Gandolf*, also the name of the first *British* Martyr from the *Latin* *Albus*, i. e. White.

**St. Albans**, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, so called from the *British* Martyr above mentioned, whereas formerly it was called *Vernalan*.

**Albe**, a white Garment, which the Priests were wont to wear.

**Albeita**, (*Arabick*) the mouth of the Swan.

**Albert**, a *Saxon* proper name of men, signifying all bright. The most noted persons of this name were two of the *German* Emperours, both surnamed of *Austria*, the first beginning his Reign in the year 1298. the other in the year 1438.

**Albion**, the ancient name of *England*, by reason of the white Rocks upon the Sea-side,

or

or from *Albion* the Son of *Neptune*, or from *Albina* one of *Dioctesians* fifty Daughters; others will have it to be *Albion*, *quasi* *Olbion*, the happy Country, as having Vallies like *Eden*, Hills as *Lebanon*, Springs as *Pisgab*, Rivers as *Jordan*. Also the name of a very ancient *British* Authour, of whose Writing there are said to be extant, certain Astronomical demonstrations.

*Albricias*, (*Spanish*) a word much used by *Spanish* Merchants, and signifying a reward of good news.

*Albugineous*, (*Latin*) belonging to the white of the eye, or to any other white substance.

*Albumazar*, the name of a famous *Arabian* Astronomer.

*Alburnius Valens*, an ancient Writer of *Fidei Commissa*, of whom there are extant certain fragments among the *Pandects* of the Civil Law.

*Albutius Silus*, an Orator of *Novara*, a Contemporary and Associate of *Plancus*, being much tormented with a painful Disease, he is said to have starved himself to death, having first declaimed the reasons of his intention before a publick Assembly.

*Alcaic Verse*, a certain kind of verse, so called from *Alcaeus* the first Inventor, consisting of two *Dactyls* and two *Trochees*.

*Alcair*, see *Cair*.

*Alcakengi*, see *Alkakengi*.

*Alcala di Heranes*, a Town of note in *Castilia Nova*. *Alcala Real*, a Town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.

*Alcalde*, (*Spanish*) the Sheriff, or Officer of a Town, whose office is to weigh Bread and other Provisions.

*Alkali*, (in *Chymistry*) all manner of Salts extracted out of Ashes.

*Alcamenes*, see *Agoracritus*.

*Alcander*, a young *Lacedæmonian*, who having put out one of *Lycurgus* his eyes, yet being entertained by him as his near servant, loved him afterwards with a great deal of respect.

*Alcanna*, the same with *Ichthyocolla*, or *Ung-lals*.

*Alcantara*, a stately Town of *Castilia Nova* in *Spain*.

*Alcaibous*, the Son of *Pelops*, who being suspected to have slain his Brother *Chrysippus* fled to *Megara*, where killing a Lyon that had slain *Euripus* the Son of *Megaræus*, he was by *Megaræus* made his Son in law, and succeeded him in the Kingdom.

*Alcatrace*, a fowl much like an Heron.

*Alce*, a wild beast, in fashion and skin like a fallow Deer, but greater, and hath no joynts in his legs, and therefore doth never lie down but lean to Trees; the horn of it is useful in Physick. This beast in *English* we answerably call an Elk.

*Alceps*, the Wife of *Admetus* King of *Thessaly*, who willingly offered her self up to die for her Husband; Of this fable *Euripides* makes one of his Tragedies.

*Alchabist*, the *Chymical* appellation of prepared Mercury.

*Alchadi*, (*Arab.*) a Star in the Goat.

*Alchenit*, (*Arab.*) a Star in the right side of *Perseus*.

*Alchimilla*, Vide *Ladies Mantle*.

*Alchobel*, see *Reception*.

*Alchoredon*, is an *Arabian* word, and signifies the giver of years, and is so placed, that he hath most essential dignity in the place of the *Hyleg*, and with some aspect doth behold that place.

*Alchorad*, (*Arab.*) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

*Alchimy*, (*Greek*) the art of dissolving metals, to separate the pure from the impure, producing magisterial and essential Medicines from mixed bodies.

*Alchuin*, an *Arabian*, whose History of Plants is mentioned by *Petrus Bellunenfis*.

*Alcidamas*, a Philosopher of *Elea*, the Disciple of *Gorgias Leontinus*, he also wrote of Music and under the name of *Alcidamas*, there are several Orations published with those of *Aeschines*.

*Alcidamus*, an ancient Rhetorician, whom *Cicero* in his *Tusculan questions*, mentions to have written in the praise of death.

*Alcimachus*, an ancient *Greek* Painter.

*Alcimus*, an Orator whom *Laertius* in his life of *Szilpo*, testifies to have been the most eminent of his time.

*Alcimedon*, a famous Emperour mentioned by *Virgil*.

*Alcinous*, a King of the *Phæacis*, famous in *Homer* for his entertainment of *Ulysses*; also a Platonick Philosopher, of whose writings there remains yet some memory.

*Alcipbron*, a *Magesian* Philosophy, who, as saith *Suidas* flourished in the time of *Alexander* the Great.

*Alcippus*, vide *Damocritus*.

*Alcisthene*, a noble Paintress, mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Alcisthoe*, a *Theban* Woman, who was turned into a Bat, for contemning *Bacchus* his Orgies.

*Alcman*, a Lyric Poet of *Lacedæmon*, of whom some fragments only are extant.

*Alcmar*, a noted Town of *West Friesland*.

*Alcmenia*, vide *Amphytrjo*.

*Alcmaeon*, the Son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphite*; he killed his Mother for having betrayed *Amphiaraus*, and afterwards run mad; but being cured by *Phlegias*, he married his Daughter *Alphesibea*, giving her a Bracelet of his Mothers, but afterwards falling in love with one of *Alcibon* his Daughters called *Callirrhoe*, he promised her the Bracelet which he had given his former Wife, on condition she would marry him, but going to fetch it he was slain by *Icton* and *Axion*, *Alphesibeas* Brothers; also the name of an ancient Philosopher of *Crotone*, who was a hearer of *Pythagoras*, and wrote a Treatise of nature, and of whom (if it be) there is something in *Stobæus* relating to Medicine.

*Alcoholization*, a reducing of any solid matter



ter into an extream fine and subtle powder, but in Liquids it is the depriving of *Alcohols*, or Spirits, of their flegm or waterish Part; so that they consume and fume away with the matter wherein they were dipt.

*Alconor*, one of the 300. *Argives* who fought against the *Lacedemonians*, only he and *Chromius* being left alive, and all his enemies killed, excepting *Othryades*.

*Alcoran*, (*Arab.*) the Book wherein the Turkish Religion is delivered, first written by *Mahomet* the Turks great Prophet.

*Alcoranes*, high slender Turrets, as *Herbert* defines them, which the Mahometans usually erect for use and ornament near their *Mesquites*.

*Alcove*, (*Span.* *Alcobar*) a recess within a chamber for the setting of a Bed out of the way; where for state many times the Bed is advanced upon two or three ascents with a rail at the feet; These *Alcoves* are frequent in many Noblemens houses in *Spain*, and other parts beyond Sea.

*Alyone*, the Daughter of *Neptune*, the Wife of *Ceyx*, who failing to the Oracle, was drowned by the way, and changed into a bird called a King-fisher.

*Alduas dubis*, a River dividing the *Helvetians* from the *Sequani*, called in French *Leo doux*.

*Aldborrow*, see *Isurium*.

*Aldebaran*, (*Arab.*) the south eye of the Bull.

*Alderanaimus*, (*Arab.*) the right shoulder of *Cepheus*.

*Alderman*, (*Saxon*) a Senator, or one that assisteth in the government of a City.

*Alder-tree*, see *Allar*.

*Alecoast*, an herb very beneficial to cold and weak Livers: It is otherwise called *Coastmary*, or *Maudlin*, in Latin *Cofus hortorum*, or more properly as some think, *Balsamita* and *Corymbifera major*.

*Aleho*, one of the Three Furies, see *Megea*.

*Alehorius*, from the Greek word *Alehor* a Cock, a precious stone of a waterish colour, found in the maw of an old Capon.

*Aletryon*, a young man, who kept the door while *Mars* was familiar with *Venus*, but *Mars* incensed that he was taken through his negligence, changed him into a Cock.

*Aleboof*, an herb with roundish leaves and blewish flowers, which is very profitable against all griping pains in the Stomach, Spleen, and Belly; it is otherwise called *Ground-Ivy*, *Cats-foot*, *Gill-creep* by *Ground*, *Turnboof* and *Haymaids*: in Latin *Hedera terrestris*.

*Alembick*, (*Arab.*) a Still.

*Alencon*, a Town of *Normandy* in *France*, Ennobled with the title of a Dukedom.

*Aleph*, (*Hebr.*) a Thousand, the first Letter in the Hebrew Alphabet.

*Aleppo*, (*Heliopolis*) a City in *Syria*, very well fortified by nature, heretofore in the possession of the Christians, but now of the Turks.

*Alestake*, (*old word*) a Maypole.

*Alet*, a term in *Faulconry*, the true *Falcon* of

*Pern*, that never lets his prey escape.

*Alester*, an Officer appointed in every Court-Leet, and sworn to look to the size and goodness of bread and ale or beer, within the precincts of that Lordship.

*Aletheia*, (*Greek*) a proper name of several Women, signifying truth.

*Aleuromancy*, (*Greek*) a kind of divination among the ancients by bread, or cake paste.

*Alexander*, the name of several great Kings and Emperours, but the most famous in History was *Alexander* the Great, Son of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, he overthrew the *Persian* Monarchy, took *Babylon*, *Susa* and *Persopolis*, and after he had extended his Conquests as far as *India*, he returned to *Babylon* and there dyed, the word signifies in Greek helper of men; Also the name of an ancient Authour surnamed *Sophista*, whose Book of the temperament of sacred herbs is said to have been preserved in the Library of *Johannes Sambucus*; also a Bishop of *Cappadocia*, who wrote several Epistles, and flourished in the year 253. Also a Historian surnamed *Polyhistor*, whose History of the affairs of *Italy* is cited by *Plutarch*; also a Philosopher surnamed *Aphradisew*, who flourished under the Emperours *Severus* and *Antoninus*, and was the first Commentatour upon *Aristotle*. This name hath also been attributed to Seven Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

*Alexanders*, (*Hippocelinum*) an Herb common in Gardens; it warmeth a cold Stomach, openeth stoppings of the Liver and Spleen, expelleth the afterbirth, breaketh wind, and helpeth the Strangury.

*Alexanders foot*, *Pyrethrum*; see *Alexander*, an Herb whose Root resembles a foot.

*Alexandria*, a famous Port-town of *Egypt*, called of old *No*, built or reedified by *Alexander* the Great, whose body by *Ptolemy* *Lagi* was there entombed in Gold.

*Alexipharmaca*, (*Greek*) Medicines, or Antidotes against poyson, or any infectious Disease, and so are *Alexiteria*.

*Alexis Thurellus*, a comick Poet; also *Alexis* a *Samian* Writer of *finibus Sanctorum*.

*Alexippus*, a Physician of *Alexander* the Great. *Alfenius Varus*, a learned Professor of the Law, who, as *Lampridius* delivers, was Counsellor to *Alexander* the Great.

*Alferes*, (*Span.*) an Ensign-bearer.

*Alfet*, a kind of *Ordeal* anciently used, which was by a great Caldron of scalding water, into which the accused person was to put his arm up to the elbow, and if hurt he was held guilty; if not acquitted.

*Alfonfus*, see *Alphonfus*.

*Alfred*, (*a Saxon word*) signifying all peace; the name of a wise, temperate, religious, and learned King of *England*, who made an Act, that all Freeman possessing two Hides of Land should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

*Alfreton*, q. *Alfreds Town*, a Town in *Derbyshire*, built by King *Alfred*, as some think; the Lords wherof were called *Barons de Alfreton*, the



the second of whom built the *Abbey de Bello Capite*, or *Beauchief*.

*Algarbia*, one of the two large Provinces, into which the Kingdom of *Portugal* is divided.

*Algareb*, (*Arab.*) the Star in the right wing of the Crow.

*Algarfe*, (*Arab.*) the head of the Fifteenth Mansion.

*Algate*, (*old word*) if so be, notwithstanding, altogether.

*Algates*, (*old word*) ever, even now, for all that.

*Algebar*, the left foot of *Orion*.

*Algebbe*, (*Arab.*) the head of the Tenth Mansion.

*Algebra*, (*Arab.*) so called from *Geber* the inventor, is a species of Arithmetick, which works by figurative numbers. It is by some called the art of Equation.

*Algenib*, (*Arab.*) the right wing of *Pegasus*.

*Algier*, (*Arab.*) a Sea-coast-town of the Kingdom of *Tremisen* in *Africa*; a Town of great trading, but infamous for Piracies, and the taking of Christian slaves.

*Algid*, (*Lat.*) num with cold, chill.

*Algemeiffa*, (*Arab.*) the little Dog.

*Algan*, (*Arab.*) the head of *Medusa*.

*Algorithme*, (a word compounded of *Arabick* and *Spanish*) the art of reckoning by Cyphers.

*Algrim*, (*old word*) the same as *Algebra*.

*Algum*, or *Almug* Pl. *Algummim* or *Almugim*, *Hebr.* a most excellent kind of Wood, growing in *Lebanon*. It seemeth to some to be the Wood of the Tree *Thyia*, to which *Theophrastus* attributeth great honour, reporting that the famous buildings of old Temples were made thereof; as another, that with this Timber Temples of old were adorned.

*Alguxa*, the left foot of *Orion*, an *Arabick* word.

*Alhabar*, (*Arab.*) a Star in the mouth of the great Dog.

*Albibade*, a ruler on the back-side of a Geometrical Instrument to take heights and depths.

*Aliacaba*, (*Arab.*) the tail of the Cynosure or Pole-star.

*Alicante*, one of the chief Towns of *Valencia* in *Spain*, where there is plenty of Mulberries, of which they make *Alicant-wine*.

*Alice*, (*Germ.*) a Womans name contracted from *Adelize*, i. noble.

*Alien*, (*Lat.*) one born in a foreign Country; and by our common Law, such a one is not capable to inherit Lands in *England*, till naturalized by Act of Parliament.

*Alienation*, (*Lat.*) an estranging.

*Alifed*, (*Saxon word*) allowed.

*Aliment*, (*Lat.*) nourishment.

*Alimony*, (*Lat.*) a Pension allowed for subsistence from a Husband to his Wife, being parted from him.

*Alioth*, (*Arab.*) a Star in the tail of *Helice*, or the Bear.

*Alkakengi*, (*Lat. Solanum Vesicarium*) a fruit

called Winter-Cherry, being the fruit of one of the sorts of Nightshade; the word *Alkakengi* seems of *Arabick* origin.

*Alkali*, the Herb *Kali*, or Saltwort.

*Alkanet*, (*Lat. Anchusa*) a certain Herb called *Spanish Bugloss*, the Root whereof is used to colour things with, and being made into an ointment, it helps old Ulcers, hot Inflammations, Burnings, Scaldings, and St. *Antonies* fire.

*Alkermes*, a Confection made of the Scarlet-grain called *Cbermes* or *Kermes*.

*All-a-bone*, (*old word*) a made request.

*Alligator*, a kind of noxious animal, very frequent in several parts of the *West-Indies*, much of the same nature and shape, but less than the *Crocodile* of *Egypt*, and other parts of *Africa*.

*Allantoides*, the Tunicle that wraps and covers the head, buttocks, feet, and more eminent parts of the birth.

*Allar*, or Alder-tree, (*Lat. Alnus*) a bushy Tree, whose inward bark is very yellow, and purgeth Cholera, Phlegm, and watery humors very effectually.

*Allay*, a mitigation, or asswaging; also the tempering of Gold or Silver with a baser Metal to augment the weight of it.

*Alliative*, (*Lat.*) alluring, inciting.

*Allegation*, (*Lat.*) a proving, an alleading.

*Allegory*, (*Greek*) Invention, or changing: in Rhetorick it is a mysterious saying, wherein there is couched something that is different from the literal sense.

*Alleluja*, (an *Hebr.* word) signifying, praise ye our Lord; also the name of an Herb, otherwise called *Wood-sorrel* (*Lat. Asotifella*) which is of singular use in Fevers and Agues, defending the heart from all infection.

*All-good*, (*Lat. Bonus Henricus*) a sort of Herb which is commonly called *Mercury*, used sometimes in Glisters, some call it *Good Henry*.

*All-heal*, (*Lat. panax*) a Martial Herb, otherwise called *Clowns-woundwort*, of admirable efficacy to heal green Wounds, being stamped with a little Hogs-grease.

*Alliance*, (*French*) an association, either by Kindred, or by Covenant.

*Alligation*, (*Lat.*) a binding unto, the Rule of *Alligation* in Arithmetick is that, which ties, mixes, or unites many simples or particulars into one mass or sum, according to any rate, price, or proportion required.

*Allison*, (*Lat.*) a dashing against any thing.

*Alliteration*, (*Lat.*) a word used in Rhetorick, being a playing upon the same Letter.

*Allobroges*, the people of *Savoy* and *Dauphine* in *France*; and some think the *Burgundians* also.

*Allocamel*, (*Greek*) a beast in the *Indies*, having the head of a Mule, and the body of a Camel.

† *Allocation*, (*Lat.*) a placing towards.

*Allocutions*, the allowances or Officers under a Prince, or Great man.

*Alloquis*, (*Lat.*) a talking unto, or parlying with any one.

*Allodial*

*Allodial*-lands, (a term in Law) free Lands, for which no fines or services are due.

*All-seed*, *Millegrana*, *Atriplex Sylvestris*, *Poly-spermonia*, an Herb so denominated from its fullness of Seed.

*Allum*, (Lat. *Alumen*) a certain astringent Mineral, being a salt sweat of the earth; the best sort of it is called Rock or Rock Allum.

*Alluminer*, (from the supposed Lat. word *Ad-luminare*) a word used in the Statute of the first year of Richard the Third, for one that paints upon Paper or Parchment: it may possibly be one that colours Maps, or any Printed Picture. See *Illuminate*.

*Allusion*, (Lat.) a likening or speaking in reference to another thing.

*Almacarron*, a famous Castle Six leagues from *Carthagena*, the Second Town of *Mercia* in Spain.

*Almain*, a German, also (a term in Musick) being a kind of air, which hath a slower time than either *Corant*, or *Saraband*, also *Alman* Rivets are a certain kind of Armour rivetted with braces of mail.

*Almanack*, (a German word) signifying as much as *Calender*, or a Prognostication by observing the course of the Stars.

*Almandine*, see *Alabandine*.

*Almaner*, (Arab.) the sight of a Planet in his Epicycle.

*Almantica*, (Arab.) see *Zodiack*.

*Almanzor*, (Arab.) Defender, it being the name of divers Princes, and great men among the Moors.

*Almerick*, the name of certain Christian Princes, who were successively Kings of *Jerusalem*, after that City was taken by the Christians from the Infidels.

*Almicantarats*, (Arab.) a term in Astronomy, being those lines which pass through the Meridian parallel with the Horizon.

*Almoner*, or *Almicer*, (Lat. *Elemosynarius*) a Kings or Princes Officer, that looks to the distribution of Alms.

*Almond-tree*, (Antygdalus) one of the first Trees that bloweth, bearing the most delicious sort of Nut, and very good for the Lungs. This Tree grows chiefly in the more Eastly parts; especially in *Palestine* towards the River *Jordan*, whence the best of Almonds are called *Jordan Almonds*.

*Almug-tree*, see *Algumi*.

*Almugia*, (Arab.) the situation of Planets in the Zodiack, so as to behold each other face to face.

*Almuten*, of a house, is that Planet which hath most dignities in the sign ascending, or descending from the Cusp of any house, but *Almuten* of a figure, is that Planet which in essential dignities, or accidental, is most powerful in the whole Scheme of Heaven.

*Alnab*, (Astronomick) a Star which is to be seen in the Horns of *Aries*.

*Alnwick*, a Town in *Northumberland*, situate

upon the River *Alne*, famous for a battle between *William* King of *Scots*, and the *English* under *Henry* the Second; it is fortified with a strong Castle, where *Malcolm* the Third was slain when he besieged it, it is also called *Alnwick*, and *Anwick*.

*Aloes*, the concrete juice of an Herb, called *Sea-Housleek*, or *Bitterwort*, much used in Physick, *Aloe Zocatrina* is that, which is brought out of the Island *Zocataria*; there is also a certain Medicinal wood called *Lignum Aloes*.

*Aloofe*, a term used in conding the Ship, when she goes upon a Tack, commonly spoken by the Condooy unto the Steersman, when he doth not keep her so near the wind as she may ly.

*Alphenicum*, see *Penidees*.

*Alopecia*, (Greek) a Disease called the Scurf, or Foxes evil, wherein the hairs fall off from the head by the Roots.

*Alpes*, a ridge of very high Hills in *Switzerland*, by which there is a very frequent, though difficult passage from *France* into *Italy*, they are generally thought so denominated from the whiteness of their tops with continual Snow, allowing a change of B into P.

*Alpha*, the first letter of the Greek Alphabet.

*Alphabet*, the whole order of Letters in any Language.

*Alpharaiz*, (Arab.) the right shoulder of *Pegasus*.

*Alpharez*, (Arab.) the navel of *Pegasus*.

*Alphenus Varius*, see *Alfinus*.

*Alpheta*, (Arab.) the shining Star of the Crow.

*Alphenus*, a famous River of *Arcadia*, which running a great way into the Sea, meets at length with *Arethusa*, a River in *Sicily*, near unto *Syracuse*; into this River one *Alphenus* a great hunter is fabled to have been Metamorphosed by *Diana* upon his pursuing *Arethusa* one of her Nymphs, after which Metamorphose he both retained his name and continued the Pursuit.

*Alphonsus*, from the *Gettish* word *Helphunus*, i. our help, the name of divers great Kings of *Naples*, *Aragon*, *Castile* and *Portugal*, of *Naples* 2. of *Aragon* 5. of *Portugal* 6. of *Castile* 11.

*Alphonfin-Tables*, certain Astronomical calculations invented by *Alphonfus* King of *Aragon*.

*Alphrad*, (Arab.) the bright Star in *Hydra*.

*Alrameck*, (Arab.) a Star in the constellation of *Bootes*.

*Alsatia*, a large part of *Germany*, lying much upon the River *Rhine*, and therefore commonly called the Circle of the *Rhine*, it contains Eleven Bishopricks, Five Abbacies, and Five Principalities.

*Altabest Paracelsi*, a term in Chymistry, signifying a body reduced to its first principles.

*Altercation*, (Lat.) a contentious dispute.

*Alternation*, (Lat.) a changing by turns.

*Althea*, see *Meleager*.

† *Altiloquent*, (Lat.) speaking loosely.

† *Altitonant*, (Lat.) an Epithet anciently given to *Jupiter*, and signifies thundring from on high.



*Altitude*, (Lat.) height, also a term in Astronomy, being the height of the Sun, or any of the Stars from the Horizon; the Sun's Meridian Altitude, is an arch of the Meridian intercepted between the Sun and the Horizon, at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

† *Altivolant*, (Latin) soaring, or flying aloft.

*Alveary*, (Lat.) a Hive of Bees.

*Alveated*, (Lat.) channelled, or trenched; from *Alveus* a Channel.

*Alumnation*, (Latin) a fostering, or nourishing.

† *Alutation*, (Lat.) a tanning, or dressing of Leather.

## A M.

*Amaine*, a term used by Men of War encountering another Ship, and bidding them yield.

*Amalgamation*, (from the Greek *μαρμαριω*, to soften) the moistening of any thing (especially for a Medicinal use) into a soft Pap; in Chymistry it is the calcining, or corroding, of Metals with Quicksilver.

*Amalek*, (Hebr. a licking, or smiting people) the Son of *Eliphaz* by his Concubine *Timna*, of whom came the *Amalekites*.

*Amalgaminge*, an old word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a mixture of Quicksilver with other Metals.

*Amalthea*, the Nurse of *Jupiter*, she fed him with Goats Milk, and he afterwards as a reward gave her the Horn of a Goat, which had this faculty, that whatsoever she desired she should have it; whence *Amalthean* Horn hath been taken for an emblem of Plenty.

*Amannensis*, (Lat.) a Secretary, one that writes for another.

*Amara dulcis*. See *Bittersweet*.

*Amaranthus*, or Flower Gentle, an Herb that continues his flower very long without any sensible decay, of which there are very many sorts. The Flowers of the red stop all kind of Fluxes, by Signature.

*Amaritugle*, (Lat.) Bitterness.

*Amasa*, (Hebr. sparing the People) the Son of *Abigail* *David's* Sister, he being chosen Captain General of King *David's* Army, was treacherously slain by his Predecessor *Joab*.

*Amasiah*, (Hebr. the burden of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Joash* in the Kingdom.

*Amassément*, (French) a crowding or heaping of several things together.

To *Amate*, (old word) to discourage.

*Amaurosis*, a disease in the Eyes, viz. when the sight is gone, and no fault to be seen.

*Amatory*, (Lat.) containing matters of Love, as Amatory Verses or Letters.

*Amazons*, certain warlike Women of *Asia*, that dwelt near the River *Thermoodon*, who burnt off their right Paps, and killed all their Male

children, that they might have no Man among them. Their most renowned Queens were *Mathesia*, *Orisbya*, *Penthesilea*, whom *Achilles* slew, coming to help the *Trojans*: *Menalippe*, and *Hippolyta* whom *Hercules* overcame and gave *Theseus* to Wife.

*Ambatii*, among the ancient *Gauls*, were those servants and dependants which belonged to their chief Nobility.

*Ambage*, (Lat.) a far fetched circumstance of words.

*Amber*, a hard Gum, of a lively bright yellow colour, of which they make Beads and Bracelets; some think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees, but falsly; others, the Juice of a certain Stone that grows like Coral. It is called in Latin; *Carabe* and *Succinum*. In *Prussia* there is great store of it; it groweth like Coral in a Mountain of the North Sea, and being broken off by the violence of the Waves, is cast up by the Sea into their Havens.

*Ambetgreese*, a sweet Perfume, or Aromatick Juice, which some hold to be a kind of Bitumen, rising from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea, and becoming hard by floating upon the Water.

*Ambianum*, the City of *Amiens* in *Picardy*!

*Ambidexter*, (Lat.) one that useth both hands alike, also (a term in Common Law) signifying a Juror that taketh of both parties for the giving of his Verdict.

*Ambiant*, (Lat.) incircling, compassing round, an *Epithete* properly belonging to the Air.

*Ambiguous*, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

*Ambition*, (Lat.) an excessive thirst of honor.

*Amblygone*, (Greek) a term in Geometry, signifying a Figure that hath a blunt or obtuse Angle.

*Amboise*, is one of the principal Buildings in *France*, it stands in *Picardy* upon the River *Loire*, on a high seat; the Castle stands upon a Rock, at the foot thereof there stands a Cloister. King *Francis* built it, and there are here the goodliest walks in *Europe*, for the Trees themselves are placed in curious Knots, as we use to set our Herbs in Gardens.

*Amboyne*, an Island in *East-India*, which shews like a continued Wilderness of Nutmegs, Clove-trees, Pepper, Vines, and Olives. It is now a Plantation of the *Dutch*.

*Ambracia*, a City of *Epirus*, vulgarly called *Latia*. This City gave denomination to the famous Bay of *Ambracia*, between *Epirus* and the *Peloponnesus*.

*Ambresbury*, q. *Ambrose* his Town, a Town situate upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltshire*, built by *Ambrose Aurelian*: Here *Alfritha*, King *Edgar's* Wife, erected a stately Nunnery, to expiate the murder of her Son in Law King *Edward*. In this Nunnery afterwards *Eleanor*, Widow of King *Henry* the Third, devoted her self to God.

An *Ambrey*, a Cupboard. See *Aumbrey*.

*Ambrosia*, a word often used by the Poets, to signify



signifie the meat of the gods. But in reality it is an Herb vulgarly called *Ambrose* Herb.

*Ambrosius*, a very eminent ancient Bishop of Milan, whose works amounting to a large Volume, were Printed at Basil by Frobenius, An. 1538. He flourished An. 380. Also a hearer of Origen, by whom he was converted from the Heresie of the Marcionists; also an Alexandrian Presbyter, who Commented upon Job; and wrote against Apollinaris of Laodicea; also the name of a Benedictine Monk who Commentated upon the Psalms, Canticles, and Apocalypse, about the year 890. Moreover *Ambrose* is a usual name among us, the word signifying in Greek, Immortal.

*Ambulatory*, (Lat.) a place to walk in.

*Amburbial Sacrifices*, were certain ancient Sacrifices, wherein the Beast went about the City before he was sacrificed.

*Ambuscado*, (Spanish) an ambush, or Men secretly so disposed as to rush out upon an enemy unawares.

*Ambustion*, (Lat.) a finding or burning round about.

*Amelius*, an ancient Philosopher of Apamia, the Disciple of Plotinus, Master of Porphyrius; and as Suidas writes; Contemporary with Origen.

*Amen*, (a Syriack word) signifying Verily, So be it; and therefore it is used after every Prayer.

*Amendment*, a Common Law term, signifying the correction of an Error committed in a Process, and espied before Judgment.

*Amenity*, (Lat.) delightfulness, pleasure.

*Amenufed*, (old word) diminished.

*Ameos* or *Bishopsweed*, a certain Herb; the Seed whereof is one of the four lesser Seeds used in Phyllick for expelling of Wind.

*Amercement* or *Amerciament* (a term in Law) a penalty or pecuniary punishment set upon the head of an offender against the King or Lord in his Court.

*America*, the Fourth part of the World discovered about the year 1492. by *Americus Vesputius* a Florentine, and *Christophorus Columbus* a Genoese.

*Amersford*, the second Town of note in the Province of *Utrecht*, in the United Netherlands.

*Amery*, (in Latin *Almericus*) a proper name, from the German word *Emeric*, i. Always rich and powerful.

An *Amesse*. See *Amice*.

*Amethyst*, (Greek) a Precious Stone, so called, because it is said to repress drunkenness.

*Ametry*, (Greek) a being without measure, unmeasurableness. See *Immensurability*.

*Amiable*, (Lat.) lovely.

*Amicable*, (Lat.) friendly.

*Amice* or *Amicla*, vulgarly an *Ameß* (Lat. *Amicus*), a sort of Sacerdotal or Priestly Vestment.

*Amiens*, a very noted Town of Picardy, or that part of France which was formerly named *Gallia Belgica*: It is called in Latin *Ambianum*,

some think *ab Ambientibus aquis*, the Waters among which it is pleasantly seated.

*Aminadab*, (Hebr. a free, or vowing people; or a Prince of People) the Son of Ram, the Father of Nabshon, also the Son of Korath.

*Amy*, (in French *Aime*, i. Beloved) a name common both for Men and Women from *Amadem*, by which name many of the Dukes of Savoy have been called.

*Amishaddai*, (Hebr. the people of the Almighty) the Father of Abiezer, a Prince of the Tribe of Dan.

*Ammodite*, (*Ammodites* from the Greek word *Ammod*; Sand) a sort of Serpent or Venemous Creature, somewhat like a Viper in shape, but of a Sandy colour.

*Ammon* or *Ammonites*, (Hebr. the Son of my People) a People descended from Ben-ammi, the Son of Lot. Also the same as *Amon*, (Hebr. Faithful, &c.) a King of Judah, who succeeding his Father Manasseh, was slain by his own servants.

*Ammoniac*, a kind of Gum, which is brought from Lybia near the Temple of Ammon; also a kind of Salt like Allum, which is found in Africa.

*Ammonius*, an Alexandrian Philosopher, who being a Christian from his childhood, became the Disciple of Origen: Also an Egyptian Philosopher firmished Herneus, the Master of Joannes Grammaticus.

*Amnesty*, (Greek) a burying in silence and oblivion all former injuries and damages.

*Amnios*, the second Tunic that inwraps the birth, and covers it all over.

*Amnon*, (Hebr. true, or an Artificer, or Schoolmaster) Davids first born Son by Abinoam, who having ravished his Sister Tamar was slain by his Brother Absalom.

*Amabeau*, (Greek) *Amabeau* Verses are those which answer one another.

*Amabeas*, an ancient Greek Musician, and particularly an expert player on the Harp.

*Anomum*, a certain Seed like unto those of Cardamomes, yet bigger and rounder, and smelling somewhat like the Oyl of Spikes; it procureth rest and sleep, easeth pains in the head; it helpeth griping pains in the Belly, by reason of Wind. It resisteth Poyson, and the rising of the Mother.

*Amorites*. See *Emori*.

*Amorist*, a lover, an amorous Man.

*Amoroso*, (Ital.) the same.

*Amort*, (French) dead, whence one that is melancholy; or in a dumps, is said to be all *Amort*.

To *Amortize*, to kill, a word used by Chaucer (Whence *Amortified* Skinner) but among Lawyers it signifies to grant Land in Mortmain.

*Amos*, (Hebr. a burden, or burdening) an ancient Prophet of the Jews, whose Prophetick writings are yet extant among the Books of the sacred Scripture.

*Amotion*, (Lat.) a removing out of the way.

*Amoz*, (Hebr. strong or mighty) the Father of the Prophet Isaiab.

*Ampelite*, a kind of pitchy, cleaving, and black Earth, wherewith they use to anoint Vines to kill the Worms.

*Ampelusia*, a Promontory in *Mauritania*.

*Amphiaras*, the Son of *Oileus*, he was a great Prophet, who was desired by *Adrastus* to go to the War of *Thebes*; but he knowing he should not return, kept himself private, till being betrayed by his Wife *Eriphile*, who was bribed with a Golden Bracelet, he was forced to go: But the first day he came to *Thebes*, he was swallowed up alive by the Earth.

*Amphibalus Devaninus*, an English Writer of *Homilies*, and other Works, about the year of our Lord 290.

*Amphibious*, (Greek) living indifferently upon both Elements, Land and Water.

*Amphibologie*, (Greek.) See *Amphilogie*.

*Amphicrates*, an ancient Greek Author, whose Book *De Viris Illustribus*, is cited by *Athenaeus*.

*Amphictions*, (Greek) the Council of *Greece*, consisting of Men chosen out of the Twelve chief Cities; for the making of Laws, and deciding of all Controversies. It was instituted by *Amphyction*, the Son of *Hellen*, or as others say by *Acrisius*.

*Amphilochus*, an *Athenian* Philosopher, and Writer *De re Rustica*, mentioned by *Varro*.

*Amphilochius*, a Bishop of *Iconium*, who wrote *De Spiritu Sancto*, and some other things.

*Amphion*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, who being married to *Lycus*, and after vitiated by *Epaphus*, was imprisoned by *Dirce*, *Lycus* his second Wife: But being set at liberty by *Jupiter*, she fled to the Hill *Cytheron*, where she brought forth Twins, *Zeibus* and *Amphion*, who to revenge their Mothers injuries, tormented *Dirce* by tying her to a wild Bulls tail, but *Bacchus* pitying her, changed her into a Fountain. *Amphion* became so rare a Musician, that he was said to build the *Theban* Walls, by playing upon *Mercuries* Harp.

*Amphisbæna*, a sort of Serpents which *Pliny* mentions to have a Head at both ends.

*Amphiscians*, (Greek) those People that live under the Equator, where the shadows are cast both ways, North and South.

*Amphistratus*, an excellent Statuary among the ancient Greeks.

*Amphites*, an ancient Physician, who wrote four Books of Medicinal Prescriptions.

*Amphitheater*, a place made for the acting of Stage-plays and publick spectacles, differing from a common Theater, as being more perfect and built in a full Circle, the other only in a Semi-circle.

*Amphitrite*, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, the Wife of *Neptune*, she sitting at the foot of *Atlas*, was brought to him by a Dolphin, and made Queen of the Sea.

*Amphitryo*, the Son of *Alceus*, Prince of *Thebes*, who married *Alcmena*, Daughter of *Electryon* and *Lysidice*, upon that condition, that he should revenge the death of her Brothers, upon the *Teleboans* and *Taphians*; but while he was in the

War, *Jupiter* coming to her in the likeness of her Husband, and lying with her, she brought forth Twins, *Hercules*, Son to *Jupiter*, *Iphiclus* to *Amphitryo*.

*Amphiction*, a King of *Athens*, the Son of *Denealion*, he succeeded *Cranæus* in the Kingdom.

*Amphora*, an ancient measure of liquid things, the *Italick* Amphora contained five Gallons, the *Attick* Amphora seven Gallons and a half.

*Ampliation*, (Lat.) an enlargement, also a deferring of Judgment till the Cause be better examined, a word used in Common Law.

*Amplification*, (Lat.) a making large, or amplifying. Among Rhetoricians it signifies a more then ordinary, grave and serious affirmation of a thing, which stirring up the minds of the hearers, begets in them a greater faith and credit to what is said.

*Amplitude*, (Lat.) largeness, also a Title of Honor used among the *Latins*.

*Ampullous*, (Lat.) swelling like a bottle, also puffed up with pride.

*Amputation*, (Lat.) a curtailing, a lopping off. In Chirurgery it is taken for the cutting off of any corrupted, or putrefied part, or member, to prevent the corruption from spreading through the whole Body.

*Amram*, (Hebr. a high People) the Father of *Moses*, *Aaron*, and *Miriam*.

*Amraphel*, (Hebr. a speaking Destruction, or a speaking Judgment) an ancient King of *Sbinar*.

*Amsanctus*, a place in the midst of *Italy*, where are many Waters full of Brimstone, which send forth a pestilent and noisom smell, and are inclosed round about with Woods, which gave occasion to the Poets to feign, That the infernal ghosts had their abode there.

*Amstelrodamum* or *Amsterdam*, the Capital City of all the *Belgian Netherlands*, particularly of the Province of *Holland*.

*Amulet*, (Lat.) a kind of composition somewhat like a Pomander, to wear about one, which preserveth from the Plague, Poyson, or Enchantment.

*Amulius*, King of the *Latins*, he dispossessed his Brother *Numitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Vestal of his Niece *Rhea Sylvia*; but she being got with child by *Mars*, (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned. Also a Painter of great note and fame, particularly for his *Minerva*, which seemed to look upon him which way soever he looked.

*Amycleus*, a Statuary mentioned by *Pausanias*.

*Amycus*, King of the *Bebrycii*, the Son of *Neptune* and *Melie*, who challenging all strangers to fight with him with Whirlbats, was at length slain by *Pollux*.

*Amylum*, a certain white substance like unto Starch, made of Summers Wheat growing in *Germany*. It is so called, because it is made without a Mill, from a priv. and *μύλον*, *Mola*.

*Amymone*,



*Anyone*, one of the fifty Daughters of *Danae*, she was ravished by *Nephele*, and brought forth *Nauplius*.

## A N.

*Ana*, a Greek Adverb, used by the Physicians in their Bills, to signify the like quantity of each. Also a kind of Indian Beast, with long Teeth and sharp Nails.

*Anabaptists*, a Sect of Hereticks first begun in Germany; as some say, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. Their chief Tenet is, that Men ought not to be baptized till they are able to render an account of their faith.

† *Anabathram*, (Greek) a place whereunto we ascend by steps.

*Anacardium*, (Greek) a kind of Bean, growing in Malacca, like a little Birds heart.

*Anacharsis*, a Scythian, both Philosopher, and Poet, and Brother to a Scythian, King in the time of *Cresus*, King of Lydia. He wrote the Scythian Laws in Verse, as also a Poem in the praise of Humane life.

*Anachorite*, (Greek) a kind of Religious Person that gives himself up to a Religious life. From the Greek *αναχωρησ*, i. e. *Secedere*, to retire.

*Anacronism*, (Greek) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein we consult, and as it were argue the case with others.

*Anacreon*, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Ten* in *Ion*; some of whose Poems are extant with the fragments of some other Lyrick Poets. He was choaked with the Husk of a Raisin.

† *Anacrisis*, (Greek) question of the guilty, either by torment, or by interrogation.

*Anadem*, (Greek) a Garland.

*Anadesme*, (Greek) a swath, a cloth to tie up wounds.

*Anadiplosis*, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick, i. e. When one Verse begins with the same word the last ended with.

*Anais*, a goddess amongst the *Lydians*, to whom the chiefest Noblemen used to dedicate their Daughters.

*Anaglyphick*, (Greek) belonging to the art of Carving or Embossing.

*Anagnost*, (Gr. *αναγινωσκων*) one that reads to another what he is to write.

*Anagram*, (Greek) a transposing the Letters of any ones name, so as to make another word of it; which Art some say was invented by *Lycophron*.

*Anagrab*, (Greek) a Register, an Inventory.

*Anab*, (Hebr. answering, or singing, or poor) the Father of *Abolibamah*, one of *Esau*'s Wives.

*Anak*, (Hebr. a Giant) he from whom descended the race of the *Anakim*, or Giants, who were destroyed by *Joshua*.

*Analeis*, (Greek) Scraps which are gathered from the Table; also Metaphorically taken for any collections.

*Analeme*, (Greek) a Mathematical Instru-

ment, to find out the course or elevation of the Sun, or any Planet.

*Analeptick* (Greek) restorative, whence *Analeptick* Medicines are such as are given for the strengthening of the inward parts.

*Analogisme*, (Greek) a Logical argument from the cause to the effect.

*Analogie*, (Greek) proportion, correspondence, whence Analogical, proportional, or correspondent.

*Analysis*, (Greek) a resolution of doubtful matters; also the distribution of the whole into parts.

*Anamnesis*, (Gr.) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we call to mind matters past.

*Ananiab* or *Ananias*, (Hebr. the Cloud or Divination of the Lord) the proper name of several persons mentioned in sacred Scripture, both in the Old and New Testaments.

*Anapest*, (Greek) a foot in Verse, consisting of two short syllables, and one long.

*Anaphora*, (a Rhetorical Figure) being a repetition of the same sound in the beginning of several Sentences or Verses; also the ascension of the Signs from the East, by the daily course of the Firmament.

*Anarchy*, (Greek) a disorder in Government, a being without Rule or Prince.

*Anarand*, a British proper name, corrupted from *Honoratus*, i. e. Honorable.

*Anaretus*. See *Interfector*.

*Anas*. Now *Rio Guadiana*, one of the chief Rivers of Spain, which divides *Hispania Betica* from *Lusitania* or Portugal.

*Anastasi*, an ancient Bishop of *Antioch*, of whose Sermons several are said to be extant. Also a Writer of the Lives of the ancient Popes and several Fathers. He flourished An. 660. and was overseer of the Apostolick Library.

*Anastomosis*, (Greek) an opening of the Mouth of the Veins.

*Anastrophe*, (Greek) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein words are preposterously placed.

*Anathema*, (Greek) with an *epylon* or *e* short, is a person solemnly cursed, or devoted to destruction.

*Anathema*, (Greek) with an *eta* or *e* long, a thing set apart and consecrated to God, or pious use.

*Anatolius*, one of those ancient Writers *De Re Rustica*, Printed with *Apsestus*. Also *Anatolius* of *Alexandria*, a Bishop of *Laodicea*, who wrote *De Pascha*, and an Arithmetical Institution. He flourished An. 660.

*Anatocisme*, (Greek) the yearly receipt of Usury, when at the years end the use is become principal.

*Anatomy*, (Greek) the dissection of a Body, for the more exact discovery of all the inward parts.

*Anaxagoras*, a Philosopher of *Clazomenus*, the Disciple of *Anaximenes*.

*Anaxarchus*, a Philosopher of *Abdera* of the Sect of *Democritus*. He is mentioned by *Lucretius*, *Valerius Maximus*, and *Cicero*.

*Anaxenor*,

*Anaxenor*, a *Tyanean* Harp-player lightly esteemed by *M. Antonius*.

*Anaxarete*, a beautiful Virgin of *Salamis*, who disdaining the love of *Iphis*, was the cause that he hanged himself before her door, and was afterwards for her hard heartedness turned into a Stone.

*Anaximander*, a great *Milesian* Philosopher, the successor of *Tales*.

*Anaximenes*, the Son of *Emistratus*, Disciple and Successor of *Anaximander*. Also a Sophist who flourishing in the time of *Alexander* the Great, by his cunning saved the City *Lampsacus* from his fury.

*Anaxipolis*, a *Thasian* Writer of Agriculture, cited by *Varro*, and made use of by *Pliny*.

*Anceus*, the Son of *Neptune*, he being much given to Agriculture, and going to drive a wild Boar out of a Vineyard he had planted, was slain by the Boar.

*Ancafter*, a Town or long Street in *Lincolnshire*, by *Antoninus*, called *Crocolana*; in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the *Roman* Coyns and Vaults under ground, oftentimes discovered.

*Ancestor*, (*Lat. Antecessor*.) a foregoer; in Common Law it is applied to a natural person, whereas Predecessor is applied to a Body Politick or Corporate.

*Anchises*, the Son of *Capys*, he was carried by his Son *Aeneas* from the sack of *Troy*, but died in his journey toward *Italy*.

*Anchorer*. See *Anachorite*. From whence it is contracted.

*Anchove*, a Sea Minnow, which is frequently pickled up, and being dressed according to art, made an excellent dish for the relishing of a Glass of Wine.

*Anchurus*, the Son of *Midas*. He after *Midas* was warned by the Oracle to throw what he had most precious into a great gap of the Earth, about *Gelebon* in *Phrygia*, and had thrown in his Gold in vain, rode into the Abyss which had swallowed many Men, and afterwards it closed up.

*Ancient*, in Military Affairs, is he that carrieth the Colours to a Company of Foot Soldiers; an Ensign-bearer.

*Ancient Demesne*. See *Demese*.

*Ancus Martius*, the fourth King of the *Romans*.

*Ancil*, (*Lat.*) a kind of Shield or Buckler, made after the fashion of a decreescent Moon. The first of this form was reported to fall from Heaven into the hands of *Pompilius Numa*, in the time of a great Plague; who by the instinct of the goddess *Egeria*, caused eleven more to be made, and committed them to the keeping of the Twelve *Salii*.

*Ancona*, the chief City of *Picenum* in *Italy*, first built by the *Sicilians*.

*Andaluzia*, a Countrey in *Spain*, first called *Betico*.

*Andocides*, an *Athenian* Orator, the Son of *Leogoras*.

*Andradswald*, a Wood in *Sussex*, anciently 120 miles in length, memorable for the death of *Sigebert*, King of the *West Saxons*, who having been deposed, was stabbed in this place by a Swinherd.

*Andraestes*, or *Andate*, a certain goddess worshipped by the ancient *Britains*, as the goddess of Victory.

*Andrew*; (*Greek*.) a proper name of Men; signifying Manly. The first of which name that we read of, was *Andrew*, *Peters* Brother, being also one of the Twelve Apostles.

*Andreas*, a Statuary of *Argos*, mentioned by *Pausanias*; also a Physician mentioned by *Galen* and *Dioscorides*, to have writ of Plants.

*Androbenus*, a Painter of great esteem among the Ancients, and mentioned by *Pliny*, in the Five and thirtieth Book of his *Natural History*.

*Androcides*, by some named *Andracides*, a *Botanick* Writer, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Theophrastus*.

*Androcion*, an ancient Writer of Agriculture, mentioned by *Varro*, *Pliny*, *Theophrastus*, and *Arbennus*.

*Androcleus*, a Disciple of the Philosopher *Porphyrius*, by whom he is mentioned.

*Androgyne*, (*Greek*.) one of both Sexes, one that is both Man and Woman.

*Adromache*, (*Greek*, manly fight) the Wife to *Hector*; she was after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet, and Son of *Priam*.

*Andromachus*, (*Greek*, a fighting Man) Nero his chief Physician, who first added the flesh of a Viper to *Mithridate*, and made its faculty, which before was void and imbecil, as to wild Beasts and venenate Serpents stings, most efficacious; whereupon *Criton* called it *Tberiaca*, from the *Greek* word *Snelov*, which signifies any venomous Beast.

*Andromeda*, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Ethiopia*; she was for her pride exposed to the cruelty of a Sea-Monster, but delivered by *Perseus*. The word signifieth in *Greek*, Manly Counsel.

*Andron*, a Historian of *Halicarnassus*, cited by *Plutarch* in his Life of *Thebes*.

*Androna*, (*Greek*.) a place that was anciently made in Ships, only for Men to be in.

*Andronicus*, (*Greek*, a victorious Man) an Emperor of the East, who being taken by *Isaac Angelo*, was most barbarously tortured to death by the multitude; from whom he received all the cruelties which might be expected from servile natures when they command. Also an ancient Grammarian, mentioned by *Suetonius*; also a Historian surnamed *Alypius*, whose History of the ancient Kings of *Syria*, is mentioned by *Hieronymus*, and his History of the Acts of *Alexander*, if it be the same *Andronicus*, by *Raphael Volaterranus*.

*Androsthenes*, a *Theban* Statuary, mentioned by *Pausanias*.

*Androtion*, an *Attick* Historian, whose History is cited by *Pausanias*.

*Anelace*.



*Anelace.* See *Anlace*.

*Anemone*, (Greek) a kind of flower called a Wind Flower; of it there be multitudes of varieties growing even in our English Gardens.

*Anent*, (old word) over against. Which some ingeniously, and happily enough, derive from the Greek *ανεν*.

*Anfractuosity*, (Lat.) an intricate turning and winding.

*Angel*, in Gold, is a piece of Coyne that hath an Angel stamped upon it, and bears the value of Ten shillings.

*Angelica*, an Herb so called, the distilled water whereof, but especially the Roots, resist poison and all infectious vapours.

*Angelical*, (Greek) belonging to an Angel, i. e. a messenger, the Angels are also taken in Holy Scripture for those immortal spirits, which wait upon Almighty God in the highest Heavens, they are divided by St. Paul into Nine several orders, *Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones, Dominations, Virtues, Powers, Principates, Arch-Angel*, and *Angel*.

*Angelion*, a famous Greek Statuary, who made the Statue of *Apollo* at *Delos*.

*Angelomus Lexoviensis*, a Benedictine Monk who flourished about the year 830. and wrote excellent Annotations upon the Kings and Canticles.

*Angelot*, (French) a kind of small Cheese commonly made in France; also a sort of Musical Instrument somewhat like a Lute.

*Angiers*, the chief City of *Anjou* in France, it is called in Latin *Andegarum*.

*Angle*, a corner, also a term in Geometry, being the concurrence of two lines meeting together, so as that they do not make one line.

*Angles*, also are the most powerful houses, for a Planet therein hath more power and efficacy than an other (in any other house) that is but equally dignified. The Angles are these, viz. The First house, or the East Angle; the Tenth, or the South Angle; the Seventh house, or the West Angle; and the Fourth, or the North Angle.

*Anglia*, a part of Great Britain, now called England.

*Anglesey*, an Island lying over against *Cuernavonshire* in *Wales*, it was anciently the seat of the *Druides*, and was called by the Britains *Inis Dowil*, and the Land of *Mon*, in Latin *Mona*. It was first attempted by *Paulinus Suetonius*, and afterwards brought under the Roman Empire by *Julius Agricola*; many ages after it was conquered by the English-men, and thence derived this name, as it were, the English-men's Island.

*Anglicism*, (Greek) a speaking or writing after the English fashion, and not observing the Idiom or propriety of the language made use of.

*Angole*, a Kingdom of the upper African *Ethiopia*, where the people use Pepper and Salt instead of Money, and feed on raw flesh.

*Angouleme*, a Province and Town of the same name in that part of France called *Gallia Aquitania*.

*Anguilles*, a sort of little Worms cast up by sick Hawks probably from *Anguilla*, by reason of the resemblance those Worms have to an Eel.

*Anguineous*, (Lat.) pertaining to a Snake.

*Anguish*, (Latin *Angor*, French *Angoisse*) grief, agony.

*Angular*, (Lat.) having Angles or Corners.

*Angus*, a Country in the North part of Scotland, called in Latin *Angusia*, anciently *Enia*.

*Angust*, (Lat.) narrow.

*Anbelation*, (Lat.) a difficulty in fetching ones breath.

*Aniente*, a Law term, signifying made null or void, from the French word *aniantir*, to frustrate or nullify.

*Animadversion*, (Lat.) a lending ones attention as it were a turning ones mind that way, also a correcting.

*Animal*, (Lat.) a creature endued with life and sense.

*Animalillo*, (Spanish) a little animal.

*Anima Saturni*, a term in Chymistry, signifying the extract of Lead.

*Anime*, a Gum brought from the West-Indies.

*Animosity*, (Lat.) stoutness, stomachful, wilfulness.

*Anjou*, a Province of France, the people whereof were anciently called *Andegavi*, the chief of it is *Angiers*.

*Anise*, see *Anisfe*.

*Anisim Boetius Manlius Severinus*, (see *Boetius*).

*Anlace*, (old word) a Falchion or Sith-fashioned Sword.

*Annals*, (Lat.) Histories of passages acted from year to year.

*Annandale*, a County in the South part of Scotland, so called as it were the Vale by the River *Annan*, it was in old time inhabited by a people called *Selgove*.

*Annarian Law*, a Law among the Romans concerning the age wherein a man might sue for or exercise any publick Office.

*Annates*, (Lat.) first fruits paid out of spiritual benefices.

*Anna*, (Hebr.) a proper name of Women, frequent among us, and signifying gracious, full of mercy; the first of which name that we read of (unless it be the same with *Hannah*, of which hereafter) is *Anna* the Daughter of *Phaniel* mentioned in the 2 Chap. of St. Luke.

*Ananias*, (Hebr. as *Anah*) a High Priest of the Jews, who sent Christ bound to *Cajaphas* his Father in Law.

*Anneile*, is a certain commodity coming from *Barbary*, used by Diers and Painters of Glass.

*Anneiling of Glass*, a baking it so that the colour may go clean thorow it, an Art by some casualty quite lost in England, if not in Europe.

*Annexation*, the uniting of Lands or other Rents of the Crown.

*Annibal*, a great Captain of the Carthaginians and Son of *Amilcar*, he overthrew *Sampsonius* at *Trebia*, *Flaminius* at the Lake *Thrasimene*, and *Paulus Emilius* at *Cannae*, he was beaten by *Marcellus*.

*Marcellus*, and afterwards at *Zama* by *Scipio Africanus*, at last flying to *Prusias* King of *Bysinia* he there poisoned himself.

*Annihilation*, ( *Lat.* ) a reducing to nothing.

*Anise* or *Anise* ( *Anisum* ) an Herb somewhat like *Smallage* to the sight, but not to the smell, the seeds whereof are good for shortness of breath and other diseases of the Chest and Lungs; the flowers of it are very profitable for Bees to feed on.

*Anniversary*, ( *Lat.* ) done yearly, at a certain time, or celebrated every year. It is also taken substantively, for some one day or time of the year wherein some remarkable action or other is celebrated.

*Annon*, a *Carthaginian*, that coveted to be a God, and taught Birds to sing *Annon* is a God.

*Anodyne*, ( *Greek* ) pain-easing, or causing to be without pain; whence *Anodyne* Medicaments are such as are appropriated to give ease by stupifying the senses, such are *Soporificks* and *Narcoticks*.

*Annotation*, ( *Lat.* ) a noting, or marking, or an Exposition upon any Writing.

*Annular*, ( *old word* ) secular.

*Annuity*, ( *Lat.* ) a yearly Pension; in Common Law the difference between Annuity and Rent is this, that Rent is payable out of Land, Annuity charges only the person of the Grantor.

To *Annul*, ( *Lat.* ) to make void, *q.* annihil.

*Annularis*, the Ring finger is that, which is between the *Medius*, or middle finger, and the *Auricular*. And in *Chiromancy* is attributed to the Sun.

*Annulet*, ( *Lat.* ) a little Ring, or any thing made in the form of a Ring.

*Annunciation*, ( *Lat.* ) a telling, or declaring a thing; as it were a doing a message unto, also the day whereon the Angels appearing to the Blessed Virgin saluted her with the news of her being shortly to bring forth a Saviour to the World, which falls on the Five and twentieth day of March.

*Annoyance*, or *Nuisance*, ( *French* ) a hurt, or damage, in Law it signifieth a trespass upon a Neighbours ground by stopping up his water, or hindring his light.

*Anomalous*, ( *Greek* ) unequal, uneven, see *Heteroclitite*.

*Anonymous*, ( *Greek* ) nameless, without a name.

*Anorexy*, ( *Greek* ) one of the Symptoms of the Stomach, being a want of appetite.

*Anselm* ( *Germ.* ) defence of Authority, a proper name of men; particularly of a learned Englishman Bishop of Canterbury in the time of William the Conqueror, and his Son William Rufus, his many learned Volumes are mentioned by *Gesner* in his Catalogue.

*Anstus*, the Son of *Neptune* and *Terra*, who fighting with *Hercules* recovered strength as often as he touched his mother earth, but at length *Hercules* holding him up from the ground killed him.

*Antagonist*, ( *Greek* ) an Adversary.

*Antal*, a Sea Shell-fish of a little fingers length, streaked without, smooth and hollow within, like a little Tub where the fish is contained, it is an ingredient in the *Citrin* Unguent.

*Antelope*, see *Antelope*.

*Antandasis*, ( *Greek* a beating back ) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the same word in likeness is repeated in a various signification.

*Antartick*, ( *Greek* ) a word used in Astronomy, the *Antartick* Pole being the Southern Pole, so called, because it is contrary to the *Artick* Pole, and the *Antartick* Circle, contrary to the *Artick* Circle.

*Antares*, ( *Arab.* ) the Scorpions heart, a term in Astrology.

*Anteas*, ( *Lat.* ) deeds, or actions done in times past.

*Anteambulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a walking before.

*Antecedaneous*, ( *Lat.* ) foregoing.

*Antecedent*, ( *Lat.* ) the same, also a term in Logick, the first Proposition of a Syllogism; also a term in Grammar, see *Relative*.

*Antecessors*, Forefathers, Ancestors, as it were, Foregoers.

*Antecursor*, ( *Lat.* ) a forerunner.

To *Antedate*, ( *Lat.* ) to date a Letter before the time.

*Antediluvian*, ( *Lat.* ) being before the flood;

*Anteloque*, ( *Lat.* ) a Preface, also a term among Stage players, signifying their turn, or cue.

*Antemeridian* hour, ( *Lat.* ) hour before Noon.

*Antenor*, a Trojan Prince, who coming into Italy with the *Heneti* and *Peplagones* built *Antenor*, since called *Padua*.

*Anteoccupation*, ( *Lat.* ) see *Praeoccupation*.

*Antepagments*, see *Antipagments*.

*Anterior*, ( *Lat.* ) foremost, on the fore-side.

*Antevene*, ( *Lat.* ) to prevent, to come before.

*Anthem*, ( *Greek* *q.* *ἄνθῆμ* ) a Divine Song; wherein each verse is sung by Church-men in their courses.

*Antibermus*, a famous Sculpter or Statuary among the ancient *Greeks*.

*Antibologie*, ( *Greek* ) a treating of flowers, also a florid discourse; also a collection of choice sentences or Epigrams.

*Antbony*, a frequent proper name of men, signifying in *Greek* flourishing, see *Antonius*.

*Antibera*, a Compound Medicine used for sore mouths.

*Antibora*, or *Antibora*, a counterpoison to *Tbora* or *Wolfs-bane*, which is of a poisonous quality.

*Antifax*, see *Carbuncle*.

*Anthopomorphites*, ( *Greek* ) a Sect of Hereticks that began in *Aegypt*, in the year 395, their chief Tenet was, that God had a Corporeal shape.

*Anthropopathy*, ( *Greek* ) a being indued with the passions, or affections of men; or speaking after the manner of men.

*Anthropophagi*, ( *Greek* ) men eaters.

*Anthypophora*, ( *Greek* ) a Rhetorical figure in

*Justus*



*Julius Rufus* and *Quintilian*, by whom it is called *Subjeſſio*.

*Antioxomatism*, (Greek) that which is againſt any known Axiome.

*Anti-Camera*, a place for the abode of ſtrangers, till ſuch time as the party to be ſpoke with was at leaſure to come out of his Chamber.

*Antichriſt*, (Greek) an oppoſer of Chriſt.

*Antidibones*, (Greek) a people that dwell on that part of the earth which is oppoſite to ours, going with their feet directly againſt ours.

*Anticipation*, (Lat.) a prevention or foreſtalling.

*Anticlea*, the Daughter of *Dioetes*, who being deſloured by *Syſiphus*, brought forth *Ulyſſes*.

*Anticyra*, an ancient Town of *Locris*.

*Antidicomarians*, a ſort of Hereticks that were againſt the Virgin Mary.

*Antidote*, (Greek) a Medicine given to preſerve one againſt poiſon, or infection.

*Antigeneſ*, an *Iſtrian* Hiſtorian cited by *Plutarch* in his life of *Alexander*.

*Antigenides*, a *Theban* Muſitian; the Diſciple of *Philoxenus*, mentioned by *Plinie* in the 36 Book of his Nat. Hiſtory.

*Antigonus*, one of *Alexander's* Captains, who afterwards became poſſeſſor of *Asia*. Alſo a *Cyanean* writer of *Agriculture* cited by *Varro*, *Plinie* and *Columella*.

† *Antigraph*, (Greek) a Copy, a Counterpane.

*Antick* or *Antique* work, a term in Painting, or Carving, it being a diſorderly mixture of divers ſhapes of men, Birds, Flowers, &c.

*Antilogie*, (Greek) a contradicting, or oppoſing.

*Antilope*, a certain mongrel beaſt, begotten of an Hart and a Goat, called in Greek *Tragelaphus*.

*Antimachus*, an Hiſtorian whoſe Hiſtory of the expedition of the *Argives* againſt the *Thebans* is cited by *Plutarch* and *Pauſanias*.

*Antimetabole*, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick by which words in a ſentence are turned upſide down.

*Antimony*, a certain kind of ſtone inclining towards Silver, and found in Silver Mines; being prepared it is called *Stibium*, it purgeth violently both upwards and downwards; it is uſed alſo in the melting down of Iron.

*Antinomians*, (Greek) a Sect of people that hold legal ſervices to be unprofitable, and that God ſees no ſin in children; this Sect was begun ſomewhat above an hundred years ago by one *John Iſlebius* a German.

*Antioch*, a City in *Syria*, anciently called *Hama*, though ſome ſay built by *Seleucus*, it was the ſeat Royal of the *Syrian* Kings, and the third City in the *Roman* Empire: here the Diſciples were firſt called Chriſtians, it is now but a ſmall Village. Alſo a City in *Piſidia*, where *Paul* and *Barnabas* Preached.

*Antiochus*, the name of ſeveral Kings of *Syria*, who were of the ſucceſſors of *Alexander* the great; alſo of a learned Sophiſt of *Arge* in *Cilicia*, mentioned by *Philoſtratus*; alſo of an an-  
 ci-  
 ent Biſhop and writer of *Homilies*: there was  
 likewise an eminent Philoſopher of this name  
 cited by *Plutarch* in his life of *Lucullus*; alſo an  
 Hiſtorian of *Syracufe* cited by *Pauſanias*.

*Antiodorus*, an eminent Painter among the an-  
 cient Greeks.

*Antiaci*, thoſe that dwell under half of the  
 Meridian, and parallels of a like diſtance from the  
 Equator, but the one North-ward, and the other  
 South-ward.

*Antipagments*, (Lat.) garniſhings in Poſts or  
 Doors, wrought in ſtone or timber.

*Antipus*, a proper name, contracted from *Antipater*.

*Antipaſt*, the firſt diſh that is ſerved up at a  
 meal.

*Antipater*, (Greek, againſt the Father) the  
 name of one of the Ambaſſadors who was ſent  
 to Rome by *Jonathan* the General of the *Jewiſh*  
 Army, alſo one of the ſucceſſors of *Alexander*  
 the Great in the Kingdom of *Macedon*; alſo the  
 name of an eminent Sculptor or Statuary among  
 the ancient Greeks; alſo a *Sidonian* Philoſopher  
 and Poet, the maſter of *Cato Uticensis*; alſo a  
 learned Biſhop of *Boſtria* whoſe Greek Sermon  
 upon Chriſt's Nativity is thought to be ſome-  
 where extant.

*Antipathy*, (Greek) a ſecret contrariety in na-  
 ture, a contrariety of humours and inclinatio-  
 ons.

*Antiperiſtaſis*, (Greek) a Philoſophical word,  
 ſignifying the ſtrengthening and oppoſing of any  
 quality againſt its contrary, as of cold againſt  
 heat, or the like.

*Antipho*, a writer of *Georgicks* mentioned by  
*Plutarch*, *Athenæus* and *Stobæus*.

*Antiphon*, an Orator of *Rhamnus* commended  
 by *Thucydides*, *Cicero* and *Quintilian*.

*Antiphone*, (Greek) each verſicle ſung alter-  
 nately to another by Churchmen in the Quire.

*Antiphrasiſ*, (Greek) a figurative ſpeech, having  
 a contrary meaning.

*Antipilanes*, or *Antepilani*; (Lat.) a ſort of  
 Soldiers in the fore part of the *Roman* Army.

*Antipodes*, (Greek) ſee *Amichibones*.

*Antiptofiſ*, a Grammatical figure, wherein one  
 caſe is put for another, as *ejus non venit in men-  
 tem*, *pro id*, &c.

To (*Antiquate*, (Lat.) to abolish, to abrogate.

*Antique*, (Lat.) old, out of faſhion; ſee *Antick*.

*Antiquera*, a noted Town of *Granada*, a Pro-  
 vince of that part of *Spain* called *Caſtile*; and  
 heretofore a Kingdom it ſelf.

*Antifabbatarians*, a ſort of Hereticks, who  
 deny the Sabbath.

*Antifcions*, are degrees beholding one another  
 equally diſtant from the two Tropicks, and ſo  
 much as a Planet ſhall want of either of the  
 Tropicks, ſo much on the other ſide the Tropick  
 ſhall the Antifcion of the Planet fall, and ſhall give  
 virtue to any Star or Planet that is in the ſame  
 degree, or caſteth any Aſpect thereto.

*Anteſthanes*, a hearer of *Socrates*, but the M-  
 ſter

ster of *Diogenes*; and therefore accounted Prince of the Cynick Sect.

*Antistius Labeo*, an ancient Writer of Civil Law made use of by *Trebonianus*, and if it be the same *Labeo*, cited by *Fulgentius*.

*Antistachon*. See *Antistheſis*.

*Antistrophe*, (Greek) a Rhetorical Figure, namely, when several Members of a Sentence end all with the same word.

*Antistheſis*, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein one letter, or word, is put for another, so is *Antistachon*. Also a Rhetorical Exornation, when contraries are opposed to contraries in a Speech or Sentence.

*Antitrinitarians*, a Sect of Hereticks which deny the Trinity, which comprehend under them the *Arians*, *Sabellians*, and others.

*Antitype*, (Gr.) an example like to the example.

*Antlier*, a term among Huntsmen, that start or branch in a Dears attire, which is next to the Head.

*Antoninus*, the name of several great Emperors, and others, of whom see *Marcus*; also an ancient Bishop of *Constantia*, whose Consolatory Epistle to the Emperor *Arcadius*, is mentioned by several Authors.

*Antonius*, the name of divers Noblemen of Rome, see *Marcus*. Also the name of an Egyptian Monk and Abbot, who flourished in the year of our Lord 330. and wrote several Learned Treatises. His life is said to have been written by *Athanasius* of *Alexandria*. Also *Antonius Musa*, the chief Physician to the Emperor *Augustus*; he wrote particularly of the Herb *Betonica*, and dedicated it to *Agrippa*.

*Antonomaſia*, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein instead of a proper name, another name is put.

*Antrim*, the name of a County in Ireland.

*Antwerp*, a famous City in *Brabant*, which was pulled down by the Duke of *Alva*, but restored again by the Duke of *Parma*.

*Anubis*, a Heathen god, whom the Egyptians worshipped for *Mercury* in the shape of a Dog.

*Anweald*, (Saxon) Authority.

*Anxiety*, (Lat.) vexation, anguish, grief.

*Anyger*, a River of *Thessaly*, where the Centaurs washed their wounds after they had been wounded by *Hercules*, which caused the waters ever after to have an ill taste.

*Anziques*, the cruellest Cannibals under the Sun, living beyond the Countrey of *Loango* in *Africa*; for in other places they eat their enemies, or their dead; but here they eat their Countrey-men and Kinsfolk, and keep Shambles of Mans flesh, as with us of Beef or Mutton.

## A O.

*Aonia*, a part of *Boeotia*, where the Muses Well is, whence the Muses are called *Aonides*.

*Aorist*, (Greek) indefinite, also among the Greek Verbs there are two Tenses *Aoristus primus*, and *Aoristus secundus*.

*Aornus*, a Lake in *Italy* near the River *Po*, whose waters are infected with a deadly noyform-

ness. Into this Lake the Poets feign that *Phaeton* fell, being struck with Thunder; and that his Sisters weeping for him, were changed into Poplars dropping Amber.

*Aorta*, the great Artery, the Root whereof is fastned to the little grillly Bone in the Heart.

## A P.

*Apameus*, an Historian and Comedian of *Sicyon*, or as some say *Thebes*, mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Apamia*, a Town of *Bythinia*, so called by *Nicomed*, the Son of *Prusſa*.

*Apasby*, (Greek) freeness from Passion or Affection.

*Apelby*, a Town in *Westmorland*, anciently called *Abballaba*, memorable for its pleasant situation upon the River *Eden*: And for its antiquity, the *Aurelian Mures* keeping their station there in the time of the Romans.

*Apelles*, a Native of the Island *Cos*, the most famous, if not the most excellent of Painters; he flourished in the time of *Alexander* the Great, with whom he was in such high esteem, that *Alexander* would have his Picture drawn by none but him; nor durst any Man undertake after him the Picture of *Venus* which he left unfinished at his death.

*Apennage*, (French) a Childs portion, the Law of Apennages in France is that which forbids the Kings younger Sons to have partage with the elder.

*Apennine*, a great Hill running through the back of *Italy*, like the Spine Bone.

*Apepsie*, (Greek) incoction, crudity of the Stomach.

*Apex*, (Lat.) the sharp pointed top of any thing; the highest point of honor or perfection, but principally in a Geometrical signification, the top of a Conical Figure, which ends and sharpens into a point.

*Aphareſis*, (Greek, a taking away) a Grammatical Figure, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the beginning of a word.

*Apelium*, that Point wherein the Sun, or any other Planet, is most distant from the Earth.

*Apheſical*, (an Astrological term) belonging to the Planet that is disposer of life in a Nativity.

*Aphorism*, (Greek) a brief select Sentence, expressing the property of a thing; a general rule in Medicin. Whence *Hippocrates* his Aphorisms, or Physical Rules.

*Apbricanus*, a Mulomedick Writer, whereof some fragments are extant, Printed with *Apſyrus* and the rest of the ancient Geoponicks.

*Aphrodas*, an old Physician, mentioned by *Galen*.

*Aphrodisium*. See *Carthage*.

*Aphrodite*, (Greek) the name of *Venus*, as being ingendred of the Froth of the Sea.

*Aphtha*, an exulceration in the Mouth, especially of sucking Children, caused by the Milk they suck, when it is infected with an over hot and malignant quality.

*Apina*



*Apina* and *Trica*, two Towns of *Apulia*, destroyed by *Diomed* with so much ignominy, that they became a Proverb of Contempt. Hence trifles are in *Latin*, *Trica*.

*Apion*, a Grammarian, mentioned by *Pliny* to have found out the Herb *Cynocephalia*, and to have called up the ghost of *Homer* to discourse him.

*Apis*, King of *Argos*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*; he was otherwise called *Osiris*, and took to Wife *Isis*, leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Aegialeus*, he went into *Egypt*, and civilizing the people reigned there.

*Apocalyp*, (*Greek*) a Revelation, or unfolding of a dark Mystery, a title given to the last Book of the holy Scriptures, written by *S. John* in the Isle of *Patmos*.

*Apocope*, (*Greek*, a cutting off) a Grammatical Figure, wherein the last letter of a word or syllable is cut off.

*Apocryphal*, (*Greek*) hidden, obscure, whose original is unknown.

*Apodictical*, (*Greek*) demonstrable, easie to be made plain; whence in Logick an *Apodictick Syllogism*, is a demonstrative Syllogism.

*Apodioxia*, (*Greek*, a rejection) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein any Argument or Objection is with indignation rejected as absurd.

*Apogeeum*, (*Greek*) a term in Astronomy, being that point of Heaven where the Sun, or any Planet, is farthest from the Center of the Earth.

*Apograph*, (*Greek*) a Copy taken from another pattern.

*Apollinaris* of *Hierapolis*, an *Asian* Bishop, who living in the year of our Lord 165. wrote *Apologeticum pro Christianis*, with some other things; another *Apollinaris*, Bishop of *Laodicea*, living in the time of the Emperor *Theodosius*, Commentated largely upon many parts of Scripture, and is thought the Author of that *Greek* Paraphrase of the *Psalms*, which is extant under the name of *Apollinaris*.

*Apollo*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos* at one birth with *Diana*, coming to age he slew the Serpent *Pytho*, and afterwards the *Cyclops*; for which he was deprived of his Divinity, and kept the Sheep of *Admetus*, King of *Thessaly*, upon the Banks of *Amphrysus*; he loved *Daphne*, who flying from him, was turned into a Laurel-Tree; also he loved *Hyaenitus*, a Boy of a rare feature, whom killing by mischance, he turned into a flower. He was called the god of Physick, of Musick, and Archery, and guided the Chariot of the day.

*Apollodorus*, a *Lemnian* Writer of Agriculture, cited by *Varro*, made use of by *Pliny*, and mentioned by *Aristotle*; also an *Athenian* Grammarian and Historian, the Disciple of *Panatinus* the *Rhodian*, his Genealogy of the gods is yet extant: There is also mentioned by *Diodorus Siculus* his History of the first Kings of *Athens*; also an *Athenian* Painter, the first who is said to

have brought Painting to the height; also a Writer of several things in Medicine.

*Apollonides*, *Horapius* an Historical Writer of the Affairs of *Egypt*, and of the gods and Heros of the *Egyptians*.

*Apollonius Tyaneus*, a Platonick Philosopher; mentioned by *Celcius Rhodiginus*, and *Alexander ab Alexandro*, his life is extant, written by *Philostratus*; also a Geonick Writer of *Pergamus*, cited by *Varro*, and made use of by *Pliny*. Also a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, firamed *Diocorus*, the Father of *Herodian*: Also *Apollonius Aphrodisens*, an Historical Writer, mentioned by *Suidas* for his History of the People of *Tralles* in *Caria*, not to mention an ancient Physician of this nation.

*Apollothemis*, an Historian mentioned by *Phylarch* in his life of *Numa*.

*Apollyon*, (*Greek*) a name in Scripture, attributed to the Devil, it signifying destroyer, the same as *Abaddon* in Hebrew.

*Apologue*, (*Greek*) a Tale, a Moral Fable, such as that of *Menenius Agrippa*, and those of *Aesop*.

*Apology*, (*Greek*) a justifying answer, an excuse, or defence.

*Aponius*, an ancient Theologist, who wrote a Commentary upon the *Canticles*, which hath been Printed at *Basil*.

*Apophoret*, (*Lat.*) a present, a New years Gift.

† *Apophlegmatism*, (*Greek*) a Medicine to purge away flegm, and waterish humors.

*Apophthegm*, (*Greek*) a short and witty Sentence.

*Apoplexy* (*Greek*) a stunning or astonishing; among Physicians it is the appellation of a disease in which the *Meatus* or Passages of the Brain being obstructed and stopped, and the *Animal Spirits* intercepted, the affected person becomes like one intranced and void of Sense and Motion.

*Aporia*, (*Greek*, a doubting) a Figure in Rhetorick, in which we doubt and demur with ourselves.

*Apophesiz*, (*Greek*, a holding ones peace) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein through vehemency the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence not being uttered may be understood.

*Apostasia*, (*Greek*) a revolting, a falling away, or defection from ones duty, or first profession.

*Apostem*, (*Greek*, a standing apart) in Chirurgery it is the gathering of corruption into any one part of the Body, which is vulgarly called an *Imposthume*.

*Apostle*, (*Greek*) a Messenger, a word most peculiarly appropriate to the Twelve Disciples of Christ, who were sent to Preach the Gospel.

*Apostrophe*, (*Greek*) in Rhetorick is a Figure, wherein there is a converting ones speech from one party to another: In Grammar it is a mark of the cutting off some Vowel at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a Vowel.

† *Apotheke*, (Greek) a Shop, a Store-house, wherein any thing is laid up.

*Apotomy*, (Greek) a Mathematical word, a cutting off part of a Line.

*Apozeme*, (Greek) a decoction (a term used in Physick) of Herbs and Spices, till it be not so thick as a Syrrup, yet thicker than a Julep.

To *Appal*, (old word) to dismay, or daunt.

*Appareil*, (French) a preparation, a making ready; also the sum at the foot of an account which remains charged upon a House, or College.

*Apparitur*, (Lat.) one that summons people to appear at a Court.

*Appartment*, (Ital.) a division, or separation; also so much of a great House, as is set apart for the intertainment of one person, or one Family.

To *Appeach* or *Impeach*, to accuse one of any crime.

*Appeal*, a word used in Common Law, and signifies to remove a cause from an inferior Judge to a Superior; also a suing within a year and a day of one, who is next of kin to a party that is murdered.

*Appellation*, (Lat.) a naming, or calling any thing by this or that name.

*Appellative*, (Lat.) a Noun Appellative, is a term used in Grammar, signifying a name that is common to a great many.

*Appellour*, vide *Approver*.

*Appendant*, (Lat.) a term used in Law, and in Logick; as when a Field is appendant to a Freehold, an Adjunct to a Subject.

*Appendix*, (Lat.) an Addition, a thing that depends upon another.

*Appetency*, (Lat.) earnest desire.

*Appian-way*, a Highway leading from Rome through *Campania*, as far as *Brundisium*, which *Appianus Claudius* in his Consulship, Paved and Walled.

*Appianus*, a Sophist of *Alexandria*, whose History of the Civil Wars of the Romans, is extant; beside which, he wrote also the *Punick*, *Syrack*, *Partick*, and *Mithridatick* Wars.

*Appii forum*, a Town in *Italy*, distant from Rome a days journey, upon the *Appian way*, where was a great Market.

*Appion*, a Greek Writer, surnamed *Polyhistor*, who as *Aulus Gellius* affirms, wrote the Actions of *Alexander the Great*.

*Applauds*, expressions of extraordinary praise and congratulation towards the performers of great achievements.

*Apples*, in Herbarism or Simpling are used, not only for the fruit of the Apple-tree; but for all sort of round fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees, as *Mandrake-Apples*, *Apples of Love*, &c. *Pine-Apples*, *Cypres-Apples*, &c. *Apple of Love*, *Pomum Amoris*, *Solanum Genus*, an Herb so called, because it beareth Berries like Cherries, which for their beauty are called *Apples of Love*.

*Application*, (Lat.) the making an address to

any person, or the applying of one thing to another. In *Astrology Application* is the approaching of two Planets towards each other.

† *Applumbature*, (Lat.) a Soldering with Lead.

*Apportionment*, in Common Law is the dividing of a Rent or Common, whether voluntary or by constraint.

*Apposite*, (Lat.) put to, also to the purpose.

*Apposition*, (Lat.) a putting to; also in Grammar it is the putting of two or more Substantives together in the same case, as *Urbs Roma*, the City Rome, &c.

*Apposile*, (French) a small addition to a discourse in writing, set down in the Margin.

*Apprehension*, (Lat.) understanding, as it were a catching hold with the Intellect; also according as it is used with expressions, either of danger; or happiness, it denotes either fear or joy.

*Appretiation*, (Lat.) a high valuing, a setting a high price upon a thing.

*Approbation*, (Lat.) a liking, or approving.

To *Approprate*, (Lat.) to hasten.

To *Appropinquate*, (Lat.) to draw nigh.

*Appropriation*, (Lat.) a taking to ones self, also a term in Law, a converting the profit of an Ecclesiastical living to ones proper use, only maintaining a Vicar.

*Approver*, (Lat. *Approbator*) signifies in Law one who confessing himself guilty of Felony, or any other crime, whereof he is accused; for the saving of himself discovers and impeaches his Accomplice or Accomplices; he is also called *Appellor*.

*Approximation*, (Lat.) a bringing near, also a term in Natural Magick, being one of the manners of Transplantation. See *Transplantation*.

*Aprication*, (Lat.) a basking in the Sun.

*Apricock-tree*. *Malus Armenica*. See *Abricot*.

*Aprigius*, an ancient Spanish Bishop who flourished in the year 530. and Commentated upon *Canticles* and the *Apocalypse*.

*Aprize* (old word) Adventure.

*Aprutium*, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples, now called *Abruzzo*.

*Aspyrtus*, a Town of *Pontus*, rightly so called (though vulgarly *Asorus* or *Asorus*) from *Aspyrtus* the Son of *Oetas*, King of *Colchus*, who being sent with other *Colchians* in pursuit of his Sister *Medea*, going away with *Jason*, was by her taken and torn in pieces; and his members scattered about, to the end the pursuit after her might be retarded. He was also named *Egialeus*, and from him a River near the *Pontus Euxinus*; also *Aspyrtus* or *Aspyrtus* of *Nicomedia*, was a Soldier under the Emperor *Constantine the Great*, he wrote a Book called *Hippiatrica*, or the Cure of Horses diseases, which is extant, Printed with the *Remains* of several other ancient Geoponick Writers.

To *Aptate*, (Lat.) to fit and prepare a thing, properly to a designed end: As for example, to *Aptate* a Planet in Astrological terms, is as much



as to say, To fortifie the Planet in Position of House, and dignities to the greatest advantage, for the effecting our desired end.

*Ap-shaner*, the Superior sort of the Nobility of Scotland, were anciently so called, the lower sort *Under-Thane*.

*Aptitude*, (Lat.) fitness.

*Apsare*, (Greek) a term in Grammar being a Noun not declined with cases.

*Apuleius*, an ancient Grammarian, cited by *Pierius* in his Annotations on *Virgil*; the same also is thought to be he, whose Book of *Trees* is quoted by *Servius*. *S. Augustine* cites of this name one who wrote *De mundo & Elementis*; and *Charisius*, a *Platonick*, who seems much ancienter then that of *Lucius* the *Platonick*; of whom many things are extant. See *Lucius*.

*Apulia*, a Region in Italy, vulgarly called *Puglia*, formerly called *Iapygia*, from *Iapyx* the Son of *Dedalus*.

## A Q

*Aqua Caeleſtis*, a liquor which the Chymists call rectified Wine.

*Aqua Fortis*, a Water made of Vitriol, Allum, and Salt-Peter; it eateth Iron and Steel, and is a strong poyson.

*Aquapendens*, an eminent Town of that part of *Herruria* which is in the Popes Dominion; and particularly signalized by being the birth place of that famous Physitian *Hieronymus Fabricius* surnamed *De Aquapendente*.

*Aquarius*, one of the Twelve Signs in the Zodiack, whereinto the Sun enters in January.

*Aquasile*, (Lat.) living in the Water.

*Aqueduct*, (Lat.) a Conduit that conveys Water by a Pipe.

*Aqueous*, (Lat.) Waterish.

*Aquila*, (Lat. an Eagle) in Astronomy, it is one of the Heavenly Constellations; also, the chief Town of *Aprutium* or *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of Naples.

*Aquila Philosophorum*, (Lat. the Eagle of the Philosophers) a term in Chymistry, and signifies the reducing of Metals to the first matter.

*Aquileia*, a City in Italy, which being besieged by *Maximus*, held out so stoutly, that when they wanted Ropes for the moving of their Engines, the Women suffered their Hair to be cut to supply the want. It is now called *Aquilegia*, and was for many ages the seat of a Patriarch.

*Aquiliferous*, (Lat.) an Epithete of the Roman Standard, that bears the Picture of an Eagle upon it.

*Aquisgrané*, a City in *Gulick*, or the Dutchy of *Juliers*, now called *Aixcovis*, built by *Granus*, as some suppose, the Brother of *Nero*.

*Aquitania*, a third part in that ancient Division of *Gallia Comata*, into *Aquitonica*, *Belgica*, and *Celtica*.

*Aquosity*, (Lat.) Waterishness.

## A R

*Arabella*, (Lat. fair Altar) a proper name of divers Women.

*Arabesque*, (French) a curious flourishing, or branched work in Painting or Tapestry.

*Arabia*, a Countrey in Asia, so called from *Arabus*, the Son of *Apollo*, reaching from India to Egypt, it is divided into three parts. *Arabia Petraea*, *Arabia deserta*, and *Arabia felix*.

*Arable*, (Lat.) Ploughable.

*Arachusia*, a Province of Persia, adjoining Eastward to that more grand Province of *Drangiana*. It is called at this day *Condabor*.

*Aras*, (Hebr. highness, or deceiving, or their curse) the Son of *Shem*, of whom descended the *Arames* or *Syrians*.

*Araneum*, (Lat.) full of Spiders Webs.

*Arator*, a Latin Poet, who in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian* wrote the *Acts* of the *Apostles* in Verse.

*Aratus*, a Greek Poet, well known by his two extant Poems, his *Phenomena* and *Dioscoria*; also an ancient Historian, cited by *Plutarch* in his Life of *Agis*.

*Arausia*, the City of *Orange* in France, being the chief City of a Principality so called in *Gallia Narbonensis*, and lately belonging to the House of *Nassau* (to whom it gives the title of Prince of *Orange*) but now in the hands of the King of France.

*Aray*, order, from the (French) *Arroy*.

*Arbela*, a Town of *Cilicia*, near which *Alexander* the Great, gave the last and fatal overthrow to *Darius* his Army.

*Arbitrator*, (Lat.) an Umpire, a Commissioner, chosen by mutual consent to decide Controversies between party and party.

*Arblast*, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a Cross-bow.

*Arborist*, (Lat.) he that hath skill in Trees.

*Arbor Maris*, (Lat. the Tree of the Sea) a Chymical term, signifying Coral.

*Arbor Vita*, or Tree of Life, a Plant somewhat like *Savine*; having the smell of Bread and Cheese coming out of a Leather Bag, after it hath been carried in the Sun: It is a kind of rarity, called in Greek *Oliva*.

*Arcadia*, a Countrey of *Peloponnesus*, famous for Shepherds, and for the residence of *Pan*, the god of Shepherds; it was first called *Pelassgia*, from *Pelassus* an ancient King; afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arcas*, Son of *Jupiter* and *Calisto*, Daughter of *Lycan*, King of this Countrey.

*Arcade*, (French) an Arch.

*Arcane*, (Lat.) mysterious, secret.

*Arceſilas*, a Painter famous for his Picture of *Diana*, upon which is extant an Epigram of *Simonius*; also an *Eolian* Philosopher, otherwise called *Archeſilaw*, the Disciple of *Polemow*, and hearer of *Theophrastus*.

*Arceſilaw*, a Statuary mentioned by *Pliny*, for his

his famous Statue of the *Cupids* playing with a *Lioness*.

*Arch*, (a term in Geometry) any portion whatsoever of the Circumference of a Circle, whether more or less than a Semicircle cut off from the rest: It is so called, in respect of its resemblance of a Bow bent, from *Arctus* a Bow.

*Archal*, otherwise called *Derbshire Liverwort*, because it groweth upon the Freestones of the Mountain Peak in *Derbshire*.

*Archangel*, a Prince of the Angels, of which order *Michael* was; also the name of a Weed like unto dead Nettles, but that the flowers of it are like Honyfuckles: It helpeth Melancholy, Quartan Agues, Bleeding at Nose, Swellings, Kings-eil, and the Gout: It is called in *Latin*, *Lamium*. Also *Archangelo* is one of the most noted Towns of *Europe* for trade and resort, being an *English* Staple for our Merchants that trade to *Russia*; it stands on the *Duina*, in the Province of *Duina*, under the Dominion of the Great *Czar*. And is also called the Port of *S. Michael*.

*Arch Dapifer*, a chief Sewer, one of the prime Offices of the Empire, which belongeth to the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*.

*Archduke*, a title belonging to the House of *Austria*.

*Archebal*. See *Ercembold*.

*Archedemus*, a Medicinal Writer mentioned by *Pliny*; also a *Mulomedick* Writer, of whom some fragments are extant, Printed with *Assyrius*.

*Archelaus*, (Greek, a Prince of the people) a Philosopher of *Melissus*, who first brought Philosophy into *Athens*, he was the Scholar of *Anaxagoras*, and Master of *Socrates*; also the name of divers great Captains and Kings, particularly a King of *Macedon*, who was slain by *Cratena* his Minion.

*Arches*, or Court of *Arches*, the chief Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the debating of Spiritual Causes, so called, because it used to be kept in Bow Church, the top of whose Steeple was raised of Stone-Pillars, builded Archwise like so many bent Bows.

*Archetype*, (Greek) the first figure, or original.

*Archeus Paracelsi*, a Chymical term signifying the Vital Air.

*Archflamin*, Prince, or chief of the Priests among the Heathens, by some called *Pontifex Maximus*, of whom *Numa Pompilius* was the first Instituter.

*Archias*, a Mulician of *Mitylene*, who wrote also of Agriculture, and several Epigrams.

*Archibius*, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who professed at *Rome* in the Reign of *Trajan*.

*Archi-Mandrite*, the chief of a company of *Heremites*. From *Mandra* a Hovel, or poor shelter.

*Archigenes*, a Syrian Physitian of *Apamea*, in the time of *Adrian*, cited by *Galen* and *Ætius*.

*Archimedes*, a Philosopher of *Trallium*, who is said to have Commented upon *Homer*; but the most eminent of this name was that famous Mathematician of *Syracusa*, who was slain at the

taking of that City; by *Marcellus* the Roman Consul.

*Archipelago* of *Europe*, that which was formerly called the *Ægean Sea*; but there is another *Archipelago* in the Eastern parts, which for distinctions sake is vulgarly called *Archipelago di Sando Lazaro*.

*Archippus*, (Greek, a Governor of Horses) the name of an ancient Philosopher who taught at *Thebes*, and was a hearer of *Pythagoras*.

*Architectonick*, belonging to the chief overseer of Buildings.

*Architecturæ*, the Art of Building, containing under it, all those Arts that conduce any thing to the framing of a House or Temple.

*Architrave*, a word much used in Architecture, the Chapter of a Pillar, or chief Beam in a Building.

*Archive*, a place where ancient Records are kept.

*Archontes*, (Greek) certain Governors created in *Athens*, after Kingly Government was abolished.

*Archonticks*, certain Hereticks, so called from *Archon*, the first of that Sect, which began in the year 334. they denied the Resurrection, and held the World to be the work of Princes.

*Architas*, a famous Philosopher and Mathematician of *Tarentum*, whom *Horace* mentions in one of his Odes, he made a Wooden Dove to fly by art.

*Arcitenent*, (Lat.) holding a Bow.

*Arctation*, (Lat.) a strengthening.

*Arctick*, as the Arctick Pole, or Northern Pole, and the Arctick Circle, or Northern Circle, so called from the Star *Arctos*, or the Bear.

*Arcturus*, a Star of the first magnitude, having its place by the Tail of *Ursa major*, or *Charles* his Wain, it is by some called *Bootes*.

To *Arcuate*, to bend, to make after the fashion of an Arch.

*Arcebalist*, an Engine, anciently used in War, which was to cast forth great Stones.

*Ardenna*, a great Forest in *Germany*, reaching from the River *Rhine*, to the City of *Turney*, which is 500 miles. There is another great Forest in *Warwickshire*, so called, the word signifying in the ancient, and *Gallick* tongue a Wood.

*Ardices*, an eminent Painter among the ancient Greeks.

*Ardor*, (Lat.) heat, vehemency, burning desire.

*Arduity*, (Lat.) steepness.

*Area*, (Lat. a floor or void space of ground) in Geometry is the whole content of any superficial Figure, as of a Triangle, Circle, or the like; also a round Circle about a Star, called in Greek *ἀλω*.

*Arefaction*, (Lat.) a drying.

*Aregon*, an ancient Artist, mentioned among the Greek Painters.

*Arelatum*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Narbon*, now called *Arles*, the Seat of the Kings of *Basilica*, the last whereof called *Boso*; was



was thrust into a Monastery by the Emperour *Otho*, for striking the Bishop.

*Arellius*, an ancient Greek Painter.

*Areopagites*, certain Judges of a Council in *Athens*, instituted by *Solon*, they were so called from *Areopagos*, a street in *Athens*, where they sat.

*Aret*, (old word) an account.

*Areta*, (Greek *Ἀρετή* virtue) a Woman of great wit and knowledge, who being the Daughter of *Aristippus* the Philosopher succeeded her Father in his School and maintained his opinions.

*Aretaphila*, a proper name of Women, signifying in Greek a friend of virtue.

*Aretas*, an ancient Bishop of *Cæsarea*.

*Aretaw*, an ancient Physician.

*Aretades*, a *Gnidian* Historian, whose History of the Islanders is largely quoted by *Plutarch*.

*Arethusa*, the Daughter of *Nereus*, and *Doris*, the Wife of *Alpheus*, she was feigned to be a River of *Sicily*. Also a Fountain in *Armenia*, wherein nothing can be made to sink.

*Aretium*, one of the principal Towns of *Hetruria*.

*Argent*, Silver, or Coin, also a term in Heraldry, whereby they express white.

*Argentina*, a City in *Germany*, by the *Rhine*, first subdued by *Cæsar*, afterwards by *Attila*, who called it *Strasburgh*, which name it retains to this day; It is also called in *Lat.* *Argentoratum*.

*Argile*, a County of the North part of *Scotland*, lying over against the Coast of *Ireland*, and therefore called by the Natives *Arguithil*, i. near the *Irish*, in *Latin*, *Argathelia*.

*Argiletas*, a place near the Palace in *Rome*, so called from *Argos*, Captain of the *Argives*, who having been entertained by *Evander* was at length slain, and buried there.

*Argillous*, (*Lat.*) clayie, of a clayie substance.

*Argoil*, Clay, a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Argonautes*, see *Jason*.

*Argos*, a City of *Peloponnesus*, not far from *Athens*, where many famous Kings reigned.

*Argument*, (*Lat.*) a reason or proof, in *Logic* it is any subject or matter laid down as a foundation whereon to argue.

*Argus*, the Son of *Arcton*, whom *Juno* set as a spy over *Io*, being turned into a Cow. He was King of *Peloponnesus*, and for his singular wisdom and circumspection, he was feigned by the Poets to have had an hundred eyes.

*Argue*, (*Lat.*) full of wit, subtle.

*Argyra*, an Island in *India*, full of Gold and Silver. Also a Nymph, whom *Selenus* being in love with, died for grief, and was changed by *Venus* into a River.

*Argyritu*, a kind of Litharge, so called from its silver colour, made most what in those Furnaces wherein Silver is purged from Lead.

*Arbusia*, one of the four principal jurisdictions (which are also Episcopal Sees) of that Danish Peninsula called *Jutland* or the *Cimbrick Chersonese*.

*Ariana*, one of the three great Provinces of *Media*, the other two being *Hircania* and *Dran-*

*giana*, it is now vulgarly called *Diargament*.

*Ariadne*, the Daughter of *Minos* and *Pasiphae*, see more of her in *Thebes*.

*Aricbondas*, a Musitian, who is said to have been the first that brought up the use of Trumpets in *Greece*.

*Aried*, (*Arab.*) a term in Astrology, the tail of the Swan.

*Aridices*, an ancient Greek Philosopher.

*Aridity*, (*Lat.*) dryness, sterility.

*Aries*, (*Lat.*) an Engin anciently used for the battering down of City walls, so called from *Aries* a Ram, by reason of the likeness it had to that Beast; also the first of the twelve Signs, which the Sun enters in the beginning of *March*.

*Arietation*, (*Lat.*) a butting, a battering with the Engin *Aries*.

*Ariminum*, an ancient Town of *Flaminia* in *Italy*, now called *Rimini*.

*Ariobarzanes*, one of *Darius* his Captains, who was slain by the *Greeks*.

*Ariolation*, (*Lat.*) a south-saying.

*Arion*, a famous Musitian of *Mithymna* in the Isle of *Lesbos*, he was in great favour with *Periander* Tyrant of *Corinth*, as he was sailing from *Italy*, the Mariners conspired to kill him for his riches, but he casting himself into the Sea, was carried by a Dolphin to *Tenarus*, a Town of *Laconia*, he is said to be the first inventor of *Dithyrambick* verse.

*Aristas*, a writer of his own Embassie from King *Ptolemy* to the High Priest *Eleanor* about the 72 Interpreters.

*Aristaus*, the Son of *Apollo* and *Ceres*, he was King of *Arcadia*, and found out the use of Bees, but because *Euridice* flying from him, was slain by the bite of a Serpent, the Nymphs destroyed his Bees, to appease whom, he having sacrificed four Oxen, and four Heifers, a multitude of Bees sprung from the dead Oxen.

*Aristagoras*, an ancient Greek Philosopher.

*Aristander*, an *Athenian* writer *de re rustica* mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella*.

*Aristandrus*, a Greek Statuary.

*Aristarchus*, (*Greek*, the best Governour) a Grammarian of *Alexandria* under *Ptolomeus Philometor*.

*Aristarete*, a famous Paintress among the ancient *Greeks*.

*Aristeus*, a Sophist who flourished in the time of the Emperour *Antoninus*.

*Aristides*, an *Athenian* Captain, renowned for his honesty and Justice; also a *Myssian* Philosopher mentioned by *Philostratus*; also a Sophist who flourished under the Emperours *Antoninus* and *Commodus*; also an *Athenian* Orator of whose Orations some are yet extant; also a *Milesian* Historian who wrote the affairs of *Sicily* and *Persia*; Lastly, a *Theban* Painter contemporary with *Apelles*, a rare expresse of passion.

*Aristippus*, (*Greek* the best Horse-man) an ancient *Cyrenean* Philosopher, one of *Socrates* his Scholars in great esteem with *Dionysius*.

*Aristo*, a *Sceptick* Philosopher of *Cons*, and *hearer*

hearer of *Zeno*, also a writer of Civil Law in the time of the Emperour *Adrian*.

*Aristobulus*, (best Counsellor) the name of two famous Kings of the *Jews* of the *Maccabean* race; also of an ancient *Greek* writer of the affairs of *Italy* quoted by *Plutarch*. We also find mention of a *Greek* Philosopher so named.

*Aristocles*, a *Peripatetick* Philosopher and Rhetorician of *Messana*; mentioned by *Suidas*; also a Sophist of *Lampsacus* who flourished under the Emperours *Trajan* and *Adrian*.

*Aristocracy*, (*Greek*) the Government of a Commonwealth, wherein the Nobles bear chief sway.

*Aristodemus*, the third Son of *Aristomachus* from whom a double race of the first *Lacedemonian* Kings descended, also the name of ancient *Greek* Musitian.

*Aristogenes*, a Physitian of *Gnidos*, who got his fame by curing *Antigonus Gonatus*.

*Aristogeiton*, an *Athenian* Orator, named for his impudence *Canis*.

*Aristolaus*, a Disciple of the Painter *Pausias*, mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Aristolochia*, or Birthwort, an Herb (the Root whereof is only used in Physick) which is like to that of Sowbread, both in form and operation; it facilitateth the Birth, and bringeth away the Secundine.

*Aristomachus*, an ancient writer of the Husbandry of Bees, made use of by *Pliny*.

*Aristomenes*, a writer of *Agriculture*, mentioned by *Varro*; also a Comick Poet.

*Ariston* and *Aristonides*, two famous Sculptors mentioned by *Pliny*, the last for his Statue of *Athamas* and *Learchus*; also *Ariston* a Historian of *Pella*, whose History of the Siege of *Jerusalem* by *Adrian* is mentioned by *Nicephorus Callistus*.

*Aristonicus*, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who commentated upon *Hesiods* Theogony.

*Aristonius*, an *Athenian* Citharist, Six times Victor in the *Pythian* Games.

*Aristophanes*, an *Athenian* Comick Poet well known by his many excellent Comedies extant; also a Grammarian of *Byzantium*, and great Captain in War, the Disciple of *Zenodotus*; also a Geoponick writer of *Miletus*.

*Aristophon*, a famous *Greek* Painter celebrated by *Pliny*.

*Aristoteles*, the most known and famed of *Greek* Philosophers, in respect of his extant Works, and as having been the master of *Alexander* the Great.

*Aristoxenus*, a Philosopher, Physitian and excellent Musitian of *Tarentum*, who flourished in the time of *Tullus Hostilius*, the Third King of the *Romans*. There are yet remaining some of his musical Works set forth by *Meibomius*; together with some other Works of other ancient Musitians; also an Historian cited by *Plutarch* in his life of *Numa*.

To *Ariste*, (*old word*) to Arrest, to stay.

*Arithmetick*, (*Greek*) the Art of Numbring.

*Arithmomancy*, (*Greek*) a Divination by Numbers.

*Arles*, see *Arelatum*.

*Armada*, (*Spanish*) a great Navy.

*Armadillo*, a Creature brought from the West *Indies*, whom Nature hath so fortified with an armour-like skin, that is invulnerable in all parts, except the flank.

*Armagh*, the chief Town of the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, being also an Archbishops Seat.

To *Arme a shot*, (a term in Military affairs) to bind a little Okum in Canvas, at the end of each spike of a crossbar shot; Also to *Arme a shot*, to bind Okum, rope-yarn or old clouts about one end of a crossbar shot, that that end which goes first out may not catch hold in any flaws of the piece, and so indanger the breaking it.

*Armenia*, a Country of *Asia*, divided into the greater, and the lesser *Armenia*.

*Armiger*, (*Lat.*) a Squire, one that beareth a Knights Arms.

*Armilet*, a little Bracelet for the arm.

*Arminians*, a Sect of Hereticks instituted by *Jacobus Arminius*, in the year, 1605. they hold free Grace, and universal Redemption.

*Armipotent*, (*Lat.*) strong in Arms, powerful.

† *Armoniack*, or Gum *Armonick*, a certain Gum issuing from a Plant, called fennel Gyant.

*Armorick*, a Countrey in *France*, now called *Brittain*.

*Armory*, a place where arms are laid up and kept.

*Arms*, among Faulconers, the legs from the thigh to the foot.

*Armusia*, a Countrey on the Borders of *Carmania*, along the River *Andanis*, where are many pleasant Vineyards.

*Arnobius*, a Christian Philosopher, and famous Rhetorician in the time of the Emperour *Dioclesian*; his Treatise *adversus gentes*, and other excellent writings are yet extant.

*Arnuphis*, an ancient *Egyptian* Philosopher much addicted to Magical Incantations.

*Arobe*, a *Portugal* measure of Sugar, containing 25 Bushels.

*Aromatick*, (*Lat.*) Odoriferous, having a spicy smell.

*Aron*, an Herb called also *Wake Robin*, and *Cuckow-pint*, of a very biting tast; the juice of it cleanseth foul Ulcers; see *Cuckow-pint*.

*Arphaxad*, (*Heb.*) the Son of *Shem*, also a certain King who was overthrown by *Nebuchadonozor*.

*Arquebuz*, a hand Gun, a Snaphance.

*Arrach*, an Herb of two sorts, the one Garden *Arrach*, the other wild and stinking *Arrach*; otherwise called Dogs *Arrach*, Goats *Arrach* and stinking Motherwort, *Lat. Vulvaria*.

*Aragon*, a great Province of *Spain*, heretofore a Kingdom by it self.

To *Arraign*, to set at the Bar of Justice, to make guilty.

*Arran*, a County in the North-part of *Scotland*, anciently called *Hegloca*, as being situate in the River *Clata*, now called *Cluid*.

*Arrasse*,



*Arras*, a certain rich cloth, used for hangings, so called from *Arras*, a Town of *Artesia*, where it was made, see *Artesia*.

*Array*, a term in Common Law, signifying the ranking or setting forth a Jury or Enquest of men empannelled upon a cause; also the preparing of men for Military Service.

*Arrearage*, ( *French* ) a debt due upon an old account.

*Arrendare*, signifieth in the practice of Scotland, to set Lands to any one for yearly Rent.

*Arreptitious*, ( *Lat.* ) suddenly caught; also snatching away privily.

*Artere*, ( *old word* ) apart, aside.

*Arrest*, ( *French* ) a stay, a resting quiet in a place, also a putting a stop to proceedings, in Common Law it signifieth an Execution served upon a mans Goods, or person, also a Decree, or final Sentence of a Court.

To *Arrest*, to lay blame, an old word used by Chaucer.

*Arrians*, a Sect of ancient Hereticks broached by one *Arrius* a Lybian, about the year 315. They deny the Son to be of the same substance with God the Father.

*Arrianus*, a Philosopher and Historian of *Nicomedia*, who flourished at *Rome* under the Emperors *Adrian* and *Antoninus*, and whose writings both in History, Philosophy and Geography, for which he is stiled *Xenophon Minor*, are yet extant, another of this name is mentioned by *Capitolinus* for his lives of the two *Maximini*; also an ancient Civilian cited by *Paulus Patavinus* and *Ulpianus*.

To *Arride*, ( *Lat.* ) to manifest ones consent of a thing by smiling.

*Arriereban*, ( *Fr.* ) the Arming of the chief Gentry and Nobility of a Nation upon some extraordinary occasion.

*Arrius*, a Philosopher of *Alexandria*, which City as *Plutarch* affirms was saved from the fury of *Augustus*, by the favour he had with that Emperour, also *Arrius Menander* an ancient Jurisconsult, who wrote something of Military Discipline; and is quoted in the *Pandects*: later than either of which was that *Arrius* the Presbyter, who broached that above mentioned Heresie, wherewith ever since his name hath been branded.

To *Arrogate*, ( *Lat.* ) to assume too much to ones self.

*Arrow-head*, ( *Sagittalis* ) a water Herb, so called, because the leaves of it resemble the head of a three forked Arrow.

*Arsenal*, ( *French* ) a kind of Cittadel, where Armour and Ammunition is laid up.

† *Arsenick*, a Mineral, called Orpiment, in *English* Rats-bane, of a very poysonous quality; of it there be divers sorts, as, *Sanderach*, *Rusina*, *Risagalum*, &c.

*Arsmart*, an Herb, otherwise called water Pepper, because of the biting property that one sort of it hath, it is in Latin called *Perficaria*.

*Arson*, ( *French* ) a saddle-bow.

*Artaxerxes*, ( *Hebr. Artabshast* ), which signifi-

eth light, or malediction, or servant to spoil ) the Son of *Xerxes*, King of *Persia*, he had three Sons by his Wife, and 112 by his Concubines, he made *Darius* his Successor, who rebelling from his Father, because he had taken from him his Concubine *Aspasia*, was slain with 50 of his Brothers; of this name also were several other Kings of *Persia*.

*Artemidorus*, a *Lydian* Philosopher, of whom there is extant a Book of the Interpretation of dreams.

*Artemisia*, Queen of *Halicarnassus*, and Wife to *Mausolus*, she built so stately a Sepulcher for her deceased Husband, that it was held for one of the seven wonders of the World, *Artemisia* is also the name of an Herb, called Mugwort.

*Artemisian* moneth, the moneth of May, dedicated to *Diana*, and therefore so called from *Artemis* the *Greek* appellation of that Goddess.

*Artemion*, a *Greek* Painter celebrated by *Pliny* in the 35 Chapter, Book of his natural History.

To *Arten*, to constrain, an ( *old word* ) used by Chaucer.

† *Arteries*, ( *Lat.* ) those hollow membranous Vessels like to veins, in which the most thin and hottest part of the blood, together with the vital spirits pass through the body.

† *Arteriotomy*, ( *Greek* ) a cutting of an Artery.

*Artesia*, vulg. *Artois*, one of the Ten Provinces of the *Spanish* Neatherlands, or that part of the Low Countreys belonging to the King of *Spain*, the chief Town of this Province is *Arrebasium* or *Arras* where that sort of rich hangings is made, thence called cloth of *Arras*.

*Artibritical* Disease, ( *Gr.* ) *Ardheins* ) an acute Disease caused by a tartarous corrodging humour fixing in any of the joynts from *Ardheir* a joynt.

*Artbrodia*, a ligament which conjoyns the head of the bone, which is of it self little, and that stands in shallow cavity.

*Arthur*, a famous warlike King of the *Britains*, who beat the *Saxons* in divers set battails, this word signifieth in the *British* tongue Strong man.

*Articbock*, *Cinara*, a plant whose leaves are of an ash-colour, from whence riseth the fruit of an excellent strengthening and corroborating vertue.

*Article*, ( *Lat.* ) a joynt, also in Grammar a member of a period, also a note of demonstration set before a Noun, especially in *Greek*, as *ὁ ἀνθρωπος*.

*Articular*, or *Articulate*, ( *Lat.* ) joynted, whence *Articulate* voice distinguished by consonants, is as it were the joynts of sound.

To *Articulate*, ( *Lat.* ) to joynt, also make Articles of agreement.

*Artificer*, ( *Lat.* ) a workman.

*Artillery*, great brass Guns, Cannons.

*Artisian*, or *Artist*, a master of his Art.

*Artois*, see *Artesia*.

*Arval* brothers, a fraternity of *Roman* Priests, twelve in number, who besides their performance of publick Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

*Arverni*, the ancient Inhabitants of that Province

vince of *Gallia Aquitania*, in the Kingdom of France, now called *Auvergne*.

† *Arvisian Wine*, a sort of *Greek Wine* from *Arvis*, now called *Amista*, in the Island *Cbios*.

*Arundel*, in *Latin Arumina Vallis*, a Town in *Suffex*, so called, as it were, *Arundale*, i. A Dale lying upon the River *Arun*, it hath a strong Castle, which *Robert de Belismo*, keeping against King *Henry the First*, thereupon forfeited his estate, and was proscribed.

*Arundiferous*, (*Lat.*) bringing forth Reeds.

*Arussey*, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of divination (anciently much in use among the *Romans*) by looking into the Bowels of Beasts.

*Arzila*, the second City of the Kingdom of *Fess*, in *Africa*.

## A S.

*Asa*, (*Hebr.* a healer of sickness) a King of *Judab*, who succeeded his Father *Abiam* in the Kingdom, and destroyed the high places.

*Asabel*, (*Hebr.* God hath wrought) *Joabs* Brother, who pursuing *Abner*, and by his swiftness overtaking him, was slain by him.

*Asaph*, (*Hebr.* gathering) a famous Musician among the *Jews*, and one of the chief of *David's* Quire.

*Asaphus*, an ancient *British* Bishop, who wrote the Life of *Kentigern*, and some other things. He flourished in the year of our Lord 590.

*Asapi*, the most forlorn of the *Turkish* foot, who are set upon all the most desperate services, when multitude is designed to blunt the edge of valor in a less numerous enemy.

*Asarabacca*, *Asarum*, an Herb growing with thick round shining leaves, like those of the Violet, but larger; the leaves are much used to procure vomiting.

*Asbestes*, a people of *Lybia* about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* was.

† *Asbestos*, a kind of precious Stone of an Iron colour, which being once fired cannot be quenched.

*Ascalon*, a noted, and once very famous City of *Idumaea*.

*Ascanius*, the Son of *Aeneas*, by *Crensa* the Daughter of *Priamus*. He reigned in *Italy* thirty years, and built *Alba*.

*Ascarides*, little and slender Worms breeding in the Fundaments.

*Ascaunces*, (*old word*) as though.

*Ascendant*, an Astrological term, it being the point of the *Ecliptick*, which riseth at some determinate moment, when any one is born; it is also called the *Horoscope*. It signifieth also Metaphorically, a predominant, or powerful influence over any one.

To *Ascertain*, to assure, as it were to assert for certain.

*Ascetick*, (*Greek*) belonging to a Monk, or Monastery. Haply from *ασκειν* to exercise the mind.

*Aschrew*, an ancient Writer *De re Rustica*, mentioned by *Varro*.

*Ascites*, a kind of Dropie, being a swelling of the Belly, caused of a serous matter, sometimes from a swelling in the Teeth.

*Asclepiad*, a Verse of four Feet, a Spondee, a Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

*Asclepiades*, a blind Philosopher, mentioned by *Cicero* in his *Tusculan Questions*. Also a Grammarian of *Anazarba*, who wrote a Book *De Fluminibus*. Also an Historian of *Cyprus*, who is said to have lived in the time of *Pygmalion*. Also a Physician of *Prusia*, quoted by *Galen* and *Pliny*.

*Asclepiadorus*, a Contemporary of *Apelles*, who flourish in the 112<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, Painting the twelve gods; he had for each of the Tyrant *Mnason* Three hundred Attick Minaes, each Mina being by some valued at 3 l, 2 s, 6 d, of our Money.

*Asclepius*, an *African* Bishop, who wrote against the *Arrians* and *Donatists*.

To *Ascribe*, (*Lat.*) to attribute, to impute.

*Asellus Sempronius*. See *Sempronius*.

*Aschenaz*, (*Hebr.* fire, as it were distilling) the Son of *Gomer*.

*Asdodown*, or *Assendown*, which some interpret the Mount of *Asses*, a Town in *Essex*, where a great Battle was fought between *Edward Ironside*, and *Canutus the Dane*.

*Asher*, (*Hebr.* blessedness, or felicity) the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

*Asbur*, (blessed or beholding) the Son of *Shem*, also the Land of *Assyria*.

*Asia*, one of those four parts, into which the whole World is divided; it was so called from *Asia*, Wife to *Iapetus*, and Daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Tethis*.

*Asinine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to an *Ass*.

*Asinius Pollio*, an Historian of *Trallium*, who as *Suidas* testifies, wrote the Civil Wars of *Cesar* and *Pompey*. Also a most eloquent Roman Orator, and great favorite of *Augustus Cesar*.

*Asinius Capito*, a Learned Roman Grammarian and Writer of Epistles; of which, that to *Pacuvius Labeo* is particularly cited by *Aulus Gellius*.

*Asius*, a Bishop of *Sardinia*, who delivered to *Antoninus* an Apology for the Christians.

*Askaunt*, (*old word*) as, to look askaunt, to look sideways.

*Askes*, (*old word*) ashes.

*Asmodens*, the name of a certain Spirit, mentioned in the Book of *Tobith*.

*Asopus*, a River of *Boeotia*, running by *Thebes*, which the Poets feigned to have been the Father of *Aegina*, whom *Jupiter* deflowered.

*Asotus*, (*Greek*) prodigal, intemperate.

*Asparagus*, an Herb whose first shoots being boiled, are a great rarity at their first coming in the Spring time, but afterwards grow contemptible, by reason of the great multitude planted with in these few years.

*Aspasia*, the Mistress in Rhetorick to *Pericles*, with whom falling in love, and becoming his Wife, she was the cause of two great Wars, the *Samian* and *Peloponnesian*. *Plutarch*.

*Aspasius*,



*Aspasius*, a *Tyrian*, whose various History of those parts, is cited by *Suidas*.

*Aspe*, a venomous and dangerous Creature, having its eyes not in its forehead, but in its temples; so that it pursues its adversary, rather by its hearing and smelling, than its seeing. One kind killeth by thirst, another by sleep, a third by blood; the parties stung therewith, either thirsting, sleeping, or bleeding to death.

*Aspet*, (*Lat.*) a sight, also ones countenance, or presence, also a position of the Stars, one toward another.

*Aspectable*, (*Lat.*) that may be seen, or beheld.

*Asperidium*, a famous *Cybarist*, particularly for his soft and gentle touch upon the strings of his Harp.

*Asper*, a certain kind of Coin, bearing the value of a penny farthing of our Money.

*Asperation*, (*Lat.*) a making rough, or sharp.

*Asperity*, (*Lat.*) roughness.

*Asperion*, (*Lat.*) a sprinkling, or bespattering; it is also taken Metaphorically, for a casting a blemish upon other Mens reputations.

† *Asphaltites*, a Lake in *Judea*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* stood, having been full of Brimstone, ever since it rained down upon those Cities.

*Asphodil*, the name of a certain Flower, otherwise called *Hasta Regia*, or *Kings-spear*.

† *Aspike*, a little venomous Serpent.

*Aspiration*, (*Lat.*) a breathing, also a note over a Greek vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

*Assuration*, (*Lat.*) a carrying away.

*Assa fetida*, is a Gum flowing from the Roots of *Laserwort*, being scarified. It is called Devils dung, by some, from its very strong scent. It is used very frequently by Women for the rising of the Matrix: Others write, that the *Assa fetida* Tree is like our *Bryer* in height, the leaves resemble Fig-leaves, the Root is like our *Radish*: Though the smell be so base, the taste is so pleasing, that no meat, no sauce, no vessel is pleasing to the *Gislarats* Palats where it grows, except it relish of it.

To *Assail*, to set upon, to assault.

*Assart*, a term in Law, signifying an offence committed in a Forest by plucking up the Woods by the Roots; also to *Assart*, is to set in order, to make glades in a Wood, to lop off the Branches of a Tree, to clear a Ground of shrubs.

An *Assassine*, (*Ital.*) a Robber or Murderer that kills another for gain.

*Assasines*, a precise Sect of *Mahometans*, having in them the very Spirits of that poisonous Superstition; they had six Cities, and were about 40000 in number, living near *Antiochus* in *Syria*. At the command of their chief Master, they would refuse no pain or peril; but stab any Prince whom he appointed out to death, whence those that are ready to execute bloody designs, are called *Assasinate*.

To *Assay*, (*Fr.*) to prove, to try: An *Assayer*

of the King, is an Officer of the Mint, for the trial of Silver.

*Assesation*, (*Lat.*) a following any one, an adhering to anothers opinion.

*Assentation*, (*Lat.*) a complying with anothers opinion out of flattery or dissimulation.

*Asserius*, a *British* Writer, who flourishing in the year of our Lord 890. wrote the Acts of King *Alfred*.

To *Assert*, (*Lat.*) to affirm, to maintain.

To *Assess*, (*French*) to set down a rate, to tax.

*Assetrix*, (*Lat.*) a Wife, a Woman that is assistant to another.

*Assets*, (*French*) a term in Common Law, signifying goods sufficient wherewith the Heir, or Executor may discharge the Ancestors, or Testators Debts or Legacies.

To *Asseserate*, (*Lat.*) to affirm earnestly.

*Assiduus*, (*Lat.*) daily, observant, diligent.

*Assign*, (*French*) a term in Law, He that is constituted by another, to do any business, an assign in Deed, is he whom the person appoints, assign in Law, is he whom the Law appoints.

*Assimilation*, (*Lat.*) a likening, a making like; in Natural and Medicinal Philosophy, it signifies that operation of Nature by which the Nutrlment is made like to the substance of that Body, into which it is to be converted and incorporated.

*Assisium*, *vulg.* *Sisi*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Spoleto* in *Italy*.

*Assize*, (*French*) a term in Law, signifying a sitting of Justices upon their Commission, it is taken also for a Writ; also a setting down the price of any commodity.

*Association*, (*Lat.*) a being frequent in company with another.

To *Assoye*, to acquit, to pardon, also to answer, *Chaucer*.

*Assuefaction*, (*Lat.*) an injuring, a bringing one to any thing by custom.

*Assuetude*, (*Lat.*) use, custom.

To *Assume*, (*Lat.*) to take to ones self.

*Assumpsit*, a voluntary promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

*Assumption*, (*Lat.*) a taking to; also in *Logick*, the minor Position of a Syllogism.

*Assyria*, a Province of *Chaldea*, now belonging to the *Persian* Monarchy; but in ancient times, the chief part of the *Assyrian*, or first great Monarchy of the World: It is at this day called *Arzerum*.

*Astyages*, the last King of the *Medes*, deprived of his Kingdom by his Grand-child *Cyrus*, who transferred the Monarchy to *Persia*.

*Asteria* or *Asterites*, is a kind of Opal, which sparkles with Beams like a Star, from whence it hath its name; some will have it only a shining Gum, others say it is a hard transparent Stone, called also *Gemma solis*, because, if held against the Sun, it seems to shew the likeness of the Sun. Some call it *Astroites* and *Ceraunia*, *Astrololus*, and *Oculus felis*.

*Asterisme*, (*Greek*) a Constellation of Stars.

*Asterisk*, (Greek) a little Star, also a mark in writing, having the form of a Star.

*Asterius*, the name of an ancient King of *Creet*. Also of an *Arian* Writer, who Commentated upon the Evangelists, and other parts of Scripture.

*Afterlagour*, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying an *Astrolabe*.

*Alert*, (old word) passed.

*Asthma*, (Greek) a certain disease, which causeth difficulty of breathing.

*Astipulation*, (Lat.) an agreement, an assent, also a witness.

*Astismus*, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein is expressed some civil or pleasant jest.

*Astorga*, a well fortified Town of *Leon*, a Province of *Spain*, and heretofore a Kingdom of it self.

*Astracan*, a large Province or Kingdom, with its *Metropolis* of the same name, formerly belonging to the *Tartars*, but taken from them by the *Moscovites*, and now part of the Dominion of the Great *Czar* of *Moscovy*.

*Astragal*, a word used in Architecture, as also in Fortification, being a certain Ring or Circle about the Neck of a Pillar, or a piece of Ordinance.

*Astrea*, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, or as some say of *Astrews* and *Aurora*; she was for her Justice taken up into Heaven, and placed among the Twelve Signs.

*Astrews*, the Son of *Crius* (one of the *Titans*, and *Eurybæa*;) he married *Aurora*, and begat the Winds and the Stars.

*Astriction*, (Lat.) a binding to.

*Astriferous*, (Lat.) Star-bearing.

*Astringent*, (Latin) binding, or making coctive.

*Astrois*, (*Astroites*) a Stone mentioned by *Pliny*, as having the resemblance of a Fishes eye. Some make it the same with *Asteria*.

*Astrolabe*, a Mathematical Instrument, to find the motions and distances of Stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

*Astrology*, (Greek) the Art of foretelling things to come, by the motions and distances of the Stars.

*Astronomy*, (Greek) an Art teaching the knowledge of the courses of the Stars.

*Asturia*, a Province of *Spain*, near *Portugal*, so called from the River *Astura*; the *Pyrenean* Mountains are also called *Asturias*.

*Astute*, (Lat.) subtle, witty, crafty.

*Astyampsicus*, an ancient *Geoponick* Writer, of whom *Suidas* mentions a Treatise *De cura Asinorum*.

*Asyle*, (Greek) a Sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

*Alyndeton*, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, where Commas are put instead of Conjunction Copulatives.

*Atabalipa*, a King of *Peru*, he was taken prisoner by the *Spaniards*, under *Fanciscus Pizarrus*, and forced to redeem his life with a house full of refined Gold and Silver, judged to be worth Ten millions; which when they had received, they perfidiously slew him.

*Atalanta*, the Daughter of *Schæneus*, King of *Seyrus*, she being swift of foot, it was proposed among her Suiters, that he, who could out-run her, should have her for his Wife; but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes*, the Son of *Megacles*, who had received Three Golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gathered in the *Hesperian* Garden, let them fall in the midst of the Race, and by that means arrived at the end before her. Also the name of a great Huntress of *Arcadia*, who gave the first wound to the *Caledonian* Boar, and was afterwards married to *Meleager*.

*Atchievement*, (French) the performance of some great exploit.

*Atcheked*, (old word) choaked.

*Aterst*, (old word) in earnest, in deed.

*Ataliah*, (Hebr. the hour, or time of the Lord) the Daughter of *Omri*, King of *Israel*, she usurped the Kingdom of *Judah* for a while, but was at last slain her self.

*Atamas*, the Son of *Æolus*, and King of *Thebes*, he had by his Wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus*, and *Helle*, who were so prosecuted by *Ino*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, who their Father married, that they fled away upon the Golden Ram; but *Helle* falling off into the Sea, gave the name to *Helle-spont*. See *Ino*.

*Atbanes*, a Writer of the affairs of *Sicily*, mentioned by *Athenæus*, and also by *Plutarch*, if it be the same *Atbanes*, whose Histories are quoted in his life of *Timoleon*.

*Atheism*, (Greek) ungodliness, a denying, a godhead.

*Atbeling*, a title, which in the time of the *Saxon* Kings, was usually given to the Kings eldest Son, as Prince of *Wales*, at present.

*Atbelney* or *Atbelingy*, i. the Isle of Nobles, a little Island made by the River *Tbone*, in *Somersetshire*, where King *Alfred* shrouded himself, when the *Danes* overran the Kingdom; as *Marius* did anciently in the Lake of *Minturnus*.

*Atheneus*, a *Peripatetick* Philosopher, who lived in the time of *Augustus*; also a Grammarian of *Naucratis* living in the Reign of *M. Antoninus*, of whose *Deipnosophistæ*, we have the Epitome done by *Hermolaus Byzantinus*.

*Athenagoras*, a Christian Philosopher, whose eloquent defence, for the Christians to the Emperors *Antoninus* and *Commodus*, to whom he was sent in their behalf, is extant with some other of his Writings.

*Athenion*, a very hopeful Painter, who died young.

*Athenadorus*,



*Atbenadorn*, a Stoical Philosopher of *Athens*, Master to *Dionysius Areopagita*, and in esteem with *Augustus*: His Treatise called *Diaphora*, is mentioned by *Suidas*. Also a Noble Sculptor mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Athens*, an ancient and renowned City of *Attica* in *Greece*, first called *Cecropia*, from *Cecrops*, afterwards *Athena* from *Athena*, or *Minerva*, who first found out the use of the Olive-tree; it is now called *Setines*.

*Athefius*, one of the chief Rivers of *Italy*; upon which, the City of *Verona* stands.

*Athetical*, (*Greek*) belonging to wrestling.

*Athol*, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, bordering upon *Perth*, and watered by the River *Amund*.

*Athos*, a high Hill between *Macedon* and *Thrace*, which casts a shadow as far as the Isle of *Lemnos*, upon the top of this Hill is a City now called *Monte Sancto*.

*Athoted*, (*old word*) cloyed.

*Atlantick*, Islands, two Islands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly called the *Fortunate Islands*, or the *Hesperides*, where were said to be the *Elysian Fields*.

*Atlantick Sea*, a part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, lying Westward, it begins at the River *Molucha*, and finishes at the Promontory *Ampelusia*.

*Atlas*, an ancient King of *Mauritania*, the Son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*, Daughter of *Oceanus*, who in respect of his great knowledge in *Astronomy* and *Astrology*, was feigned by the Poets to support Heaven upon his shoulders, and to have been transformed into a Mountain of *Mauritania*, now called *Anchisa*, by others *Montes Claros*.

*Atmosphere*, (*Greek*) that same Region of the Air, where vapors and exhalations are ingendered.

*Atom*, (*Greek*) a Mote in the Sun-beams; also a word used in Philosophy, being the smallest part of a Body that can be imagined.

*Atonement*, as it were, a making at one, a reconciliation, or causing to agree.

*Atramental*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Ink.

*Attrate*, (*Lat.*) made black, also one in mourning.

*Atrocity*, (*Lat.*) fierceness.

*Atropatia*, the present name of a great part of *Media*, which is divided into *Media Atropatia*, and *Media Magna*, both in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

*Atrophy*, (*Greek*) a kind of Consumption of the Body, which is caused by the meat not turning into nourishment.

*Attachment*, (*French*) a laying hands on, in Common Law it signifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ, it differeth from an Arrest, which lieth on the Body, and from a Distress which is upon Land and Goods, this being upon Body and Goods.

*Attainder*, (*French*) a term in Law, signifying the conviction of any Person of felony, or any Crime whereof he was not convicted before.

*Attaint*, (*French*) tried, found out.

*Attalus*, an ancient Physician, whose Works are quoted by *Galen* and *Pliny*.

*Attamed*, (*old word*) set on broach.

*Attaque*, (*French*) an assault, an encounter.

*Atteius*, an *Athenian* Philologist, of whom his Patron *Capito Atticus*, the great Lawyer, used to say, He was inter *Grammaticos Rhetor inter Rhetores Grammaticus*. *Salustius* and *Pollio* were his great friends, as saith *Suetonius*.

To *Attemperate*, (*Lat.*) to make fit, to mix a just proportion.

*Attentive*, (*Lat.*) diligently hearkning.

*Attenuation*, (*Lat.*) a making thin.

*Atterly*, (*old word*) utterly.

*Attestation*, (*Lat.*) a proving by witnesses.

*Atthis*, the Daughter of *Cranans*, King of *Athens*, she died unmarried, and from her the Countrey was called *Attica*, whereas it was formerly called *Aëica*, from *Aëius*, the first King thereof.

*Attick*, neat, elegant, from *Attica*, or *Athens*, which was the Nursery of Eloquence.

*Attick Dialect*. See *Dialect*.

*Atticus*, a *Platonic* Philosopher, who flourishing at *Rome* in the Reign of the Emperor *Commodus*, is mentioned by *Entropius*. Also the Successor of *Chrysostome* in the Bishoprick of *Constantinople*: There are extant several Epistles of his writing.

*Attilius*, an Historian, mentioned by *Cicero* in the third Book of his *Offices*.

An *Attiring*, a dressing, or apparrelling, from *Tiara*, a *Persian* ornament for the Head: Also a term of Heraldry. Also among Hunters, those Branching Horns.

*Attoure*, (*old word*) towards.

*Attournment*, (*French*) a term in Common Law, a turning Tenant to a new Lord.

*Attraction*, (*Lat.*) a drawing to, an allure-ment.

*Attraits*, (*French*) the same, also those charming qualities, which have power to draw the affections of Men.

*Attrebati*, the ancient name of those people that inhabited that part of *England*, now called *Berkshire*.

*Attredation*, (*Lat.*) a handling, also a wanton carriage towards a Woman.

To *Attribute*, (*Lat.*) to give unto, to impute.

*Attrition*, (*Lat.*) a rubbing, or wearing against another thing. Also amongst Theologists, *Attrition* and *Contrition*, thus differ. The first is a more slight and imperfect; the other a more serious and perfect sorrow for sin.

To *Attuite*, (*old word*) to make blame worthy.

*Atwin*, (*old word*) asunder.

## A V.

*Avant*, (*French*) forward, also a term of disdain, as much as to say, away, out of my sight.

*Avant*

*Avant Couriers*, forerunners, or a party of Light Horsemen, that running before the rest of the Army, spoil the Country as they march.

*Avarice*, (Lat.) covetousness.

*Avaricum*, a Town of *Gallia Aquitanica*, now called *Bourges*.

*Avancers*. See *Advancers*.

*Aubades*, (French) Songs, or Instrumental music; sung, or played under any ones Chamber window in the morning, from *Aube* the morning.

*Aubigny*, a Town of Berry in *Gallia Aquitanica*, whence the Family of the *D'Aubignies*.

*Auctor*, (Lat.) an increaser; also the same as Author.

*Aucupation*, (Lat.) fouling, also a greedy looking after gain.

*Audacity*, (Lat.) boldness.

*Audbertus*, an ancient Writer of *Homilies*, some whereof are extant.

*Audenaerd*, a well fortified Town of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

*Audentius*, a *Spanish* Bishop, who wrote against the *Manichees*, *Sabellians*, and *Photinians*.

*Audley*, the name of an ancient Family, contracted from *Aldebeligh*.

*Audience*, (Lat.) hearing, also a great concourse of people coming to hear any Oration delivered in publick. Also the name of a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of equal authority with the Archy, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity.

*Auditor*, (Lat.) a hearer, also an Officer of the King, or any other great personage appointed to hear and examine the accounts of all under Officers, and to make up a general Book, which shews the difference between their Receipts and Allowances.

*Audry*, the name of an *English* Saint, the first Foundress of *Ely* Church, some think it contracted from the *Saxon* word, *Esbelred*.

*Avenage*, (French) a certain quantity of Oats, which a Landlord receives in stead of some other duties.

*Avenaunt*, (old French) pleasant, fair, agreeable.

*Avenio*, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which hath been the Seat of divers Popes, now called *Avignon*. This City hath seven Palaces, seven Parishes, seven Monasteries, seven Colledges, seven Inns, and seven Gates.

*Avens*, (*Caryophyllata*) an Herb growing in Gardens, and elsewhere, called also *Sanamunda* and *Herba Benedicla*, or *Herb Bennet*, for the excellent properties it hath: The Root swelleth like unto Cloves, and is comfortable to the Heart, and a good preservative against the Plague.

*Aventinus*, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*.

*Avenue*, (French) a term in Fortification, signifying the space that is left for passage to and fro, in, and out of a Camp, Garrison, or Quarter.

*Avenzor*, an *Arabian* Phylitian.

To *Aver*, (French) affirm, to justify.

*Average*, from the old *Latin* word *Averis*,

which signifies a *Beast*; it being a service, which the Tenant does unto the Lord by Horse, or carriage of Horse; and so the Kings *Averages* are the Kings carriages by Horse, or Cart: It is also a Contribution that Merchants and others make, towards the losses of those, who have their Goods cast into the Sea for safeguard of the Ship.

*Averduois*, (French) it signifies in Common Law, a weight of sixteen ounces, whereas *Troy* weight hath but twelve. Also such Merchandises as are weighed by this weight.

*Avery*, a place where Oats or Provender for the Kings Horses was kept; also a Christian name from *Avaricus* vul. *Haverie*, the name of an old *Gothish* King.

*Averment*, a term in Law, when the Defendant offers to justify an exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiffs act.

*Avernus*, a Lake in *Campania* near *Babe*, whose vapors were so deadly, that Birds were killed as they flew over, which made the ancients think it to be a descent into Hell.

*Averpenny*, Money contributed towards the Kings *Averages*.

*Averruncation*, (Latin) a term in Husbandry, it being a lopping off of superfluous branches.

*Averruncus*, a certain god among the *Romans*, who was said to avert all evils, as *Hercules* among the *Greeks* was called *Alexicacus*.

*Aversion*, (Lat.) a turning away, also a secret hatred without any apparent reason, it may be taken in the same sense as Antipathy.

*Ausidena*, a City of *Italy*, among the *Caraceni*, which is yet standing.

*Ausidius Bassus*, a noble Historian who living contemporary with *Quintilian*, wrote a History of the *German* affairs.

*Augeas*, King of *Elis*, the Son of *Sol* and *Nauphradame*, he had a Stable which held three thousand Oxen, which *Hercules* cleansed by bringing in the River *Alpheus*; but being denied his pay, he killed *Augeas*, and made his Son *Phileus* King.

*Augment* or *Augmentation*, (Lat.) an increasing. The Court of Augmentation was a Court erected by *Henry* the Eighth, for the increase of the Revenues of the Crown, by the suppression of Abbies and Religious Houses. Also in Grammar, *Augment* is an addition made in certain Tenses of *Greek* Verbs, either by increasing the number of Syllables; and then it is called *Augmentum Syllabicum*, or lengthning the quantity of Vowels, and then it is called *Augmentum Temporale*.

*Augre*, a Carpenters tool, for the boring of small holes.

*Augrim*, the same as *Algorithm*, skill in numbring.

*Augustburg*, *Augusta Vindelicorum*, the chief City of the Circle of *Suevia* in *Germany*.

*Augurie*, (Lat.) South-saying, Divination by the voices, or flying of Birds.

*August*,



*August*, Royal, Majestical, Illustrious, from *Octavius Augustus* the second Roman Emperor, after whom all the succeeding Roman Emperors, were honored with the Title, also the name of the sixth moneth from *March*, otherwise called *Sextilis*.

*Augusta Taurinorum*, vulg. *Turin*, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Savoy*.

*Augusta Vindelicorum*, see *Augsburg*.

*Augustals*, ( *Lat.* ) Feasts kept in honor of *Augustus*.

*Augustan Confession*, ( *Lat.* ) the Confession of Faith, made by the Protestants at *Ausburg* in *Germany*, in the year 1530.

*Augustin*, an usual proper name of men from *Augustus*, i. e. Majestical, of which name there have been several very eminently learned men. The first and chief of whom was that famous Bishop of *Hippo*, whom see in *Aurelius*. The next was that *Augustinus* a Benedictine Monk, surnamed *de Roma*, called the Apostle of the *English*, being sent by Pope *Gregory* to arbitrate and manage affairs of Religion here, the Christian Faith having been Preached here long before, though not yet universally received among the *Saxons*, he flourished till about the year 610.

*Augustin*, or *Austin* Fryers, an Order of Fryers, of the institution of *St. Austin*.

*Augustinians*, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwise called *Sacramentaries*, who hold that Heaven Gates are not opened till the general Resurrection, they were instituted by *Andrew Carlostadius*, in the year 1524. afterwards confirmed by *Augustin* a *Bohemian*.

*Aiary*, ( *Lat.* ) a great Cage, or place where Birds are kept.

*Avice*, a Womans name, in *Latin* *Hawisia*, or *Helmisa*, contracted from *Hildevig*, signifying in *Saxon*, Lady Defence.

*Avidity*, ( *Lat.* ) covetousness, greediness of gain.

*Avisnon*, see *Avenio*.

*Avila*, a Town of *Castilia vetus* in *Spain*.

*Aulick*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the Court.

*Aulis*, a Haven in *Boeotia*, where the *Grecian* Princes met, and joyned Forces to go to the siege of *Troy*.

*Aulnegeor*, ( *French* ) an Officer of the King, who looks to the Assize of Woollen Cloath, made throughout the Land, and hath two Seals ordained him for that purpose.

*Aulus Cassellius*, an ancient Jurisconsult, mentioned by *Macrobius*.

*Aulus Hirtius*, otherwise called *Opus*, a continuator of the History of the Civil Wars between *Cesar* and *Pompey*, where *Cesar* ends, and therefore commonly adjoyned to the end of *Cesar's* Commentaries.

*Aumbry*, a Court-cupboard, from the *Fr.* *Armair*, an Armory in regard the Utensils placed thereupon are the proper Arms and Weapons of a Feast, but whereas some places near Cathedrals or endowed Churches are so called; there the word seems rather contracted from the *French*

*Aumonoire*, as that from the *Lat.* *Eleemosynarium*.

*Auln* or *Aum*, of *Rhenish* Wine, a measure containing 40 Gallons, and as many pints over and above.

† *Aumone*, ( *French* ) a term in Law. Tenure in *Aumone*, is tenure by Divine Service; Lands or Tenements given in Alms, whereof some Service is reserved to the Donor.

*Avocation*, ( *Lat.* ) a calling away.

*Avirdupois*, see *Averdupois*.

To *Avouch*, ( *French* ) to maintain, to justify.

*Avowry*, a term in Law, ( from the *French* *avouer*, ) when one taken a distress for Rent, and he, who is distrained sues a Replevy, now he that took the distress justifying the act, is said to avow.

*Aurea Chersonesus*, a Peninsula of *India*, by some called *Melepa*.

*Aurelia*, a City of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from *Aurelius*, the Emperor, now called *Orleanse*, it is situate upon the bank of the River *Loir*.

*Aurelius*, a Roman Painter who lived in the time of *Augustus Caesar*, and is mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Aurelius Arcadius Charisius*, an ancient Jurisconsult, out of the many learned Volumes of whose writing many things are quoted in the Digests.

*Aurelius Augustinus*, the most ancient of *Latin* Fathers, and Bishop of *Hippo* in *Africa*, of whose writing we have many learned Works extant, he was the Son of *Patricius* and *Monica*, and flourished about the year 393.

*Aurelius Cornelius Celsus*, see *Cornelius Celsus*.

*Aurelius Opilius*, a Teacher of Philosophy, Rhetorick and Grammar, in all which he wrote several Volumes, for which he is mentioned by *Suetonius* in his Book *de 5 Illustribus Grammaticis*.

*Aurelius Prudentius Clemens*, a Christian Poet who flourished in the Reign of *Theodosius* the Great, and wrote many things both in Prose and Verse, of which his *Psychomachia* in *Latin* verse with some other things are extant.

*Aurenches*, the name of an ancient Family, who were heretofore Barons of *Folkstone* in *Kent*, they are stiled in *Latin*, *Records de Abrincis*.

*Aurichalcum*, see *Orichalcum*.

*Auricular*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the ear, as *Auricular* testimony, or ear-witness; also in Chiromancy, *Auricular* finger, is the little or outwardmost finger of all, and is attributed to *Mercury*.

*Auriferous*, ( *Lat.* ) gold-bearing.

*Auriflamb*, the holy Standard of *France*, which used to be born in the Wars against Infidels, having on the top a purple Ensign, it was lost in a battle against the *Flemings*.

*Auriga*, a Constellation in the firmament upon the Horns of *Taurus*.

*Aurigation*, ( *Lat.* ) the guiding of a Chariot, or Coach.

*Auripigmentum*, see *Orpiment*.

*Aurora*,

*Aurora*, the Daughter of *Hyperion* and *Thea*, Mother of *Lucifer* and the winds, she snatched away *Typhonus*, the Brother of *Laomedon*, whom, when he was old, she restored to youth by the virtue of Herbs, and had *Memnon* by him.

*Aurum potabile*, Gold made liquid, and fit to be drunk, or as some define it, a Medicine made of the body of Gold it self, totally reduced, without Corrosive, into a blood-red, gummie or Hony-like substance, such as will yield into the spirit of Wine, and tinge it with a high rubie color. Of this Medecin, one part in 16 is to be drunk with whatsoever other liquor is to be the Vehicle.

*Auscultation*, (Lat.) a harkning unto, or obeying.

*Auses*, a people of *Africa*, among whom the Virgins used to combat in honor of *Minerva*, those that were killed were accounted no maids, and she that fought most valianly was carried in a Triumphant Chariot, about the River *Tritonis*.

*Aufones*, a very ancient people of *Italy*, Neighbours to the *Osce* and *Circeii*, being that part where now stands *Beneventum*, they were so called from *Auson*, the Son of *Ulysses* and *Capso*, who built *Aurunca* thereabouts.

*Auspical*, (Lat.) belonging to Sooth-saying.

*Auspicious*, (Lat.) lucky, happy, from *Auspices* Sooth-sayers.

*Austere*, (Lat.) four, crabbed, stern.

*Austral*, (Lat.) Southern.

*Austrasia*, that part which contains *Brabant* and *Lorraine*, it was anciently reckoned a part of *France*, and was a Kingdom of it self, having *Metz* for its chief Seat, there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms, *Austrasie*, *Soissons*, *Orleans* and *Paris*.

*Austria*, a part of *Germany* by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*, in this Countrey is seated the Imperial City of *Vienna*.

*Autarchy*, (Gr.) Self-sufficiency.

*Authentick*, (Greek) allowed, approved by good Authors.

*Autobulus*, a famous Greek Painter.

*Autochthones*, (Greek) the Original and Primitive Inhabitants of any Countrey, as it were sprung out of the earth it self, particularly the most ancient people of *Athens* were so called; answerable to this word is the word *Aborigines* among the *Latins*.

*Autoleon*, a Captain of the *Crotoniates*, making War against the *Locri*, who always left a room void for *Ajax*, as if he had been present himself, but *Autoleon* breaking into the empty place, was wounded by *Ajax* his Ghost.

*Autolicus*, the Son of *Mercury* and *Telaugi*, the Daughter of *Lucifer*, he received this gift from his Father, that whatsoever he stole he might change it into what form soever he would, to keep himself from being deprehended, he ravished *Aniclia*, the Daughter of *Sisyphus*, who being with child was given to *Laertes*, and brought forth *Ulysses*.

*Autogeneal*, (Greek) self-begotten.

*Automatous*, (Greek) having a motion within it self.

*Autonoe*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes* and *Hermione*, she was married to *Aristeus*, and brought forth *Adæon*.

*Autonomy*, (Greek) a living after ones own Law.

*Autremite*, a sort of Vestment, a word used by *Chancer*; as it were another Mitre.

*Autummal*, (Lat.) belonging to Autumn, one of the four quarters of the year.

*Auturgie*, (Gr.) a self-working.

*Avulsion*, (Lat.) a pulling away from.

*Aux*, (a term in Astronomy) the same as *Abis*, see *Abis*.

*Auxerre*, a noted Town of lower *Burgundy* in *France*; It is called in Lat. *Alstisodorum*.

*Auxiliary*, (Lat.) aiding, or assisting, as auxiliary Forces, were such as were sent the Romans from other Countreys, their Confederates, and Allies.

*Award*, (from the French *Agarder*) judgment, arbitration.

*Awaits*, (old word) ambushments, snares.

*Awhaped*, (old word) amazed.

*Awne*, signifies in Agriculture, the spire or beard of Barly, or any bearded grain.

*Awning*, a sail made of Canvass, which is spread over the ship above the deck to keep away the Sun.

*Awnsel* weight (quasi handfale weight) a pointing of meat only by hand, without putting it into the scales.

*Axillary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Armpits, whence the *Axillary* vein, see vein.

*Axiome*, (Greek) a position in a sentence, a maxim in any art, in Logick it is a disposing of one argument with another, whereby a thing is said to be or not to be.

*Axiele*, (Lat.) a little board, lath, or shingle.

*Axiarchus*, an ancient Philosopher to whom *Plato* dedicated a Book he wrote *de morte*.

*Axiothea*, a Noble Lady of *Pbliafus*, who together with *Lasthenia*, put on mans Apparel and went to *Plato's* School to hear his Philosophy.

*Axis*, (Lat.) an Axel-tree, the Diameter of the World.

*Axminster*, or *Axanminster*, a Town in *Cornwal*, for the Tombs of the Saxon Princes slain at the battle of *Brunaburg*.

*Ayde*, (Fr. *Ayde*) help, succour, also a term in Law, signifying a subsidy, loan, or tax due from Subjects to their Sovereign, or from Tenants to their Landlord.

*Aye*, (old word) for ever.

*Azamogians*, those among the *Turks* that are destined to be *Janizaries*, are so called, before they are inrolled in pay.

*Azariah*, (Hebr. the help of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who succeeding his Father *Amaziah* in the Kingdom, was for usurping the Priests office, smitten with Leprosie, of which he died; he is otherwise called *Uzziah*.

*Azebone*, (Arab.) a term in Astrology, the head of the Sixteenth Mansion.

*Azimeck*,



*Azimeck*, ( *Arab.* ) the Star, called the Virgins spike.

*Azemen*, degrees in Astronomy, are those degrees, which when the Native is infected with any inseparable Diseases, as Blindness, Dumbness, &c. or defective in any member, are supposed to ascend at his birth.

*Azimuth*, a term in Astronomy, the *Azimuth* circles are those, which meet in the vertical point, and pass through all the degrees of the Horizon.

*Azophus*, an ancient *Arabian* Astronomer, of whose writing some works are said to have been found in a Library of *Georgius Colimitius Tanstertus*.

*Azores*, certain Islands belonging to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, being by some thought to be the same with those which *Strabo* calls the *Cassiterides*; they are also called the Islands of *Faulcons* from their abounding with that sort of Bird, and are nine in number. *St. Michael*, *St. George*, *St. Mary*, *Tercera*, *Pico*, *Fagallas Floris*, *Del Cuirvo* and *Gratiosa*.

*Azure*, a sky-colour, a light blue, it is most properly termed *Azure* in *Blazon*, or *Heraldry*.

*Azymes*, a solemn Feast kept for seven days, wherein it was not lawful to eat leavened bread, from the Greek word *ἄζυμος* unleavened.

## B.

**B**aal, an *Assyrian* word, signifying *Jupiter* or Lord.

*Baasha*, ( *Hebr.* in making or pressing together ) a King of *Israel*, who destroyed the house of *Jeroboam*, slew *Nadab*, and Reigned in his stead.

*Babel*, or *Babylon*, so called, from the confusion of Languages, which was there caused, it was anciently the chief seat of the *Assyrian* Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*; it is now called *Bagadeth*, or *Bagda*.

*Bablae*, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, situate upon the River *Isis*, where *Sir R. Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Marquess of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favour and authority with King *Richard* the second, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to swim over the River, and to fly his Country.

*Babylus*, an ancient Astronomer.

*Babys*, the Brother of *Marfys*, he committing the like insolvency as his Brother, was also to have been fled by *Apollo*, but that he was saved at the intercession of *Pallas*.

*Bacchanals*, the Feast of *Bacchus*.

† *Baccharach*, or *Bachrag* wines, are those, which we call *Rhenish* wines, from *Baccharag*, a City situate upon the *Rhine*.

*Bacchius*, in *Latin* Poetry is a foot consisting of three Syllables, the first short, and the other two long as *Hōnētās*, and is probably so denominated from some eminent Poet of that name, but the only person we find recorded of this name is a writer of *Agriculture* mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Bacchus*, the inventor of Wine, he was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, who desiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory, was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being cut out of her Womb, was inserted into *Jupiter's* Thigh, until the birth were mature, he is also called *Dionysius*, *Liber Pater*, and *Osiris*.

*Bacciferous*, ( *Lat.* ) bearing Berries.

*Bachelor*, ( *French* ) an unmarried man, also a Bachelor of a Company, is one springing towards the Estate of those that are to be employed in Counsel, a Bachelor of Arts, ( *Baccalaureus* ) is he, who takes the first degree in the profession of any Art or Science, the second being *licenciate*, and the last Doctor, A Bachelor Knight, *vide* Knight.

*Backberond*, ( *Saxon* ) a term in Common Law, signifying a Thief ( being followed with huy and cry ) having on his back or about him those things he hath stolen; whether it be money, or any thing else; it is by some taken for an offender against *Vere*, or Venison in the Forrest.

*Bactriana*, a Province of *Scythia*, beyond *Assyria*.

*Badbury*, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Cousin *Aethelwald*, who had conspired with the *Danes* against him.

*Badge*, a Coat of Arms or Cognisance worn by some servants of Noblemen or persons of quality, it comes probably from the *Dutch* word *Wagge* a Gem, and that *Skinner* thinks to come from the word *Bacca*, which sometimes signifies the same, because these servants had anciently their Badges adorned with Gems and precious Stones.

*Badger*, a carrier of Corn, or like provision from one place, to transport it to another; also a sort of four footed Animal, that sleepeth in the day, and cometh abroad in the night, and hence it is called *Lucifuga*; its legs are shorter on one side than on the other; whatsoever it bites it makes its teeth meet; and therefore is thought to be called *Badger*, *qu.* *Backer*, *i. e.* having strong jaws. *Back*, signifying in *Dutch* a jaw. Their skins were formerly, and are still in great estimation.

*Badinage*, ( *French* ) foolery, buffonry, wagishness.

*Badonicus*, the ancient name of an Hill in *Somersetshire*, now called *Bannestown-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the *English Saxons* in a great Battail.

*Betica*, a part of *Spain*, formerly so called from the River *Betis*, now called *Gnadalquivir*.

*Bagatel*, ( *French* ) a toy, a trifle.

*Bagdet*, a City raised out of the ruins of old *Babylon*, being in circuit above three miles, and containing in it 15000 Families.

*Bajazet*, an Emperor of *Turky*, who being taken by *Tamperlain*, and put into an Iron cage, dashed out his own brains against it.

*Baile*, ( *Latium* ) a term in Common Law, signifying the taking charge of one arrested upon action, either Civil, or Criminal, under surety.

taken for his appearance at a day, and place certainly assigned from the *Fr.* word *Bailer* to deliver, and perhaps more remotely from the *Greek* *Ballean* to cast. See *Mainprize*.

*Baily*, or *Bailiff*, (*French*) a Magistrate appointed within a Province, or præinct, to execute Justice, to maintain the Peace, and to Preserve the people from wrongs and vexations, and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supream Lord, also the Officers of each Hundred, and of Towns Corporate are called Bailiffs, there are also Bailiffs of Husbandry belonging to private men, who are Lords of Mannors.

*Bailywick*, the Jurisdiction of a Baily.

*Bain*, (*French*) a Bath, or hot-house.

*Baisemaines*, (*French*) kissing of the hands, complementing.

*Baiton Kaiton*, the belly of the Whale, an *Arabick* word.

*Baize*, a fine sort of Freeze, from *Baii*, a City of *Naples*, where it was first made.

*Balaam*, or *Bileam*, (*Hebr.* the ancient of the people) a Prophet (the Son of *Beor*) whom *Balak* King of *Moab* hired to curse the people of *Israel*. See *Numb.* from *Chap.* 22. to *Chap.* 24.

*Balade*, (*French*) a Ballet, or roundelay, also a dance.

*Balak*, (*Hebr.* covering or destroying) a King of the *Moabites*, who would have hired *Balaam* the Prophet to curse the people of *Israel*.

*Balasso*, a very fair pretious Stone, worn much among the *Persians*.

*Balatron*, (*Ital.*) a Babler, a prating Knave.

*Balaustium*, the flower or blossom of the Pomegranate-tree.

*Balcone*, (*Ital.*) a Bay window.

*Baldwin*, (*Germ.*) a proper name, signifying bold Victor, and answering to the *Greek* *Tbrasy-machus*. Of this name there were Five Kings of *Jerusalem* after the Conquest of it by the Christians.

*Bale*, (*French*) a pack of Merchants wares; also old word forrow, also to Bale, in Navigation, is to lade water out of the Ships hold with Cans, Buckets or the like.

*Baleares*, two Islands upon the Coast of *Spain*, and belonging to that Crown, the bigger whereof is called *Majorca*, the lesser *Minorca*.

*Baleful*, sorrowful, woful.

*Balk*, (from the *Ital.* *Valicare* to pass over) a ridge between two furrows; by which the *Plowmen* pass over, hence to *Balk* to pass by any one without taking notice of him.

*Balkes*, great pieces of Timber coming from beyond the Seas, by Floats.

*Ball*, (*French*) a dancing meeting.

*Balladin*, (*French*) a dancer of Galliards.

*A Ballance*, (*French*) a pair of Scales; also *Ballance*, a term in Merchants Accounts, when the reckoning between the Debitor and Creditor is even.

*Ballast*, a quantity of Sand, Gravel, Stones or any other heavy material laid next the Keelson of the Ship to keep her stiff in the Sea. *Skinner* thinks

it best derived from the *Danish* words *Baad* a Boat and *Last* a Burthen.

*Balliol* Colledge, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol* of *Bernards* Castle, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and Father of *Balliol* King of *Scots*.

*Ballist*, (*Lat.*) an Engine to cast, or shoot stones.

*Ballon*, (*French*) a term in Architecture, signifying the round Globe of a Pillar, also a great Ball, wherewith Princes and Noblemen use to play.

*Ballotation*, a kind of casting Lots, or making election by Balls.

*Ballustrade*, a term in Architecture, signifying a jutting out of a window, or portal.

† *Balm*, the juice, or Oyl of a certain Tree growing in *Judea*, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum*, very pretious, but very healing.

*Balneary*, (*Lat.*) a bathing place.

*Balneum Arene*, a way of infusing by putting flowers, fruits, or other physical ingredients into a close vessel with water, and then set in hot sand, or ashes, and then it is called *Balneum Cinerum*.

*Balneum Marie*, or *Maris*, a way of infusing flowers or fruits, by putting them with water into a close vessel, and that put into a bigger full of water hanging over the fire.

*Balsamon*, a *Greek* Patriarch of *Antioch*, about the year 1185. the Oracle of the learned Law in his age; he compiled and commented on the ancient Canons, and principally set forth the privileges of *Constantinople*.

*Balthasar*, an *Hebrew* word, signifying without treasure, it was the name of one of the wise men, who came out of the East to worship our Saviour. See *Sandys* his Travels 181.

*Baltia*, an Island in the *German* Ocean, by *Xenophon* called *Lampfacenus*, now *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, from this Island the *Baltick* Sea derives its name, which *Philemon* calls *Marimorusa*, *Hecateus*, *Amalchium*.

*Bambalio*, a faint hearted fellow.

*A Band*, (*Fr.*) a Company of foot Souldiers.

To *Bandie*, (*French*) to unite into a faction.

*Banditi*, (*Ital.*) out-laws from *Bando*, a Proclamation, because they are condemned by Proclamation, the *Dutch* call them *Nightinghals*, and *Free-booters*.

*Bundle*, an *Irish* measure of two foot in length.

*A Bandog*, a Mastivè, as it were a Dog to be kept in *Bands*, that is, tyed up.

*Bandore*, (*Ital.*) a kind of Musical Instrument from the *Greek* word *μυσσες*.

*Bane*, poyson, destruction, from the *Saxon* *Bana* a Murtherer.

*Banes*, (*French*) in Cannon Law are Proclamations, but more especially taken for the publick proclaiming of Marriage in Churches.

*Bangle-eared*, (*qu* Bandle-eared, *aves flexiles habentes*) having hanging ears like a Spaniel.

*A Banker*, (*Ital.* *Bancheere*) one who in Foreign Countreys delivers Foreign Money for his own Countreys Coyn.

*Bankrupt* or *Bankrupt*, (*Ital.* *Bancorotto*) a decocter,



cofter, one that hath confumed his eftate, or is run out in his Trade.

*Bannaueina* or *Bannauenta*, a Town in Northamptonshire, anciently fo called, now *Wedon in the Street*; once the Royal Seat of *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, and by his Daughter *Werbury* a holy Virgin converted into a Monastery.

*Banner*, (French) a Standard, or Ensign.

*Banneret*, or Knight Banneret, vide Knight.

*Bannerol*, (French) a little Flag or Streamer.

*Bannians*, a fair spoken, but crafty people of *India*, which fell their rarities which are brought from thence; they are of a peculiar Religion differing from the *Pagans* and *Mabumetans*, and are divided into three Sects, the *Cutteries*, the *Shuderies*, and the *Wyfes*. When they die, their Wives must burn themselves, or shave, or be accounted as Monsters.

*Bantam*, the biggest City of *Java Major*, in the *East-Indies*, famous for divers sorts of Merchandises, which the *English* Factors send from thence to *England*. This place is said to be none of the healthfullest for the *English* there residing. It is traded also by the *Dutch*.

*Baptism*, (Greek) a Sacrament used in the Church for the initiation of Children into the Christian Religion; it signifies a Washing, or Dipping in Water.

*Baptist*, (Greek) a proper name, first given to *S. John*, who was the first that Baptized.

*Baptistery*, (Greek) a Vessel to wash in, a Font to baptize in.

*Barabbas*, (Syriack, a Fathers Son) a certain Malefactor among the *Jews*, whose life was begged instead of our Saviours.

*Baratta*, a most sovereign Balsom coming from the *West-Indies*.

*Baralipton*, a certain made word, whereby is signified the first Imperfect Mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism, that is to say, When the two first Propositions are Universal Affirmatives, the third a Particular Affirmation.

*Barbara*, the name of a holy Woman, martyred under the Emperor *Maximinian*; the word signifieth in *Latin*, strange, or unknown; also in Logick, it is a term by which is signified the first Perfect Mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism, that is to say, When all the three Propositions are Universal Affirmatives.

*Barbaria*, the chief part of *Africk*, which is divided into four Kingdoms, *Morocco*, *Fesse*, *Telesina* and *Tunis*. It is one of the seven Grand Regions of *Africa*, the rest being *Egypt*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, *Guinea*, *Manicongo*, and *Ethiopia*.

*Barbarism*, (Greek) a rudeness of behavior, a clownish pronounciation of words.

*Barbel*, a kind of Fish, of such estimation amongst the *Romans*, that in the time of *Claudius* the Emperor, *Asinius Celer* gave 8000 Sestertios, that is, Forty pound for one.

*Barbican*, (French) a term in Architecture, and

Fortification, an Out-work in a Building, a Bulwark, a Watch-Tower; a place in the Suburbs of *London*, not far from *Aldersgate-street*.

*Barbitist*, a Lutinist.

*Barce*, the chief City of *Lybia*.

*Bards*, the ancient Poets among the *Britains*, and the *Gauls*, *Bard* also, or *Barbs*, signifie the Trappings, or Caparisons of Horses.

*Bardefanes*, a *Babylonian* whose History of the Manners and Customs of the *Indian Gymnosophists*, is cited by *Eusebius*. There are also extant the Writings of a Praefect of *Mesopotamia* of this name, which he wrote in the *Syriack* Tongue against *Marcion*, and other Hereticks.

*Bardulph*, (Germ.) from *Bertulph*, a proper name.

*Bargaret*, (old word) a Sonnet, or Ballet.

*Barkery*, a Tan-house, or House where they put Barks of Trees.

*Bark*, the Foresters say at rutting time a Fox barketh.

*Bark-fat*, a Tanners Tub.

*Barlaam*, a *Calabrian* Monk of the order of *S. Basil*, divers Sermons of whose Writing, with some other Works in *Greek*, are said to be extant at *Rome*.

*Bark-man*, a Boat-man, from *Bark*, a little Ship or Boat.

*Barm*, (Sax. *Bearm*) yest, the flowing, or over-decking of Beer, also a lap.

*Barm-cloth*, an Apron, *Chaucer*.

*Barn* or *Bern*, a Northern word, signifying a Child.

*Barnabas*, the proper name of a Man, (particularly, one that was a fellow-laborer with *S. Paul* in Preaching the Gospel) signifying in *Hebrew*, a Son of Comfort.

*Barnacle*, a sort of Curb or Bit for a Horses mouth, it is called in *Greek* *Emsoquis*, in *Latin*, *Pastomis*. And so is that piece of Iron, in form of a pair of Pincers which Farriers put upon a Horses nose, to hinder him from biting at his Shoes. Also see *Bernacle*.

*Baroco*, a term in Logick, being one of the Moods of the second figure of a Syllogism, wherein the first proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the two second Particular Negatives.

*Barometer*, (Greek) an Instrument of late invention, the use whereof is to find out the pressure of the Air.

*Baron*, (French) a title of Honor, as much as Lord, Barons are of three sorts. First, by Dominion and Jurisdiction, Barons of the King, whose Baronies were *Capitales*. Secondly, Barons of the Subjects holding not of the King, but by Mefnalty. Thirdly, Lords of Mannors.

*Baronage*, a Tax, or Subsidy of Aid, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

*Baroscope*, (Greek) an Instrument of late invention, the use whereof is to shew all the minute variations of the Air.

*Barracontha*, the name of a Fish peculiar to some parts of *America*.

**Barre**, a term in Common Law, is, when the Defendant in any Action pleadeth a Plea, which is a sufficient answer: Also a place where causes are pleaded: Also a term in *Blazon*, being composed of two equidistant Lines drawn overthwart the Escutcheon, and differeth from the Fesse, in that it is not confined to the Fesse point. Also in Musick Bar is a Line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines, to Bar in by themselves a certain number of Notes comprehending such or such a time.

**Barfee**, a Fee of twenty pence, which every Prisoner acquitted of Felony payeth to the Goaler.

**Barrator**, (*French*) a term in Common Law, signifying a common wrangler, one that setteth Men at variance, causing them to implead one another at the Bar of Justice.

**Barren** signs, are *Libra*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

**Barricado**, (*Spanish*) a defence against an enemies assault, made of empty Barrels filled with Earth.

**Barriers**, (*French*) a certain Martial exercise (in *Latin* called *Palæstra*) of Armed Men fighting with short Swords; within certain limits, or lists which sever them from the Spectators.

**Barrister**, a Pleader at the Bar, those who after seven years study of the Law are admitted to plead; and stand without the Bar, are called *Utter Barristers*, but a *Serjeant*, or *Princes Attorney*, or any of the *Kings Council*, are admitted to plead within the Bar, and are called *Inner Barristers*.

**Barcelona** or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Faventia*, the chief City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

**To Barter**, from the *Latin* word *vertere*, to truck or change.

**Bartholomew**, (*Hebr.* a proper name) signifying the Son of him that maketh the Waters to mount.

**Barton**, a place to keep Poultry in, from the *Dutch* word *baert*, to bring forth, and *Doen* a Hen.

**Barulet**, a term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a Bar.

**Barzillai**, (*Hebr.* as hard as Iron) a Nobleman who relieved *David* in distress.

**Barytone**, Verbs, in the *Greek* Grammar; those *Greek* Verbs that have a grave and not an acute, found in the last syllable, as *νῆπιον*.

**Bæ**, an Island bordering upon *Louthian* in *Scotland*, unto which there resort a multitude of Sea-fowls, especially of *Soland* Geese or *Barnacles*, which bring with them abundance of fish, and so many sticks and twigs for the building of their Nests, that thereby the Inhabitants are abundantly provided for fuel. Some say they breed there out of the rotten Wood of Trees, growing by the Sea side.

**Bascence**, (*Spanish*) the language of a Countrey of *Spain*, called *Biscay*.

**Base**, the bottom, or foundation of any thing; also the foot of a pillar, also the deepest part in

Musick, being the foundation of the rest; also a kind of fish called a Sea-woolf.

**Base Court**, a term in Law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court Baron.

**Base estate**, or base Fee, is a holding at the Will of the Lord.

**Basering**, a term in Gunnery the uppermost part in a piece of Ordinance, next the breech.

**Baselards**, (*old word*) Daggers, Wood-knives.

**Basil**, (*Lat.* *Basilicum*) an Herb so called, of a strong heady scent, thought by many to be unwholesome; also a proper name signifying Royal, or Kingly; also the name of one of the four Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, formerly one of the eleven Bishopricks in the Circle of *Alsatia*.

**Basilical**, (*Greek*) Royal, Magnificent.

**Basilick Vein**. See *Vein*.

**Basilicata**, (formerly *Lucania*) a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*.

**Baslides**, an ancient *Greek* Philosopher.

**Basilisk**, (*Greek*) a kind of Serpent called a *Cockatrice*, not above twelve fingers length, having a white spot on her head, as the ensign of a Diadem, she driveth away all other Serpents with her hissing, neither doth she roul up her self as others do, but bears her body upright to the middle; she kills fruits by her breathing upon them, burns Herbs, breaks Stones; also a long piece of Ordinance, called in *Italian*, *Basilisco*; also a Star, called the *Lions heart*.

**Basinet**, a little Basin.

**Basin**. See *Base*.

**Baskervil**, the name of a very eminent Family, descended from a Niece of *Gunnora*, that famous Norman Lady; they had their ancient Seat at *Erdley*, a Town in *Herefordshire*.

**Bassa**, a Captain, or Supream Commander over Soldiers among the *Turks*.

**Bast**, is the Wood of Lime-tree made into Ropes and Mats, which Gardeners use to cover their tender Plants; it is used also to pack up divers commodities in.

**Bastard**, signifies in the Common Law, one born of an unmarried Woman; also a sort of Wine.

**To Bastardize**, to corrupt, to adulterate, to change out of its own kind into a worse.

**Bastile** or *Bastillon*, (*French*) a Fortrefs, a Fortification; the chief Fortrefs of *Paris*, is called *la Bastile*, being also the chief prison of the Kingdom of *France*.

**Bastinado**, (*Spanish*) a banging with a Cudgel.

**Bastion**, (*French*) a Sconce, or Block-house, called also a *Cullion-head*.

**Baston**, (*French*) a Bat or Cudgel, it signifieth also in the Statute Law, one of the Servants, or Officers, to the Warden of the Fleet that attendeth the Kings Court, for the taking of such Men to Ward as are committed by the Court.

**Bastonado**. See *Bastinado*.

**Batchelors Buttons**, (*Lychnis Hortensis*, *Batrachion*) a sort of pleasant flowered Plant, being a species of the Crowfoot.

*Batalus*,



*Batalus*, an excellent Player and composer of Songs, but in a wanton or tripling strain to the Flute.

*Batavia*, a Town belonging to the *Hollanders* (who were anciently called *Batavi*) in the Isle of *Java*, it is otherwise called *Jacatra*.

To *Base*, in Faulconry is said of a Hawk, when she fluttereth with her Wings, either from Pearch, or Fift, as it were, striving to get away.

*Bath*, a famous City in *Sommerfetshire*, so called from the hot Baths of Medicinal Waters, which are there by *Antoninus* called *Aque Solis*, by *Ptolemy* *Tetra Segua*, some report them to have been found out by *Bleyden* a Magician, others by *Julius Caesar*, others by an ancient *British* King called *Bladus*.

*Bathing*, in Falconry, is a Hawks washing her self abroad, or at home.

*Batrachus*, a *Laconian* Sculptor, with whom *Sauron* was a fellow Workman in the Temple of *Ollavia*, as *Pliny* witneseth.

*Battle-field*, a place near *Shrewsbury*, so called from the great Battle fought there between King *Henry* the Fourth, and *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, where *Sir Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur* was slain.

*Battalion*, (*French*) the main Body of an Army.

To *Battle*, in the University of *Oxford*, is to take up Provisions on the Colledge Book.

*Battle-bridge*, a place in *Yorkshire*, otherwise called *Stanford-bridge*, where *Harald* King of *England*, slew *Harald Hardreke* King of *Norway*.

*Battlements*, the Turrets of Houses built flat.

*Batto*, a *Sinopensian* Historian, who as *Strabo* testifieth, wrote of the *Persian* affairs, and is mentioned by *Plutarch* in his life of *Agis*.

*Battu*, a certain keeper of Mares, to whom *Mercury* delivered several Oxen, which he had stolen from *Apollo*, keeping *Admetus* his Herds, and coming to him afterwards in another shape, he corrupted him with gifts to deliver the Oxen; but seeing his perfidiousness, he turned him into a stone, called *Index*.

*Batune*, a term in Heraldry, and seemeth to be the fourth part of a bend Sinister only, it toucheth not the chief, nor the base point: It is a note of Bastardy, and not to be born of any of the Mettals, except by the sons of Princes.

*Bavaria*, a great Province and Dukedom of *Germany*; and in the late division of *Germany*, one of the Ten Circles of the *Roman* Empire, whereof this Duke is now accounted one of the Electors, making an Eighth; when as originally there were but seven. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*; of the *Upper*, the chief Towns are *Munchen* and *Ingolstade*; of the *Lower* *Ratisbona* vulgarly *Regensburg*.

*Baubels*, (*old word*) Jewels. Haply from the *French*, *beau* and *belle*, vulgarly they are taken for Childrens toys, or trifles.

*Baucis*, the Wife of *Philemon*, who entertained *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. See *Philemon*.

*Bandkin*, a word used in a Statute of the fourth year of King *Henry* the Eighth, for a sort of Silk or fine glossie Stuff.

*Baudrick*, furniture, also a sword girdle, also an old fashioned Jewel.

To *Baulk*, (*old word*) to cross, to balk.

*Bawfin*, (*old word*) big, gros; also among some Venatick Writers, a Badger is called a *Bawfin*.

*Baym*, (*Melissa*, *Melissophyllum*, *Apiastrum*, *Citrage*) a sweet scented and wholesome Herb, resisting Poyson and Pestilence, and of all most grateful to the Bee.

*Bay*, (*Lat. Sinus*) a Bosom, as it were of the Sea, made by the crooking and bending of the Shore, whereby it becomes a Harbor for Ships; also, that colour in Horses which is called in *Latin*, *Badius*, *Spadiceus*, and *Punicus*, from its resemblance with the colour of the Palm-tree; also a Stake, as it is taken by *Chaucer*; also among Hunters and Fowlers, a Dog detaining a Pheasant by his barking, till she is shot by the Fowler; is said to keep at *Bay*, in which sence it comes from the *Italian* *Baiare* or *Abbaiare* to *Bark*.

*Bay-window*, (a term in Architecture) a Window that boundeth out in a round form.

*Bayonne*, a great Port Town in *Gallia Aquitania*.

## B. D.

*Bdellium*, the Gum of a Black-tree in *Arabia*, of the bigness of an Olive-tree; It is somewhat like Wax, sweet of favor; but bitter in taste.

## B. E.

*Beacon*, from the *Dutch* word *Bekennen*, to give notice, a light fastned upon a high Pole to give warning of an enemies approach.

*Beaconage*, Money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

*Beadle*, (from the *Dutch* word *Bevel*, a Crier) one that waits upon a Magistrate with a white wand to make any Summons, an Officer, especially belonging to an University; also an Officer of the Forest, that makes all manner of Garnishments for the Court of the Forest, and makes all manner of Proclamations, as well within the Court of the Forest as without.

*A Beadrol*, (*Sax.*) a list of such as Priests use to pray for in the Church.

*Beak*, (in Falconry) is the upper part of the Bill of a Hawk that is crooked.

*Beakhead*, in Navigation, is that which is fastned to the Stem of the Ship, and is supported with a Knee which is fastned into the Stem.

*Beam*, in hunting, is that whereon the starts of a Stags-head grow; also the long Feathers of a Hawks Wing, are called the *Beam Feathers*; in Navigation the *Beams* are those cross Timbers which keep the Ships sides asunder, and so support the Decks and Ortops.

*Beards*,

*Beards*, are those awns or prickles wherewith Wheat and Barley are fortified against the Birds.

*Bearers*, a term in Law signifying maintainers or abettors; also a term in Heraldry, signifying those that have Coat-Armors distinguished from others by tincture and differences.

*Bears Breech* or *Brank Urfine*, an Herb much respected for its lively green colour, neither is it without its use in Physick; being very excellent for Ruptures, as also for the Cramp and Gout; it is also called in Latin *Acanthus*.

*Bears-foot*, a sort of Herb by some called *Setterwort*, others count it a bastard kind of black *Hellebore*.

*Bear in*, (among Navigators) is when a Ship sails before, or with a large wind into a Harbor or Channel; she is said to bear in with the Harbor or Channel.

*Bear off*, when a Ship goes more room than her course doth lie, she is said to bear off from the Land.

*Bear up*, when a Ship goes more before the wind than she did.

*Bearnia*, one of the Provinces of *Gallia Aquitania*, on this side the River *Garonne*; the chief Town thereof is *Pau*.

*Beafel*, or Collet of a Ring, that wherein the Stone is incased.

*Beastal*, (*French*) all manner of Cattel or Beasts, as Oxen, Sheep, &c.

To *Beat*, a term in Hunting, a Hare or Coney, when they make a noise, in rutting time, are said to *beat* or *tap*.

*Beatitude*, (*Lat.*) blessedness, happiness.

*Beatrix*, (*Lat.*) a Womans name, she that makes happy.

*Beaver*, an amphibious Creature, having feet like a Goose to swim, and a scaly tail; it is called in Latin *Castor*, and its Cod *Castoreum*, which is of special use in Physick; its Hair is that whereof Beaver Hats are made.

*Beavis*, the proper name of a Man, contracted from *Bellovesius*.

*Beauchamp*, a name of great honor and eminency from the time of King *Henry* the Second, especially since *Cecilus de Fortibus* descended from the Earls *de Ferrariis* matched into their Family of this name, were anciently the Earls of *Warwick*, the Barons of *Kidderminster*, and of *Powick*. Of late Ages the title of Vicount *Beauchamp* hath been conferred upon the Family of *Seimours*. In old Records it is written *de Bello Campo*.

*Beauſſe* (*Belfia*) one of the Ten Provinces of *Gallia Celtica*. It is divided into three parts, Uppermost, Middlemost, and Lowermost. In the Upper *Belfia* the chief Town is *Angiers*, in the Middlemost *Blois*, in the Lowermost *Orleanse*.

*Beanjolois*, one of the Ten Provinces of *Gallia Celtica*, the chief Town whereof is *Beaujeu*.

*Beaupleading*, a term in Law, fair pleading.

*Beazoar*, a Stone bred in a certain Beast called *Bazar*, which by feeding upon wholesome Herbs,

growing in the *Indies*, is very cordial, and conduceth in all venenate and contagious Diseases.

*Bec*, a *Phrygian* word, signifying Bread, which was the first word pronounced by certain Children, whom *Psammeticus*, the *Egyptian* King, caused to be brought up in the Forest, by which he concluded the *Phrygians* to be the most ancient People.

*Becalmed*, in Navigation is said of a Ship, when the Water is so smooth that the Ship moves very little.

*Bechie*, Medicaments, such as are composed for the asswaging of a Cough, as Lozenges, Licorice, &c. From the *Greek* word *βήξ*, a Cough.

*Bed*, in Gunnery and Navigation, is a Plank upon which the peice lies on the carriage.

*Bede*, the name of a Learned *English* Monk, who lived near *Newcastle upon Tyne*; he had the title given him of venerable *Bede*, as well in his life time, as since his death.

*Beddeth*, a term among Hunters, who differently expressing the lodging of several Beasts of Game, say a Roe *Beddeth*.

*Bedlem* or *Bethlem*, (an *Hebr.* word, signifying a House of Bread) a place where Mad-people are kept.

*Bedpbeer* (*Sax.*) a Bedfellow.

*Beemol*, the flat Key in Musick. See *Cliff*.

*Beestings*, *quasi* Breasting, the first Milk after Birth.

*Beet*, (*Lat.* *Beta*), a certain Garden Herb very good against obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and for loosening the Belly and provoking Urine.

*Beglerbeg*, a Supream Commander under the Great *Turk*: There are but two who have this command, the one is called the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, the other of *Natolia*.

*Beguines*, an order of Religious Women, who without any vow or obligatory Profession, agreed to live together in Chastity and Devotion. They are denominated and thought to have been first instituted by one Saint *Begga*, the sister of *Gertrude*.

*Bebiram*, a Feast among the *Turks*, where they use to pardon all injuries.

*Bebigt*, (*old word*) promised.

To *Belage*, in Navigation is to fasten any running Rope when it is hauled, that it cannot run forth again.

*Belamy*, (*French*) fair friend.

To *Belay* (*old word*) to way lay, to lay wait for.

*Belchier*, (*French*) good countenance.

To *Beleagre*, to besiege, from the *Dutch* *Beleagen*, to sit near.

*Belgium*, the Countrey of the *Belge*, or *Low-Countreymen*, containing those Seventeen Provinces, Seven whereof called the *United Provinces* belong to the States General; the other Ten to the King of *Spain*. Also the People anciently inhabiting that part of *England*, now called *Somersetshire*, *Hantsire*, and *Wiltshire*, were called



called *Belge*, in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

*Belgrade*, the chief City of *Servia*. See *Alba Græca*.

*Belides*, the fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, who married the fifty Sons of *Egyptus*, who all killed their Husbands except one.

*Belisarius*, Captain of the Emperor *Justinian's* Armies, who overthrew the *Persians* in the East, the *Vandals* in *Africa*, the *Goths* in *Italy*, and at last had his eyes put out by *Justinian*, and was forced to beg his Bread in a poor Cottage, his expression was, *Dæd obolum Belisario quem virtus extulit, invidia depressit*. Give a half penny to *Belisarius*, whom Virtue raised, but Envy hath depressed.

*Bell*, in the *Chaldean* Language signifies the Sun, who was worshipped under that name by the *Chaldeans* and *Affyrians*.

*Bellatrix*, the left shoulder of *Orion*. The word signifieth a Warlike or Fighting Woman.

*Bellerophon*, the Son of *Glaucan* King of *Epire*, against whom *Stenobea* the Wife of *Prætus* King of *Argos* conspired, because he refused her inticements; but he having overcome all difficulties, was commanded at last to kill the *Chimera*, which he did with the help of *Neptune*, who sent him a flying Horse called *Pegasus*, which was afterwards placed among the Celestial Signs.

*Belleib*, a term among Hunters, who differently expressing the noise of several Beasts in rutting time, say, a Hart *Belleth*.

*Bell-flower*, (*Campanula*, *Rapunculus*) a Plant of a various and pleasant flower, and not wholly useless in Medicin.

*Bellipotent*, (*Lat.*) Strong in Arms, Powerful in War.

*Belligeration*, (*Lat.*) a Waging War.

*Bell Metal*, a mixture (as some think) of Tin and Copper Oar, and is found in our Tin and Copper Mines in *Cornwall*.

*Bellona*, who is also called *Enyo*, the goddess of War, and sister of *Mars*, some think her to be the same with *Minerva*.

*Bellow*, the Foresters apply this word to the Roe, and say, the Roe *Belloweth*.

*Belluine*, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Beasts, of a cruel bestial disposition.

*Belmont*, a Town in *Calabria*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Bel-videre*, (*Ital.*) pleasant to behold, the name of the Popes Palace in *Rome*, also the name of a goodly Plant, called in *English* Broom-Toad-flax.

*Belus*, the second, or, as some say, the first King of *Affyria*, who when he died, was worshipped as a god. Also the Son of *Epaphus* and *Lybia*, was called *Belus Priscus*, who married *Isis*, and had two Sons, *Egyptus* and *Danaus*, *Belus* hath also been taken for *Jupiter*, as *Nimrod* for *Saturn*.

*Belzebub*, an *Hebrew* word, signifying the god of flies, and is used in Scripture for the Prince of the Devils.

*Bement*, (*old word*) lamented, bemoaned.

*Bemer*, (*old word*) trumpets.

*Benacus*, a Lake in *Lombardy*, out of which the River *Mincius* floweth; whereon the City of *Mantua* is seated.

*Benaja*, (*Hebr.* the Lords Building) *Jebojada* his Son, who at *Solomons* command slew *Joab*.

*Benan*, a Star in the Tail of *Helice*.

*Bend*, used by *Chaucer* for a Muffler, a Caul, a Kercher. Also a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary extended between two opposite points of the *Escutcheon*; viz. the dexter chief, and the sinister base; also a term in Navigation. See *Wail*.

To *Bend* the Cable to the Anchor, to make it to the Ring with Ropes.

*Bendlet*, is also a term in Heraldry, being a subdivision of the bend.

*Benedictines*, an Order of Monks instituted by *S. Benedict*.

*Benefactor*, (*Lat.*) a doer of good turns.

*Benefice*, (*Lat.*) a spiritual promotion.

*Beneficiarii*, a sort of Soldiers among the ancient *Romans*, who for some eminent service done, had Lands allowed them for term of life, called *Beneficia*. Which word is now wholly applied to the Livings enjoyed by Clergy men.

*Benet*, the proper name of a Man, contracted from *Benedictus*.

*Beneventum*, a pleasant Town of *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Benevolence*, (*Lat.*) good will.

*Benevolent* Planets, are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

*Bengala*, a very spacious and fruitful Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, bounded by the Gulf of *Bengala*, into which the River *Bengala* emptieth it self at four moneths.

*Benbadad*, (*Hebr.* the Son of Noise) a King of *Syria*, and Son of *Tabrimon*, he besieging *Samaria*, is miraculously put to flight.

*Benjamin*, (*Hebr.* the Son of the right hand) the youngest of the twelve Sons of *Jacob* or *Israel*, from whom his Posterity was denominated the Tribe of *Benjamin*, he is otherwise called *Benoni*, (*Hebr.*) the Son of Sorrow.

*Benjamin* or *Benzoin*, is a certain Drug much used in sweet Bags, and other Perfumes. It is the Gum or Concrete Juice of *Laferwort*, which grows in *Cyrene* and *Affrica*; it is also called *Assa dulcis*.

*Benign*, (*Lat.*) favorable.

To *Benim*, (*old word*) to bereave.

*Benisons*, (*French*) blessings.

*Bennavenna*. See *Bannavenna*.

*Benoni*. See *Benjamin*.

*Bereft*, (*old word*) deprived of.

*Berenice*, the Daughter of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* and *Arfinoe*, whom *Ptolemy Lagus* her Brother married. She when her Husband made an expedition, vowed to dedicate her Hair to *Venus*, if he returned safe, which afterwards not being to be found, *Canon* the Mathematician feigned to have been translated to Heaven, and placed among the Stars.

*Berengarius*,

*Berengarius*, a Nobleman of *Lombardy*, who with others, conspiring against *Carolus Crassus*, at length gained the Kingdom of *Italy*, and taking prisoner the Emperor *Ludovicus*, who marched against him with an Army, he put out his eyes. There were also of this name divers learned Men, particularly Cardinal *Berengarius*, who wrote many excellent Works.

*Bergerhusse*, one of the four *Prefectures* of *Norway*. See *Aggerhusse*.

*Bergen op Zoon*, a Town of *Brabant* famous for the notable Siege it sustained in the *Low-Country* War.

*Bergen* (*Berga*) a famous Port Town and *Emporium*, in the *Prefecture* of *Bergerhusse*, in *Norway*.

*Beris*, a high Hill in *America*, on the top of which some hold that many people were saved in the great Deluge.

*Berkhamsted*, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, where *Frederick*, Abbot of *S. Albans*, ministered an oath to *William the Conqueror*, in presence of Archbishop *Lanfrank*, to observe inviolably the ancient Law of this Nation.

*Berlin*, a great Town of the *Marquisate* of *Brandenburg*, in the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*, where this Electoral Prince hath oft-times his residence.

*Bern*, one of the four Protestant *Cantons* of *Switzerland*, and the most potent of all the Thirteen, having its chief Town of the same name.

*Bernacles*, a sort of Birds which are said to breed out of the rotten Wood of Trees, growing by the Sea side, especially in the North parts of *Scotland*, and the Islands thereabouts; they are also called *Claik Geese*, or *Soland Geese*.

*Bernard*, from the Dutch word *Beornhart*, i. e. Bears Heart, the proper name of a learned Monk of *Burgundy*, Abbot of *Clareval*, and first Monk of the *Cistercian* order; wherefore those Monks were also called *Bernardines*: Also one of the Fathers, a holy Man, yet his oversight in some things gave occasion to the Proverb, *Bernardus non videt omnia*.

*Bernard Colledge*, an ancient Colledge in *Oxford*, re-edified by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and called by a new name, *S. John Baptists Colledge*, as *Durham Colledge* was repaired by Sir *Thomas Pope*, and dedicated to the holy Trinity.

*Bernardines*. See *Bernard*.

*Bernet*, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, famous for the great Battle fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where *Richard Nevile*, Earl of *Warwick* was slain, where there is a Well very eminent for Medicinal Waters purging by stool.

*Berosus*, a most eminent *Chaldean*, both *Astronomer* and *Historian*, mentioned by *Josephus* in his *Antiquities*, he lived about 300 years before *Christ's* time, and wrote the *Chaldean History*, and the chief *Antiquities* of other parts of the World; but what is published under his name, is generally exploded by the Learned, as supposititious and counterfeit.

*Berries*, in simpling are the fruits of divers Trees and Shrubs, as the Berries of Bay, Ivy, Juniper, of the Bramble, of the Mulberry-tree, &c.

*Berry*, a Saxon word, signifying a dwelling house, a Lord of a Mannors seat. Also one of the nine Provinces of *Gallia Aquitania*, Beyond the *Garonne*; the ancient inhabitants whereof were the *Bituriges*, the chief Town is *Bourges*.

*Berth*, convenient room at Sea to moor a Ship in.

*Bertha*, a Woman's name, signifying in the German tongue, Bright or Famous.

*Berthinfec* or *Birdinfec*, a Law in *Scotland*, whereby a Man cannot be hanged for stealing a Sheep, or so much meat as he can carry upon his back in a sack, but only scourged.

† *Bertram*, an Herb called *Pellitory of Spain*, also a proper name. See *Ferdinando*.

*Bertying* a Ship, the raising up of the Ships sides.

*Berubium*, a Town in *Strathbarn* in *Scotland*, now called *Urehead*.

*Beryl*, (*Greek*) an Indian Stone of a pale green colour.

*Besancon*, one of the chief Towns of *Upper Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Comte*.

*Besant*, an ancient Coyn of Gold, otherwise called *Bisantine*, from *Byzantium*: i. e. *Constantinople*, where it used to be coyned. It is uncertain what value it is of; some attribute to it the value of a Ducket. It is also a term in *Heraldry*, by which they understand Plates of Gold, containing One hundred and four pound and two ounces of *Troy weight*, in value 3750 pound sterling. They were round and smooth, without any representation on them.

*Besieging*, is when a Planet is placed between the Bodies of the two malevolents.

*Besestein* or *Bisestano*, a Burs or Exchange for Merchants among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

*Besome*, is an Epithete to divers Plants added for Similitudes sake, as *Besome mast*, &c.

*Bessarion*, a learned *Greek*, the writer of divers elaborate Volumes both in *Theology* and *Philosophy*; he was a Cardinal of the *Roman Church*, and Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and flourished in the year of our Lord 1473.

*Bet*, (*old word*) better; also to *bet*, to lay wagers when Gamesters are playing in favor of one side against the other, from the Dutch word *Widdan*, to pray, viz. In this or that behalf; hence probably to *abet*, to favor or encourage any party. And all these words *Skinner* conjectures to come from the *Latin Peto*.

*Bete*, (*old word*) Boot or help, also to *Bete* (*old word*) to bid or command.

*Beth*, the second of the *Hebrew Letters*, it signifies an House, and is made after the fashion that the *Hebrews* made their Houses, viz. flat tops, whence we have *Bethel*, the House of God, *Bethlehem* the House of Bread, *Beth-aven* the House of Vanity, &c.

*Bethlem*. See *Bedlem*.

*Bethune*, a noted Town of the County of *Artois*,



*tois* one of the Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

*Berle*, or *Betre*, a kind of *Indian* plant, called *Bastard pepper*.

*Betonie*, (*Betonica*) a medicinal plant, most especially available against Diseases of the head and breast.

*Betrassed*, (*old word*) deceived.

*Betreint*, (*old word*) sprinkled.

To *Betroth*, (*from the Dutch word Betroouwen*, to make sure:) To give one party to another in a solemn contract of Marriage.

*Beverage*, (*French*) a mingled drink.

*Bevy*, a Troop, a Company. The Foresters say, a *Bevy* of Roes, also among Falconers and Fowlers, a *Bevy* of Quails is a brood of young Quails.

*Bewitts*, Leathers made somewhat broad, to which the Hawks Bells are put, and so buttoned to their legs.

*Bewreck*, (*old word*) revenged.

*Bewryen*, (*old word*) declared.

*Bezaliel*, (*Hebr.* in the shadow of God) a famous and inspired Artist among the *Jews*, he and *Aboliab* were the chief workmen about the Tabernacle.

*Bezlar-tree*, (*Moringa*) a Tree growing in *Malabar*, and by the *Arabians* and *Turks* called *Morian* by the *Persians* *Tame*.

*Bezestan*, see *Beseftin*.

*Bezill*, see *Basel*.

*Bezour*, see *Beazoar*.

## B I.

*Bialacoyl*, (*old word*) fair welcoming.

*Biace*, or *Bias* (*French*) a preponderating weight fixt on the one side of a Bowl, the better to incline its course that way it is directed to run.

*Bias*, a Prince and Philosopher of *Priene*, and one of the Seven intitled the *Sages* or *Wise men* of *Greece*, to him is vulgarly imputed that saying, *Omnia mea mecum porto*.

*Bibacity*, (*Lat.*) the immoderate love of drink.

*Bibliopolist*, (*Greek*) a Bookseller.

*Bibliotbeque*, (*Greek*) a Study of Books, a Library.

*Bice*, a colouring stuff used by Painters; and it is of two sorts, blew *Bice*, of which they make a blew colour, and green *Bier*, of which they make a green colour.

To *Bidaboon*, (*old word*) to desire a request.

*Bid-ale*, the setting up of one decayed in his estate, by the liberality of friends invited or bid to a Feast.

*Bicipital*, (*Lat.*) having two heads.

*Bicorporeal*, (*Lat.* having two bodies) in Astronomy *Bicorporeal* signs, are those signs which represent two bodies, or double bodied, as *Gemini* and *Pisces*.

*Biennial*, (*Lat.*) of two years continuance.

*Bifarious*, (*Lat.*) twofold, or that may be taken two ways.

*Biformed*, (*Lat.*) having two shapes.

*Bifoyl*, or *Twayblade*, (*Lat.*) *Bifolium*) an Herb growing in boggy ground, with two leaves

one against another: it cureth wounds old and new, and is good to knit Ruptures or butthen bellies.

*Bifront*, (*Lat.*) having two foreheads.

*Bifurcous*, (*Lat.*) two forked.

*Bigamy*, (*Greek*) a marrying twice, the marriage of two Wives, or the having of two Wives at the same time, in which sense the word is generally taken.

*Bigat*, a certain silver coin among the *Romans*, from *Bigia*, a Chariot drawn with two Horses, which was stamped upon it.

*Bight*, in Navigation, is any part of a Rope coiled up.

*Bigorre* *Bigornia*, one of the eight Provinces of *Aquitainick France* on this side the *Garonne*.

*Bigot*, (*French*) a strict, sower, and even superstitious person in Religion.

*Bilberries*, (*Vaccinia*) Whorts, or Whortleberries, the fruit of a small creeping bush of the bigness of Juniper Berries but of a purple colour and sweetish sharp taste; they bind the belly and stay vomitings and loathings.

*Bilbilis*, an ancient City of *Hispantia Tarraconensis*, famous for the birth of *Martial* the *Latin Poet*; now called by some *Galatained*.

*Bilboa*, or *Bilbo*, a City of *Biscay* in *Spain*, where the best blades are made.

The *Bildge*, or *Buldge* of a Ship, is the breadth of the flooce whereon the Ship doth rest when she is aground.

*Bilidulgerid*, see *Numidia*.

*Bilingualis*, (*Lat.*) double-tongued; also a Common Law term, signifying the jury that passeth between an Englishman and Alien, whereof part are *English*, and part *Strangers*; also the name of a Plant, otherwise called *Laurus Alexandrina*.

*Billa vera*, a term in Common Law signifying the Indorsement of the Grand Inquest, upon any presentment which they find probably true.

*Binarie*, (*Lat.*) the number of two.

*Binarchy*, (*Greek*) a government, where two only bear sway.

*Bindweed*, (*Lat.* *Volubilis*, *Convolvulus*) that of the Sea *Soldanella*) a certain Herb; otherwise called *Withwind*; *Vide Sarza parilla*.

*Binne*, (*old word*) a manger, also a place to put bread in.

*Bint*, (*old word*) bound.

*Bipartient*, (*Lat.*) dividing into two, in Arithmetick, that number which divides another number equally into two parts without any remainder is to that number, *numerus Bipartiens*, as 3 to 6, 4 to 8, &c.

*Bipartite*, (*Lat.*) divided into two parts.

*Bipatent*, (*Lat.*) open on both sides.

*Bipedal*, (*Lat.*) two foot long.

*Biquintile*, is an aspect consisting of 141 degrees, thus Charactered *Eq.*

*Birds-eye*, (*Sanicula Angustifolia*, *Paralytica Alpina*) an Herb of a dry astringent quality, and whose virtue is particularly efficacious against the Palfie.

*Birds-foot*, (*Ornithopodium*) a vulnerary Herb, and particularly good against Ruptures.

*Birds-neast*, (*Nidus Avis*) a bitter Herb, distasteful to the Palate, and of little or no use in Physick.

*Birds-tongue*, see *Stitchwort*.

*Birlet*, (*old word*) a Coife, or Hood.

*Birthwort*, vide *Aristolochia*.

*Biserta*, a great Town of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, generally thought an Off-spring of that old *Utica*, remarkable in History by the self-murder of *Cato*, surnamed *Uticensis*.

*Bishops Weed*, see *Ammi*.

*Bishops wort*, see *St. Katherins Flower*.

*Bismare*, (*old word*) curiosity.

*Bismutum*, That which is called *Tingloffe*, differing both from Tin and Lead *Candidius nigro sed plumbo nigrius albo*, as being whiter than black, and blacker than white Lead.

*Bison*, (*French*) a wild Oxe, great-eyed, and broad fac't, called also a Bugle or Buffe.

*Bisque*, a fault at Tennis, also a compound dish.

*Bissextile*, Leap-year, which is every fourth year, wherein one day more than ordinary is added to *February*, having commonly but 28 days, and that odd day they call *dies Intercalaris*.

*Bistort*, or Snakeweed, (*Lat. Bistorta*) an Herb with a thick short knobbed root blackish without, and somewhat reddish within, writhed or twisted together, so that it is effectual against bleeding and spitting of blood, as also against all manner of Venome. It is also called *Adders-wort*, as being a great *Alexiphar macon* against the biting of *Adders*; also by some *English Serpentary*, *Dragon-wort*, *Oysterich* and *Pastions*.

*Bisumbres*, the same as *Amphiscii*.

*Biton*, and *Cleobis*, the two Sons of *Argia* the Priestesse, who for want of Horses drew their Mothers Chariot to the Temple themselves, whereupon their Mother requesting of the Gods a reward agreeable to their Piety, they were both found dead the next morning.

*Bitrassed*, see *Betrassed*.

*Bits*, two square peices of Timber, commonly placed abast the manger in the loof of the Ship.

*Bittakle*, a close Cubbard, placed on the steerage before the tiller, whereon the Compass doth stand.

To *Bitter*, in Navigation is to vere out the Cable by little and little.

*Bittersweet*, or woody Nightshade (*Lat. Amara dulcis*) an hedge plant commonly leaning upon its neighbours; within blewish flowers which after turn into red berries. It is otherwise called *Morral*, or *Felonwort*, a mercurial Herb.

*Bistourn*, a Bird so called, a kind of *Heron*, which they say hath three stones, It keepeth about lakes and fens, making an hideous noise; it is called in *Latin Ardea stellaris*.

*Bitumen*, a fat oily substance and very clammy, it was used for Lime and Morter, as also for Oyl in Lamps, so that it seems some sorts are more liquid and some more condensate: It doth ex-

ceedingly comfort the Nerves, supple joynts, dry up Rheumes, cure Palsies and Contractions, and tincteth Silver into the colour of Gold, and is therefore supposed to be most predominant in the hot springs at Bath.

*Bituriges*, a certain people of *Gallia Aquitania*, whose Country is now called *Berry*, and their chief City *Bourges*, see *Berry*.

*Bizantin*, see *Besant*.

## B L

*Black book* of the Exchequer, a book which treateth of all the ancient Ordinances, and Orders of the Exchequer.

*Blacklow*, a Hill in *Warwick-shire*, upon which *Pierce Gaveston*, whom King *Edward* the second raised from a base Estate to be Earl of *Cornwal*, was beheaded by the Nobles for his insolency.

*Blackmaile* a sum of Money, quantity of Corn, number of Cattel, or such like consideration, given by poor people in the Northern parts of *England*, to the most powerful persons in those parts for a protection against Thieves and Robbers.

*Blackmore Forest*, a Forrest in *Dorsetshire*, called also the Forest of *Whise hart* from a very beautiful *Whise hart*, which King *Henry* the third, going thither a hunting, and taking great care to spare, was killed by *T. de la Linde*, which so incensed the King, that he set a perpetual Fine upon the Land, which at this day is called *Whitehart silver*.

*Black-rod*, the Usher belonging to the Order of the Garter, so called from the Black-rod he carrieth in his hand, he is also attendant on the Kings Chamber, and the Lords House in Parliament.

*Black buried*, gone to Hell.

*Bladder Nutt*, (*Nux Vesicaria*) an Herb, which as some say being planted in Gardens driveth away venomous Beasts.

*Blade* in Simpling is the first sprout that cometh forth of the ground, and retaineth its name as long as it is easie to be cropped, as in Corn, as Grass, Onions, Leeks, &c.

A *Blain*, (from the *Dutch* word *Blaien* to swell) a painful angry push somewhat like the small pox, but yet in colour more red and far more painful, being one of the Symptomes of the Pestilence.

*Blanch*, (*French*) white, also a proper name of divers Women.

*Blanching*, the separation of the Skins and Hulls of divers seeds and Kernels whereby they are made white, as Almonds, Pease, Barly, &c. and it is done by steeping them in hot water, after which the hulls or peels will slip off by the rubbing with the thumb.

*Blandiloquence*, (*Lat.*) a flattering, or speaking fair.

*Blandishment*, (*French*) a flattering, or soothing with fair speeches.

*Blanck*, a sort of measure, see *Droit*.

*Blanket*, white furniture.

*Blanck-*



**Blanckmanger**, ( *French* ) a kind of delicious meat made of Rice, Almond milk, Capons brains, and other things.

**Blase**, ( *Greek Blasios* ) a proper name, signifying sprouting forth.

**Blasphemy**, ( *Greek* ) an uttering of reproachful words, tending either to the dishonour of God, or to the hurt and disgrace of any mans name and credit.

**Blatant**, barking, bawling.

**Blateration**, ( *Lat.* ) vain-babbling.

**Blatta Bizantia**, the sweet *Indian* Sea-fish-shell used in the composition of *Aurea Alexandrina*, and *Diamargariton*.

**Blay**, see *Bleak*.

**To Blaze**, ( *Dutch* ) to spread abroad.

**Blazon**, ( *French* ) the description of a Coat of Arms.

**To Bleach**, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

**Bleak**, or *Blây* ( *Lat. Alburnus* ) a small cagre fish that takes the same bait as the Roach.

**Blekingia**, a Province of *Denmark* Conterminous to *Scandia*, one of the two grand *Peninsules* of that Kingdom.

**Blemish**, when the Hounds finding where the Chace hath been, make only a proffer but return, this Hunters call a *Blemish*, and hence probably a thing ill or unhandisomly done, is vulgarly said to be a *Blemish* to a mans Honour or Reputation.

**Blend**, ( *old word* ) to mix, to mingle together.

**Blent**, ( *old word* ) stayed, ceased, turned back.

**Blesloquent**, ( *Lat.* ) faltering in speech, stammering.

**Blew-bottle**, ( *Flos frumenti, Cyanus* ) a weed which groweth much in Corn fields, and is counted a good vulnerary Herb.

**Blue-mantle**, the name of an office belonging to one of the Purservants of Arms.

**Blight**, an accident happening to Corn and Fruit trees; making them look as if they were burnt.

**Blinks**, ( a term in hunting ) boughs rent from Trees, and cast overthwart the way, where a Deer is likely to pass, thereby to hinder his running, they are called in *French* *Brisees*.

**To Blissom**, to tup as the Ram doth the Ewe.

**Blite**, ( *Lat. Blitum* ) an Herb so called because it hath hardly any tast.

**Blith**, an old British word, that signifies yielding milk, profitable, also *Blith*, or *Blithsome* is used for pleasant, or jovial.

**Blive**, *Belive* ( *old word* ) readily, fast.

**Blo**, ( *old word* ) blue.

**Blocks**, in Navigation are those small wooden things wherein the running ropes do run.

**Blois**, a City of *Beauſſe* a Province of *Celtic France*, situate on the River *Loire*, and anciently dignified with the title of an Earldom; it hath a Castle of the same name pleasantly seated upon a Hill, where of old the Kings of *France* used oftentimes to reside.

**Blomary**, the first forge in an Iron-Mill, through which the Iron doth pass after it is melted out of the Mine.

**To Bloome**, to blossom, from the *Dutch* *Bloem* a Flower.

**Blote**, to smoak, from the *Dutch* word, *Blaet*, i. e. bloud; hence *Blote Herrings* from their looking red.

**Blondstone**, ( *Lapis Hematites* ) a certain reddish stone very effectual for the stopping of blood.

**Blondy-hand**, see *Dogdraw*.

**Blond-wit**, an old *Saxon* word used in Charters of liberties anciently granted, signifying an Amerciament for shedding of blood.

**Blond-wort**, ( *Lapathum Sativum* ) a good salad Herb both pleasant to the tast and wholsom.

**Bluffe**, or *Bluffbeaded*, in Navigation, is when the Ships stern is as it were upright.

**Blunderbuss**, a Gun of a large bore that will carry Twenty Pistol Bullets, and do execution at some distance.

**To Blyn**, ( *old word* ) to cease, to desist.

**B. mi**, the third note ascending in each of the three Septenaries of the *Gamm ut*, or scale of Musick, and in the lowest cliff answers to the *Greek*  $\iota \pi \alpha \tau \eta \nu$  in the next to  $\tau \epsilon \iota \eta$   $\sigma \nu \eta \mu \epsilon \nu \alpha \nu$ , in the highest to  $\tau \epsilon \iota \eta$   $\sigma \tau \rho \beta \alpha \lambda \epsilon \iota \omega \nu$ .

## B O

**Boa**, a kind of a Disease incident to children, which fills them full of red pimples; which is called by Physicians *Rubella*, or the Measels.

**Boanerges**, ( *Hebr.* ) Sons of Thunder.

**Boas**, a kind of Serpent, which being nourished with Cows milk, growes to a monstrous greatness, in so much as one of them having been killed, there was found an Infant whole in his belly, *Plin.*

**Boat-rope**, that by which the Ship tows her Boat at the stern.

**Boatswain**, a term in Navigation, the Sub-Pilot, he that swayeth, or governeth a Boat, or Ship, under the chief Pilot.

**Bobraile**, ( a term in Archery ) the steel of a shaft that is little breasted, and big towards the head, it is otherwise called *Capon-fashion*, or *Rush-grown*.

**Bocardo**, the fifth mood of the third figure in Logick; in which the middlemost Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

**Bockerel** and *Bockerett* ( in *Faulconry* ) one of the kinds of long winged Hawks.

**Boccone**, ( *Ital.* ) a morsel, or bit, also poyson.

**Bookland**, ( *qu. Book-land* ) a term in Law, land held by Book or Charter, and not to be alienated either by gift or sale; but left entire to the next Heir.

**To Bode** or *Boode*, ( *old word* ) to shew or declare, whence to Forebode to Foretell.

**Bzotia**, a Country in *Greece*, formerly called *Ogygia*, and separated from *Attica*, by the Hill *Cytheron*.

**Boethus**, a Statuary of *Carthage*, mentioned by *Pausanias*.

**Boetius**, a Roman Consul, who in the time of the Emperour *Zeno*, was banished by *Theoderick*.

King of *Italy*, afterwards taken and imprisoned, and lastly put to death. During his banishment he wrote that excellent piece, *de Consolatione Philosophiae*, and several other learned Works which are extant.

*Bohemia*, a part of *Germany* beyond the *Danow*, whose chief City is *Prague*; of this large Country the Emperor is King.

*Boiar*, a grand Officer of State among the *Persians* and *Russians*.

*Bois de Vincennes*, a stately Palace within a League of *Paris*, to which the Kings of *France* oft-times betake themselves for their pleasure; it was begun by *Charles* Count of *Valois* Brother to *Philip* the Fair, and finished by King *Charles* the Fifth.

*Boistow*, (old word) halting, lame, lowly.

*Bole-Armeniack*, a kind of earth, or soft crumbling-stone, which is found in a part of *Armenia*, used by Painters to make a kind of faint red colour; it is mixed either with *Allum* or *Copercas*, and therefore restraining and more defficative, it is also cordial for healing and cooling.

*Boline*, a term in Navigation, signifying the Coard in a Ship, with which Mariners use to draw the sail, that it may gather wind, to sharp the main Boling, is to Hall it taught or stiff, to Hale up the Boling is to put it forward, to Check or ease the Boling is to slacken it.

*Bollen*, (old word) swelled.

*Bollingbroke*, a Castle in *Lincolnshire*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Henry* the Fourth, who was called *Henry* of *Bollingbroke*.

*Bolmong*, a medley of several Granes together, it is also called *Maffelin*, or *Mong Corn*.

To *Bolt* a Cony, a term in hunting, when a Cony is first raised, she is said to be bolted.

*Bolts*, in Navigation are those Iron pins which belong to the rigging of a Ship.

*Bolt rope*, a rope into which the sail is made fast.

*Boltspit*, a term in Navigation, a Mast at the head of a Ship.

*Bolus*, or *Bole Armeniack*, a kind of earth or sweet crumbling stone found in *Armenia*, used by Painters to make a faint red colour. It is also useful both in Physick and Chyrurgery both for Men and Cattle.

*Bombard*, a kind of Gun, or piece of Ordnance.

*Bombasine*, a stuffe made of *Bombast*, or *Cotton*, which is an upright annual Plant not above a Cubit high growing in *Asia*, the seed whereof is like the Trettles or Dung of a Rabbet; and is of great use both in Medicin and other occasions.

*Bombilation*, (Lat.) a humming of Bees.

*Bombycinow*, (Lat.) made of silk, from *Bombyx* a Silk worm.

*Bona Patria*, a term of the practick, or Law in *Scotland*, and signifies the choosling of twelve men out of any part of the Countrey to pass upon *Affize*, who are called Jurators.

*Bonair*, see *Debonair*.

*Bona*, a Womans name, signifying in Latin, good.

*Bona Notabilia*, in the Civil Law, are those goods which a man dies posselt of in another Diocess above the value of Five pounds.

*Bonafus*, a wild beast, having the head of a Bull, and the body of a Horse.

*Bon-Chrestien*; the name of a large French Pear now grown common among us, yet of good esteem as being a fruit of a good relish and not unwholsome.

*Bone-breaker*, see *Offstraga*.

*Bonewell*, the name of a pretty well, near *Richards* Castle in *Herefordshire*, so called, because it is always full of little fish bones, or as some think of small Frog bones, although they be from time to time quite drawn out of it.

*Bongrace* (French) good grace, handsome behaviour, also a kind of covering for Childrens foreheads, to keep them from the heat of the Sun.

*Bonne*, (Bonna) the chief seat of the Arch-Bishop of *Colen*, one of the three spiritual Electors of the Empire.

*Bonhommes*, (French) an order of Fryers, instituted by St. *Francis de Paula*, they were also called *Fryer Minims*, or *Minorites*.

*Boniface*, (Lat.) quasi well-doer, the proper name of several Popes, and divers other eminent men.

*Bonito*, a kind of fish, so called from the French word, *Bondir*, to leap up.

*Bonium*, the ancient name of the Monastery of *Bangor* in *Cheshire*, where *Pelagius* the Heretick was brought up.

*Bonnemine*, (French) a good aspect or countenance.

*Bonnett*, a short sail in a Ship to be taken off or put to the fore-sail or main-sail which is otherwise called the fore-courfe, or main-courfe; also a kind of Cap.

*Bononia*, an ancient Town and University of *Italy*, in that Province anciently called *Flaminia*; now *Romania* or *Romaniola*.

*Boolie*, (old word) Beloved.

*Boon*, (old word) a request.

*Boote*, (old word) help, succour, aid, or advantage.

*Boot of Bale*, (old word) ease of sorrows.

*Boot-baler*, (a Northern word) a Thief or Robber.

*Bootes*, a North-star, near *Charles main*, called also *Bubulcus*, or *Arctophylax*, which the Poets fained to have been *Arca* the Son of *Calisto*, who was changed into a Bear and placed also among the stars.

*Booz* or *Boaz*, (Hebr. in strength.)

*Boracho*, a Spanish word, signifying a bottle made of a Piggs skin, with the hair inward, dressed with Rozen and Pitch.

*Borage*, (*Borrage Euphrosyne*) a common, but much esteemed Garden Herb, good to exhilarate and comfort the Heart and expell Melancholy.

*Borametfy*, a certain Plant-animal growing in *Scybia* after the form of a Lamb which having eaten



eaten up the Grass growing about, it perisheth for want of Food.

**Borax** or **Borace**, a hard and shining mineral like Green Earth, wherewith Goldsmiths use to solder Gold or Silver. It is also called *Chrysocolia*, and is either natural or artificial which is made of Childrens Urine.

**Bordage**. See *Brode halfpenny*.

**Borbonia**, one of the Nine Provinces of *Gallia Aquitanica*, beyond the *Garonne*. The chief Town of this Province is *Bourbon*, which gives denomination to the present Royal Line of *France*.

**Bordel**, (*Ital.*) a Brothel-house.

**Bordlands**, the Demesns that the Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their Board or Table.

**Bordure** in Heraldry, is a Circumference or Traſt of one Mettal, Colour, or Fur, drawn about the Arms; and it contains the first part of the Field.

**Boreas**, the Son of *Astræus*, or as some say of *Strymon*; he married *Orisbya*, the Daughter of *Erichthonius*, King of *Athens*, and begat *Zetes* and *Calais*. It is also the name of the Northwind.

**Borignen**, an *American* Island, one of the first places in that part of the World.

**Borish**, an Herb which Fullers use for the taking out spots out of Cloth.

To **Born**, (*old word*) to burnish.

**Borneo**, an *Asian* Island, whose Metropolitan Town is of the same name, lying in the *Eoan* or *Eastern Ocean*.

**Borough**. See *Borough*.

**Borrel**, (*old word*) rude, rustick; also an attire for the Head.

**Borrow**, (*old word*) a pledge, a surety.

**Borysthenes**, the greatest River in *Scythia*, next to *Ister*.

**Boscage**, a place set thick with Trees, also a term in Painting, a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees.

**Boscobel** (*French* Fair-wood) a House eminent for being one of the Kings Places of refuge after *Worcester* fight.

**Bosenharn** or **Boseham**, a pleasant Town in *Sussex*, where King *Harald* lived retired for his recreation; and whence lanching forth into the Sea in a little Bark, he was carried by contrary Winds into *Normandy*, where being detained, he assured the Kingdom of *England* to Duke *William*.

**Boss**, (*French*) a stud or knob.

**Bosleduc** (*Boscum Ducia*) a strong Town of *Brabant*, a Province of the *Spanish Netherlands*, but subject to the States of *Holland*.

**Bosnia**, one of the Four Provinces of *Illyricum*, (the other three being *Slavonia*, *Croatia*, and *Dalmatia*) which being under the *Turks* Dominion, is governed by a *Bassa*, who is generally mentioned by the title of *Bassa of Bosnia*.

**Bosphorus**, the name of two Seas, so called from the passage of *Jupiter* over them in the shape of a Bull, when he stole away *Europa*; the one lieth

near *Constantinople*, and is called *Bosphorus Thracius*; the other more Northward, and is called *Bosphorus Cimimerius*.

**Botanical** or **Botanic** (*Greek*) belonging to Herbs or Plants.

**Botargo**, a kind of Saucedge, from the *Greek* word *Oa Tarichis*, salted, or pickled eggs. It is made of the Spawn of the Sea Muller.

**Botesarl**, (*Butsecarlus*) the Governor of a Boat, the same as *Boatswain*.

**Botin**, (*French*) a kind of Boot or Buskin.

**Botolph**, a proper name, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue helpful.

**Bottom**, (*old word*) a blossom or bud.

**Bottomry**, **Bottomary**, or **Bottomage**, a borrowing of Money upon a Ship or Vessel.

**Bounta terre**, in Common Law is a quantity of Land containing about Eighteen Acres.

**Boville**, a Town near *Rome*, where *Claudius* was slain by *Millo*.

**Bovillon**, (*French*) a *French* dish made of several sorts of boiled meat.

A **Boulter**, a Sieve to sift Meal or Flower.

**Boun**, (*old word*) ready.

**Bourbon**. See *Borbonia*.

**Bourchier**, contracted into *Bowcer*, the name of a very great and ancient Family of this Nation, stiled in *Latin* *Record de Burgo Chara*, whose chief Seat in ancient times was *Hausted*, a Town in *Essex*.

To **Bourd**, (*French*) to jest.

**Bourdeaux**. See *Burdegala*.

**Bourg**, the chief City of that part of *Savoy* which belongs to the King of *France*, and is called *Bresse*.

**Bourges**, an Academy Town, being the chief City of the Province of *Berry* in *France*, in *Berry*.

**Bourgogne**. See *Burgundia*.

**Boure**, (*old word*) a Bed-chamber.

**Bourn**, (*Dutch*) a Head of a Spring, or Fountain, and those Towns that end in *Bourn*, as *Sittingbourn*, &c. are situated upon Bourns or Springs, which are commonly in the Vallies, lying beneath the Downs, as in *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, &c.

**Bourreau**, (*French*) an Executioner.

**Borough**, from the *Dutch* word *Burch*, a Town incorporate, which is not a City; whence *Borough-Master*, or *Bourgo-Master*, is the Bailiff, Major, or chief Ruler of a Town or Borough.

**Borough-English**, or **Burgh-English**, a term in Law, being a customary descent of Land or Tenements to the youngest Son or Brother.

**Bourrogh-bead**. See *Headborough*.

A **Bourser** or **Bowser**, (*Greek*) a Purse-bearer or Treasurer of a Colledge.

**Boursholder**. See *Headborough*.

**Boute-fen**, (*French*) an incendiary, a fower of strife and sedition.

A **Bow**; a Mathematical Instrument to take heights.

The **Bow** of a Ship, the fore part of it, so called from the form.

*Bow-knave*, the Inferior or Under-officer in a Forest.

*Bowet*, a term in Faulconry signifying a young Hawk, when she draws any thing out of her Nest, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

A *Bowge* of Court, a Livery of Bread and Drink, or other things of the Princes bounty over and above the ordinary allowance, also a Rope fastened to the middle of the outside of the Sail, which makes the Sail stand closer by the Wind.

*Bowl*, a round space at the head of either Mast for Men to stand in.

To *Bowl* a Coney, (a term of Hunting.) See *Bolt*.

*Bowr*, an Anchor which is commonly carried at the Bow of a Ship.

*Bowring* in Faulconry, is when a Hawk drinks often, yet continually thirsts for more.

*Boxa*, a kind of Drink made in *Turky* of a Seed somewhat like Mustard-seed.

*Boy*, or *Booy* of an Anchor (*Spanish*) that which being tied to the Anchor, swims upon the Water, to give notice where the Anchor lies; the Boy-rope, that which is tied to the Boy, one end, the Anchor Hook being tied to the other.

*Boyar*. See *Bajar*.

## B R.

*Brabantia*, the Dukedom of *Brabant*, one of the Ten Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which is parted from *Flanders* by the River *Scheldt*, it contains the Marchionate of the Sacred Empire, the Dukedom of *Archebat*, the Earl-of *Hochstrat* and *Macklin*.

*Braccata Gallia*, that part of *France* which is called *Provence*.

*Brace*, that which fastens Beams in Building, also a Cable of a Ship, also a couple or pair, from the *French*, *Bras*, i. e. the Arms. By Huntsmen it is applied to some particular Beasts of the Game, as they say a *Brace* of Bucks, Hares, or Foxes, and sometimes a *Lease*.

*Bracer*, (a term in Archery) a piece of *Spanish* Leather fastened with Laces to the Arm of the Archer, to keep his Arm from the stripe of the Bow-string, and for the better gliding of the Arrow.

*Brachial*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Arm.

*Brachy-graphy*, (*Greek*) the Art of Writing in Characters or Short-writing.

*Brackets*, little pieces of Timber which belong to the supporting of the Galleries in Ships.

*Brackmans*, *Bramans*, or *Bramines*, a Sect of Philosophers or Divines in *India*, who live only upon Herbs and Fruits.

*Braga*, (*Lat.* *Bracara*) the Metropolitan Arch-episcopal See of *Portugal*, the Controversie for Primacy of this Archbishop with the Archbishop of *Toledo*, in *Spain*, is not yet decided.

*Braganza*, a City of *Portugal*, which gave title of Duke to that *John* of *Braganza* (the Father of the present King) who shaking off the

*Spanish* Government, was Crowned King of *Portugal*.

*Braggard* or *Braggadocio*, a bragging vain-glorious fellow.

*Bragget*, a drink made of Honey, used in *Wales*, it is derived from two *Welsh* words, *Wrag* which signifies Malt, and *Bots* a Honeycomb. It is also a word used in Architecture, signifying a stay cut out of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Corbel.

*Braid Albin*, otherwise called *Albany*, the most Northern Countrey of *Scotland*, commonly called the *Highlands*; the highest part whereof is likewise called *Drum Albin*, or *Brun Albin*.

*Brake*, (*Dutch*) a Snaffle for Horses; also in Navigation the handle of the Ships Pomp. Also the name of Female Fern; also an instrument used in dressing of Flax.

*Brales*, small Ropes, belonging only to the two courts of the Mizen, with which they furl or farthel the Sails; so that to hail up the Brales, or braly up the Sails, is all one.

*Bramines*. See *Brackmans*.

*Branch*, to make a Hawk take the Branch, is to make a Hawk leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog Springs the Partridge.

*Brancher*, a young Hawk newly come out of the Nest.

*Brandenburg*, a Marquisate in the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*, whose chief Town is of the same name; the Marquess of *Brandenburg* is one of the Electors of the Empire.

*Brandgoose*, a kind of a Water-fowl, somewhat less than an ordinary Goose. So called from the adust colour (and like a burnt coal) of its Breast and Wings; *Brand* signifying in *Dutch* *Burnt*.

*Brand-iron*, a Trevet, an Iron to set a Pot upon.

To *Brandish*, (*French*) to make to shine with a gentle moving.

*Brandrith*, a Rail, or Fence wherewith a Well is compassed lest any one should fall into it.

*Brankurfin*. See *Bearsfoot*.

*Branonium*, the ancient name of *Wigornia*, or the City of *Worcester*.

*Brasses*, Ropes that are used for the squaring and traversing of the Yards.

*Brassets*, (*French*) Armor for the Arms.

*Brasil* or *Bresil* (*Brasilia*) one of the four Provinces of that part of the Southern or *Peruvian America*, which lies upon *Mar del Nort*, and is divided into Thirteen Prefectures. *S. Vincentio*, *Rio Jennero*, *Spiritu Santo*, *Porto Seguro*, *Ilheos*, *Pernambuco*, *Tamarica*, *Paraiba*, *Rio Grande*, *Siara*, *Maranhaon*, *Para*.

To *Brast*, (*old word*) to break.

*Bravia*, an *American* Isle, under or near unto which the Mariners do report the Sea to be deepest.

*Bravado*, (*Spanish*) a daring, a roaking shew of an Onset.

*Bravvy*, (*old word*) a reward.

*Brawl*, a kind of Dance, from the *French* word *Bransler*, to move gently up and down.

To



To *Braid* (old word) to break out.

To *Break* that *Dear*, is in the phrase of an expert Carver, to cut up that piece of Venison brought to the Table. In the same sense, they say, *Break* that *Sarcel* or *Teal*.

*Breaming* or *Brooming* a Ship, the washing of a Ship, or burning of all her filth with Reeds or Broom.

*Breck*, (old word) a brufe.

*Breda*, a great Town of *Brabant*, one of the Ten Provinces of the Spanish Low-Countreys, however the Prince of *Orange* his Patrimony.

*Brede*, (old word) a breadth, also abroad.

To *Bredgen*, (old word) to abridge, or shorten.

*Breez*, a fresh gale of Wind blowing off the Sea by day.

*Breetch*, (a term in Gunnery) the aftermost part of a Gun.

*Breetchings*, Ropes by which they lash the Ordinance fast to the Ships side in foul weather.

*Breme*, (old word) furiously, also a kind of Fish called in *Latin*, *Cyprinus*.

*Bremen*, one of the two Archbishopricks in the Circle of *Saxony*, the other being *Magdeburgh*; but *Bremen* was raised to the title of a Dutchy, and by the Treaty of *Munster* given to the *Swede*.

*Brennus*, a Captain of the *Gauls*, who overthrew the *Romans* at the River *Albia*, and took *Rome*; but was beaten out by *Camillus*, afterwards he killed himself at *Delpbos*.

*Brent*, (old word) burnt.

*Brescia* (*Brixia*) a strong and pleasant Town in the Dutchy of *Milan*, but belonging to the State of *Venice*.

*Breslaw*, the chief City of *Uratistavia*, a Principality of *Silesia*.

*Bress*, that part of the Dutchy of *Savoy* which belongs to the King of *France*. See *Bourg*.

*Bressia*, a Palatinate with a chief Town of the same name in *Russia Lithuania*.

*Brest*, a very considerable Port Town in *Upper Britany*.

*Brest-rope*, a Rope that with the Parrels keeps the Yard close to the Mast.

*Breve*, that which we call a *Writ*, is called in the Practick of *Scotland*, a *Breve*, the several Forms whereof will be seen in their proper place.

*Breviary*, a compendious collection; also a kind of a Mass-book.

*Breviloquence*, (*Lat.*) a short discourse, a speaking in brief.

*Briareus*, one of the *Centimani*, and Brother to *Gyes* and *Cæus*, they were all three the Sons of *Uranus* and *Terra*, and were said each of them to have an hundred hands, because of their dexterity and prowess.

*Briaxas*, an ancient Statuary mentioned by *Pausanias*.

*Bricols*, certain Engins used in old time to batter the Walls of Towns or Castles.

*Bridgebote* or *Bughbote*. See *Bridgebote*.

*Bridgenorth*, a Town in *Shropshire*, corrupt-

edly so called, for *Burgmorf*, i. e. the Town near the Forest of *Morf*; it was built by *Achelsfeda*, Lady of the *Mercians*, and walled by *Robert de Belesm*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who keeping the Town against King *Henry* the Second, was there besieged and taken.

A *Bry*, or *Brieze*, a kind of *Flie*, called a *Horse-flie*, or *Gad-flie*. *Lat.* *Aflyus*.

A *Brief*, or *Breve*, or *Writ*. See *Writ*: Also a term in *Musick*, being such a measure of Musical quantity, as contains two strokes of time down, and as many up, and is thus Charactered ( *it* ).

*Briel*, a famous Port Town in the Isle of *Wight* in *Holland*.

*Brigade*, (*French*) a term in Military Discipline, a Body of Soldiers consisting of three Squadrons.

*Brigandine*, (*French*) an ancient kind of Armor, with many plates and joynts, like a Coat of Mail, whence *Brigand*, a Foot-soldier so armed, or a High-way Robber; also *Brigandine* or *Brigantine*, a sort of little Ships or Pinnaces.

*Brigantes*, the ancient name of those People that inhabited a great part of the North of *England*, as *Yorkshire*, *Richmondshire*, the Bishoprick of *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*.

*Brigbote* or *Bughbote*, (*Dutch*) a contribution made toward the mending of Bridges: Also an exemption from that tribute by a Charter from the King.

*Brigidians*, an order of Religious Persons, instituted by a Princess of *Suetia*, whose name was *Brigidia*. There was also an *Irish* Woman famous for sanctity, who was called *Saint Brigit* or *Bride*.

*Brimstone*, a certain Mineral, consisting of a subtle fat, and oily exhalation hardned by the heat of the Sun.

*Brindisi*. See *Brundisium*.

*Bringer up*, in Military Discipline is the last, or hindmost Man in every File.

*Briony*, a Plant, called otherwise *Wild-vine*, in *Latin* *Brionia*.

*Brisack*. See *Brisgovia*.

*Brisis*, the Daughter of *Brises*; she fell to *Achilles* his share at the taking of *Lyrnessus*, and being afterwards taken from him by *Agamemnon*, was the cause of his defection from the *Grecian* Army for a great while.

*Brisgovia*, (*vulg.* *Brisgoia*) a little Territory adjoining to the *Landgraviste* of *Alsasia*; the chief Towns whereof are *Friburg* and *Brisack*.

*Bristow*, *Bristol*, the name of a pleasant City, standing partly in *Sommerseishire*, partly in *Glocestershire*. It is so called as it were *Brightstun*, which in the *Saxon* signifieth a Bright, or Shining place; in *British* it was called *Caer Oder Nani Badon*, i. e. the City *Oder* in the Vail of *Badon*. It was fortified by *Robert* Bishop of *Constance* against King *William Rufus*, with a Wall, which this day is in part standing.

*Britannia*, the name of this whole Island, containing *England* and *Scotland*. It is so called from the

the ancient name *Erith*, i. e. Painted; and *Tania*, which, among the old *Greeks*, signifieth a Region. Also *Britannia*, *Bretagne*, or *Brittany*, anciently called *Armorica*, one of the Ten Provinces of *Celcick France*, containing in it divers flourishing Cities, as *Nantes* upon the *Loir*, *Condal*, *Brenes* a Parliament Town, *Dout*, *S. Brien*, *S. Malo*, &c.

To *Brite*, a term in Husbandry, Barley, and Wheat, and other sorts of Grain; and also Hops are said to *Brite* when they grow over ripe and shatter.

*Britomartis*, a *Cretan* Nymph, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Charme*; she was the first Inventer of Hunting Nets, being pursued by *Minos*, she to avoid him, threw her self into the Sea.

*Brixia*. See *Brescia*.

*Brizes*, certain Winds, which the motion of the Air in great Circles doth produce, refrigerating those that live under the Line; which make *Peru*, and divers parts of the *West-Indies* not so intolerable in respect of heat, as *Barbary* and the skirts of the *Torrid Zone*.

*Broach*, a term in Hunting, the next start growing above the Beam-antler in a Stag's head.

*Brocado*, (*Spanish*) a kind of Cloth wrought or mixed with Gold or Silver.

*Broccarii*, a word used in the *Scots* practick, and signifies in the Statutes of Gild Mediators in any Transaction, or Contract.

*Broch* or *Brooch*, a Picked ornament of Gold, formerly much worn.

*Brochity*, (*old word*) crookedness, especially of Teeth.

*Brock*, a Beast, of the bigness of a young Hog, inhabiting the Woods, known commonly by the name of a Badger. Also a Hart of the third year is called a *Brock* or *Brocket*.

*Brode halfpenny*, a Toll, or Custom, for setting up Boards, or Tables in a Market or Fair. It is also called *Bord-halfpenny* and *Bordage*.

*Bronchocele*, (*Greek*) a Rupture of the Throat, being a great round swelling in the Throat.

*Bronchia* (*Greek*) hollow Pipes, dispersed through the substance of the Lungs, being Branches of the Wind-pipe.

*Brond*, (*old word*) fury.

*Brontes*, one of the Cyclops, the Son of *Calum* and *Terra*, and Brother to *Arpe* and *Sterope*; they had each of them only one eye, and that upon their forehead.

*Brooklime*, (*Lat. Eecabunga, Anagallis Aquatica*) a sort of Herb good against Dropsies and Scurvies, and a cleanser of the Blood.

*Broom*, (*Lat. Genista*) a Shrub whereof Besoms are made, the Buds of it pickled are a good Sallet; a decoction of the Branches is commanded for the Dropfie, Gout, Sciatica, and other pains of the Joynts.

*Broomrape*, a Plant growing at the Root of Broom, having a Root like a Turnip: It is effectual against the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and to provoke Urine.

*Brooming*, or *Broming* a Ship. See *Breaming*.

*Brotel*, (*old word*) brittle.

*Brow-antler*, a term among Hunters, the first start that grows next to the Head of a Stag; and next to that, is a Beam-antler.

*Browded*, (*old word*) imbroidered.

To *Browk*, (*old word*) to enjoy.

To *Browse*, to feed as Beasts on shrubs, or roots of Trees.

*Bruges*, the second City of the Province of *Flanders*, in the *Spanish Netherlands*, encompassed with a fair Wall, and having above sixty Churches: Hither it was that *Lodovick Malanus*, Earl of *Flanders*, about the year 1338. allured the *English*, by granting them most ample Priviledges, to settle a Staple of *English Wool*; by which the *Netherlanders* have been wonderfully enriched.

*Brumal*, (*Lat.*) Winter-like, belonging to the shortest day of Winter.

*Brundisium*, (*vulg. Brindisi*) a noted Town of *Terra di Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, through this Town *Julius Caesar* marched when he followed *Pompey* into *Greece*.

*Brunswick*, a Dutchy in that Circle of the Empire, called the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*. The chief Town of this Dutchy is also called *Brunswick*, where the best Mum is brewed; but the Ducal Seat is *Wolfenbuttel*.

*Brush*, in the phrase of Huntsmen, is the Tail of a Fox, the same is *Drag*.

*Brusk*, a term used in Heraldry, signifying a kind of tawny colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

*Brussels*, (*Bruuxelle*) a Magnificent City, the principal next *Antwerp*, in the Province of *Brabant*.

*Bryke*, (*old word*) strait, narrow.

To *Brymme*, when a Boar goes to copulation, he is said (by Foresters) to go to *Brymme*.

## B. U.

*Bubo*, a kind of Boil or Botch, which commonly happens in the *Emunctories* or cleansing parts, and in the glandulous or kernelly parts of the Body, and if it be Pestilential commonly under the Arm-holes.

To *Buccinate*, (*Lat.*) to blow a Trumpet.

*Buccellation*, (*Lat.*) a Chymical term, a dividing into Gobbets.

*Bucentoro*, a stately Galley, or great Ship, wherein the Duke of *Venice*, and the Senate, go yearly in Triumph on *Ascension* day, to espouse the Sea.

*Bucephalus*, the Horse of *Alexander the Great*; he had the mark of a Bulls-head upon his Shouldier. Being killed in the Battel, which *Alexander* fought against *Porus*, King of *India*, a City was built in the place where he was buried, called *Bucephala*.

*Bucheldians*, a Sect of Hereticks, which are reckoned among the several sorts of *Anabaptists*.

To *Buck*; a Hare or Coney, when they desire copulation, are said to go to *Buck*.

*Buckingham*, the chief Town in *Buckinghamshire*.



*shire*, so called from its fruitfulness in *Beech-trees*, which the Saxons called *Bucken*.

*Bucksborn*, (Lat. *Herba stella Coronopus*) an Herb with many small and jagged leaves; it stayeth Bleeding, and maketh Warts to consume away.

*Bucksborn* (*Rhamnus*, *Spina Infectoria*) an Herb of whose Berries is made a deep Green colour.

*Buckwheat*, (*Tragopyrum*) a Herb growing in Woods, of which Deer do very much delight to feed.

*Bucolicks*, (Greek) Pastoral Songs, or Poems, such as *Virgil's* Eclogues, and *Theocritus* his Idyls.

*Buda*, the chief City of Lower Hungary, now called *Offen*, not far from the Banks of *Danubius*. See *Offen*.

*Budaris*, a City of Germany, belonging to the Palgrave, now called *Heidelberg*.

*Budge*, Lambs-fur.

*Budge-barrel*, a little Tin-barrel to carry Powder in for fear of fire.

*Buffle* or *Buffalo*, (*Bubalus*) a sort of Beast very frequent in the *East-Indies*, and other parts of *Asia*. It resembles an Ox, most of any other Beast among us, and is by some called a Wild Ox.

*Bugia*, a part of *Barbary* which hath in it a Sea-Port Town of the same name; before which Sir *Edward Spragg* gained a noble Victory over the *Algerines*.

*Bugle*, (Lat. *Bugula & consolida Media*) an Herb excellent for Wounds, whether taken in drink, or outwardly applied. It groweth in woody places with Blew Flowers and Leaves like *Self-trale*.

*Bugloss*, (Lat. *Buglossum*) an Herb whose Flowers are very cordial, and the Leaves are a good Pot-herb growing in moist Gardens.

*Bulbous*, (Lat.) *Bulbous-Plants* are those that have round Roots.

*Buffoon*, (French) a Jester.

*Bulgaria*, that part of *Dacia* which is otherwise called *Mysia Inferior*, a Countrey adjoining to *Thrace*, and whose chief Cities are *Sophia*, *Nicopolis*, *Sylistra*, and *Varna*.

† *Bulimy*, (Greek) Insatiable hunger.

*Bulkhead*, a Cieling, as it were, or Wall of Boards athwart the Ship.

A *Bull*, a round Jewel, hollow within; also one of the Popes Briefs or Mandates.

*Bullenger*, a sort of Boat, or small Vessel.

*Bulhead*, a sort of Fish whose chiefest Bait is the smallest Worm.

*Billion* Money, Gold, or Silver in the Mass, or Billit; also the place where such Gold or Silver is brought to be tried, and changed for the King.

*Bumbasin*. See *Bombasin*.

*Bundles*, a sort of Records of *Chancery*, lying in the Office of the Rolls; as, the Files of Bills, and Answers in *Chancery*, the Files of *Corpus cum Causa*, all Writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates, and divers others.

*Bunt*, the hollowness which is allowed in making of Sails.

*Bunt-lines*, Lines by which they trise up the bunt of the Sails for the better farthling thereof.

*Buoy*. See *Boy*.

*Buquan*, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Taizoli*.

*Burbreech*, (old Saxon Law term) a being quit of trespasses committed against the peace in a City or Borough.

*Burdegala* (vulg. *Bordeaux*) the chief City of *Guien*, a Province of *Aquitainick France*, on this side the *Garonne*. It hath been anciently a very eminent Town, and particularly famous for the birth of the Poet *Ausonius*, and still flourishes in great repute, being a Parliament Town, Academy, and convenient Port.

*Burdock*, (Lat. *Bardana*, *Lappa Major*) a sort of Herb, whose broad Leaves, Roots, and Seed are very useful in Physick.

*Burel*, fine Glas.

*Burford*, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where *Cutbred* King of the *West Saxons*, vanquished *Aethelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, and won his Banner, whereon was Painted the Golden Dragon.

*Burgage*, is a Tenure, whereby Men of Cities and Boroughs, hold their Lands and Tenements of the King, and other Lords for a certainly yearly Rent.

*Burganet*, (French) a kind of Helmet.

To *Burgeon*, to grow big about, or gross. From the French *Burgeon*, a Bud.

A *Burgh*. See *Borough*.

*Burghbote* (old Saxon) a term in Law, signifying a being quit of giving aid to make a Borough, or City, or repairing demolished Walls.

*Burgh-grave*, a title of Honor in Germany, signifying a Count, or chief Governor of a City or Castle.

*Burglary*, (French from *Burg*, a Village) and *Larrecin* theft, according to the acceptance of Common Law, is defined a felonious entering into another Mans house, with an intent to steal somewhat, or to do some felonious act.

*Burgos*, an Archbishoprick, and the Metropolis of *Castilia Vetus*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

*Burgundia*, a Countrey of *France*, the people whereof were anciently called *Sequani* and *Hedui*. It is now divided into *Upper Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Regia*, or the County of *Burgundy*, *Franche Contee*, and into *Upper Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Imperatoria*, or the Dutchy of *Burgundy*.

*Burled*, (old word) armed.

*Burlesque*, (French) merry, drolish.

*Burlet*, (French) a Coif.

*Burls*. See *Buttons*.

*Burley-brand*, (old word) a great sword, great fury.

To *Burnbeat*. See *Denshire*.

*Burnet*, (Lat. *Pimpinella*) a certain Herb which is much used in *Claret Wine* to give it a pleasing relish; also a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying

signifying Woollen; also an Hood, or attire for the head.

To *Burnish*, (*Ital.*) to make bright, to polish; also a word used by Hunters, when Harts spread their Horns, after they are new rubbed.

A *Burnisher*, a word used in graving or etching, and signifieth a thing which they make use of to smooth, and sweeten the work.

*Bur-pump*, a Pump by the Ships side, wherein is only a long staff, with a Bur at the end like a Gunners Sponge.

*Burras-pipe*, a certain Instrument derived originally from the Goldsmiths, and now also used in Chyrurgery, to keep Corroding Powders in, as Vitriol, burnt Allum, *Præcipitate*, &c.

*Bursa*, a stately City of *Anatolia*, and before the taking of *Constantinople* the chief Seat of the *Turkish* Emperors.

*Burshoulder*, or *Burrow-holder*. See *Headborough*.

*Buscum ducis*, one of the chief Towns of *Brabant*, now called *Hertogenbusch*, or *Bosleduc*.

*Busb*, or holy Water sprinkle (a term in Hunting) the Tail of a Fox.

*Busiris*, the Son of *Neptune*, and *Lybia*, the Daughter of *Epaphus*; who for his Tyranny was slain by *Hercules*, with his Son *Ampidamas* and *Chalbis* his Cryer.

A *Buskin*, a kind of Boot; also a Pump worn by *Tragedians*.

*Busse*, a Vessel or small Ship used by the *Dutch*, for the carriage of *Herring*, and other sort of Fish.

*Bustard* or *Bistard*, a kind of great sluggish Bird. (*Lat.*) *Tarda*.

*Butchers Broom*, (*Lat. Bruscus*) a shrub with leaves somewhat like *Myrtle*, but prickly at the end.

*But-end*, in Navigation, is the fore-end in all Ships, in Military Discipline, it is the handle end of a Musket.

*Butes*, the Son of *Ameycus*, King of the *Bebrycians*; he being deposed, fled to *Trepanum*, and falling in love with *Lycoste*, a fair Curtizan, he begat *Eryx*.

*Busbus*, a famous Wrecker, that used to devour a whole Ox in a day.

*Butlerage*, of Wines, a certain Impost upon Wines, which the Kings Butler may exact out of every Ship.

*Buttens*, a term among Hunters, the first part in putting up the Stags-head.

*Butterburre* (*Lat. Petasites*) an Herb growing in moist places with very broad Leaves, the Root whereof strengthneth the Heart, and cleareth the vital Spirits; so that it resisteth all infectious diseases, and suppresseth the rising of the Mother: Some call it *Pestilent Wort*.

*Butterwort*, (*Pinguicula*) an Herb so called, because it feels, as if it were besmeared with Butter. It is also called *Yorkshire Sanicle*, because it groweth frequently in that County, but why it should be called *Sanicle*, is not known, unless it be by contraries, for it

rotteth Sheep, which is the only known property it hath.

*Buttington*, a Town in *Montgomeryshire*, where in old time the *Danes* taking up their Winter quarters, were driven out by *Adbered*, Earl of the *Mercians*, in the year of our Lord 890.

*Buttress*, a word of Architecture, the prop whereon the but-end of the building resteth.

*Buttuck*, a term in Navigation, the breadth of a Ship, Right a Stern from the Tuck upwards.

*Butyrum Saturni*, in Chymistry is the sweetest liquor of Lead.

*Buxome* or *Bucksome*, from the *Dutch* word *Buoghzaam*, pliant, flexible; also blithe or merry.

*Buzzar*, a Market place among the *Persians*.

*Buzzard*, a kind of great Hawk or Kite.

## B Y.

*Byblus*, a Town of *Phenicia*, where *Adonis* had a Temple built in honor of him.

*Byker*, (*old word*) a fray.

*Bylander*, a sort of small nimble Ship which oft-times carries small Merchandise between *Offend* and *England*; it is so called from its sailing, as it were, by the Land.

*Bylaws*. See *Byrlaws*.

*Byndon*, a Town in *Dorsetshire*; where in the year 614. *Kinegilsus* the *Saxon* King, in a doubtful and bloody Battel, overcame the *Britains*.

*Byram*, a certain and solemn Feast among the *Turks*; their *Carnevai*.

*Byramlick*, a Present among the *Turks* of the nature of our New-years gitt.

*Byrlaw* or *Burlaw*, a term used in the Practick of *Scotland*. Laws of *Burlaw* are determined by consent of Neighbors, elected by common consent in the Courts called *Burlaw-Courts*: The same kind of Laws as in our Court Leets and Court Barons, are called *By-laws*.

*Byssine*, (*Lat.*) made of silk.

*Bytrent*, (*old word*) caught about.

*Bywopen*, (*old word*) made senseless.

*Byzantium*, a City of *Thrace*, built by the *Spartans*, under the command of *Pausanias*. It was afterwards called *Nova Roma*, at least the City which *Constantine* the Great built in its stead; but *Constantine* making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called *Constantinople*; and it is at this day the chief Seat of the *Turkish* Empire.



## C A.

**Cab**, a Hebrew measure, of three pints.

**Caback**, a Russian word for an Inn or Victualling house.

**Cabades**, A King of Persia, who succeeded Perozer, after he had vanquished him, and cut off his whole Army.

**Cabala**, an Hebrew word; signifying, Receiving: also a science among the Jews, comprehending the secret ways of expounding the Laws, which were revealed by God to Moses.

**Cabalin**, fountain: See Hippocrène.

**Cabaret**, (French) a Gentile kind of Tavern or house of Entertainment among the French.

**Cabin**, a Cottage: also a little room in a Ship, called also *Cabern*.

**Cablish**, (a term used by the Writers of Forest Laws) signifying Brush wood.

**Cabot's d** (Span.) a term in Heraldry spoken of the head of any Beast trunked or cut off close to the shoulder.

**Cabul**, a Country with a City of the same name in that part of East India which is under the Dominion of the great Mogul.

**Cabura**, an Odoriferous fountain of Mesopotamia, wherein Juno as the Poets say used to bath her self.

**Caburn**, a small line made of yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship withal.

**Cacams**, Doctors among the Jews.

**Cacafuego**, a Spanish word signifying Shitefire; and it is used for a bragging vapouring fellow.

**Cacao**, the Fruit of an Indian Tree so called, the Kernels whereof are somewhat bigger than Almonds, blackish without, with brownish ash-coloured veins within; of it is made the confectioned drink called Chocolate and Chocaletto approved for divers Diseases, as Consumptions, Barrenness, &c. very pleasant to the taste.

**Cachexy**, (Greek) a Physical term signifying, an ill disposition of the body.

**Cachinnation**, (Lat.) a loud laughter.

**Cackrell**, a kind of Fish.

**Cacochymie**, (Greek) a Physical word, signifying, ill-juice; which is caused in the body through bad nutriment, or ill digestion.

**Cacodemon**, (Greek) an evil Spirit.

**Cacosyntheton**, (Greek) a vicious composition of words.

**Cacozelous**, (Greek) ill-affected, or badly imitating.

**To Cacuminate**, (Lat.) to form into a sharp top, like a Pyramid.

**Cacumination**, (Lat.) a making sharp at the top.

**Cacus**, a Shepherd of Aventinum in Italy; who stealing some of the Oxen which Hercules Recaranus had taken from Gorgon, drew them backward by the tail to his Cave, that they might seem by their foot-steps to have gone another way;

but the Theft being discovered, Hercules slew him with his Club, and recovered his Oxen.

**Cadaverous**, (Lat.) like a Carcase, full of dead Carcases.

**Cadbait-fly**, a sort of insect which is a very good bait for some sort of Fish.

**Cadbury**, a Town in Somersetshire; which is thought by some to have been that *Cathbregion*, where King Arthur overcame the English Saxons in a memorable Battel.

**Caddow**, a chough or daw.

**Cade**, or **Caddoe**, an Arabian word, signifying, A Lord or Magistrate, among the Eastern people: Also (Cade Lat. *Cadus*) a Vessel commonly called a Pipe containing of liquid measure two Hogheads.

**Cadelescher**, a great Prefect or supreme Magistrate among the Turks, of these sort of Governors there are but two in all, the one over Natolia or Asia the lesser, the other over Grecia.

**Cadence**, (Lat.) a just falling of the tone in a Sentence; a descending of notes in Musick.

**Cadent houses**, are the third, sixth, eighth and twelfth houses of a Scheme or Figure.

**Cadet**, (French) a younger Brother, among Gentlemen.

**Cadge**, a term in Faulconry, being that upon which Faulconers carry their Hawks when they bring them to sell.

**Cadier Arbur**, a high Mountain in Brecknockshire; whose two tops, resembling the form of a Chair, it is thence vulgarly called King Arbur's Chair.

**Cadiz**, (Portus Gaditanus) a most convenient Port-town of Andalusia a Province of that part of Spain, which was formerly the Kingdom of Spain; this Town, Flushing in Holland, and Guleta in Africa, Charles the fifth committed to the care of his Son Philip as the three Keys of Spain.

**Cadmia**, Brass Oar or Stone out of which Brass is tryed or molten, called by divers *Lapis Calamianus*, stone whereof was found first in Cumberland in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and since under Mendip Hills, which is dangerous in Physick. Besides this natural there is an artificial kind moderately hot and cleansing, very good to clear the Eyes.

**Cadmus**, the King of the Phœnicians, the Son of Agenor, and Brother of Europa; he brought the Greek Letters out of Phœnicia; he killed a Serpent which had slain some of his companions, sowing the teeth of it in the Earth, out of which there sprung up armed Men. He built Thebes, in the Country of Aonia, which was afterwards called Boetia; but being driven thence with his Wife Hermione, by Zetbus and Amphion, he was changed into a Serpent.

**Cadron**, or **Caddow**, a Barony in Scotland, out of which was paid a yearly pension of 26 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 pence, to the Kings Exchequer.

• **Caduce**, the snaky Staff which Apollo gave to Mercury in recompence of his Harp. This Staff

had such vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was also a rod among the Romans, which was carried by their Heralds in sign of peace; whence an Embassador is called *Caduceptor*.

*Cecity*, ( *Lat.* ) Blindness.

*Celibat*, ( *Lat.* ) an unmarried state; a Batchelors life.

*Calius*, a Roman Orator, the Disciple of *Cicero*, who in his defence when he was accused by one *Atratinus*, of being accessory to *Caecilines* Conspiracy, made that Oration intitled *pro Calio*, he is mentioned at large by *Quintilian*; also an Historian mentioned by *Pliny* in the third Book of his natural History.

*Caen*, an Academy Town of Normandy, a Noble Town of *Celtick France*.

*Cenis*, a *Thessalian* Virgin, who was ravished by *Neptune*; and being turned into a man, and called *Cenens*, was made invulnerable: and afterwards fighting against the *Centaurs*, was buried alive by a great weight of Trees thrown upon him.

*Caerocaradoc*, a Hill in *Shropshire*, where *Caratacus* an ancient King of the *Britans*, resolutely defended a stone-Rampire against *Ostorius*, Lieutenant of the *Romans*.

*Caerdiff*, a Town in *Glamorganshire*, fortified by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whose Grand-child, *William* Earl of *Glocester*, was afterwards besieged in the Castle, and taken Prisoner by *Ivor-Bach*, a *British* Mountaineer. In this Castle, *Robert Curthose* Son of *William* the Conqueror, after he was bereft of his eyes lived till he was very old.

*Caerfuse*, or *Caersuse*, a Town in *Montgomeryshire*, anciently, as they say, a very famous City.

*Caermarden*, by *Ptolemy* called *Maridunum*, the chief Town of *Caermardenshire*, the birth place of *Merlin*, the ancient *British* Prophet.

*Caernarvon*, the chief Town of *Caernarvonshire*, where the Princes of *Wales* anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Justice; it was built by King *Edward* the first, and the birth place of King *Edward* the second, first named thence *Edward* of *Caernarvon*.

*Cesar*, a name attributed to the Emperors of *Rome*; from *Julius Caesar*, the first Emperor. See *Caius*.

*Cesura*, an accident belonging to the scanning of a *Latin* Verse, as when after a compleat foot a short syllable ends the Verse, that short syllable is made long as in this Verse of *Virgil*. *Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacyntho*.

*Ceyx*, see *Halcyon*.

To *Cageole*, ( *French* ) to prate to little purpose, to canvas or to dispute a business.

*Cabors*, the chief Town of *Quercy* a Province of *Aquitanic France*, and the Seat of the ancient *Cadurci*.

*Cajeta*, a Seaport-town in *Campania Felix*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Italy*, so called from *Cajeta* the nurse of *Aeneas*, who was here buried; or as some think from *caeo* to burn,

because here the *Trojan* Ladies burnt the Ships to prevent their Husbands from returning again to Sea.

*Cainsham*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; so called, because it was built by *Keina* a devout *British* Virgin; of whom it was believed by the vulgar, that she turned Serpents into Stones, because the high-way thereabout is full of Stones, which wreath about, resembling a Serpent.

*Cairus*, or *Alcairus*, a great City of *Aegypt*, formerly called *Babylon Aegyptia*; it was taken by the Turk *Zelim*.

*Caius Julius Caesar*, the first of the *Roman* Emperors, and take him in all respects the most renowned Captain of the World, and the Historian of his own Acts in that most excellent History which is extant under the title of his Commentaries.

*Caitive*, wretched, wicked; from the *French* *Chetif*, or the *Italian* *Caitivo*.

*Caitifned*, chained, a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Calabria*, a fruitful Country of *Italy*, particularly a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Calae*, a Mineral found not long since in the *East-Indies*, it is a kind of white Metalline *Cadmia*, that hath but metalline ingression and metalline fusion, but not perfectly malleable.

*Calais*, a Port-town of the Earldom of *Oye*, a Province of *Picardy*, or *Belgick France*, it lies directly opposite to *Dover*, and was in possession of the English till *Queen Maries* Reign, and then was taken by the *French*.

*Calamina*, the Oar Brasse, or Mother of Brasse, as Copper or Iron of great use among Chyrurgions. It is commonly called *Lapis Caliminarius*, see *Cadmia*.

*Calamint* ( *Lat.* *Calamintha* ) a sort of Herb, otherwise called Mountain-mint; also a sort of green Frog.

*Calamis*, an excellent Graver mentioned by *Pliny* in the 34<sup>th</sup> Book of his Natural History.

*Calamist*, a Piper upon a Reed, from the *Latin* word *Calamus*.

*Calamity*, ( *Lat.* ) misery; but originally it signifies a destruction of Corn; from *Calamus* a stalk of Corn, because when the Corn cannot get out of the stalk causeth dearth.

*Cala Peregrinorum*, a Chymical term for Tartar.

*Calamus Aromaticus*, is a kind of sweet Cane or Reed used by Apothecaries in divers confections, it opens the passages of the Urine, helps the defects of the Reins, is good for the Womb, furthereth conception, and resisteth poyson.

*Calanus*, an *Indian* Philosopher of the Sect of the *Gymnosophists*, he dyed soon after he had accompanied *Alexander* the Great out of *India*, the manner of his death being related by *Strabo*, he is also mentioned by *Arianus* and *Suidas*.

*Calasticks*, a Physical word; signifying Purg-ing Medicines.

*Calatrava*, a place in *Spain*, which gives denomination to an order of Knights, who are called Knights of *Calatrava*.

*Calcanth*,



*Calceanth*, a Chymical word, being the same as *Vitriol*.

*Calcation*, ( *Lat.* ) a treading, or stamping.

*Calcedon*, a word used by *Lapidaries*, being a certain Forbe-vein in a Ruby, or Saphyr, differing from the rest of the Stone: also the name of a precious Stone; also see *Chalcedon*.

*Calchas*, a *Grecian* South-sayer, the Son of *Thestor*, who seeing a Serpent devour Ten Sparrow Chickens, Prophesied that *Troy* should be taken the Tenth year.

To *Calcine*, or *Calcinare*, ( *Lat.* ) a Chymical Term, signifying to reduce any thing into a *Calx* or friable substance, especially metals.

*Calcitrate*, ( *Lat.* ) a tick, or spurn.

*Calcule*, ( *Ital.* ) an accounting; also a Chessman, or Counter.

*Caleb*, ( *Heb.* a Dog ) one of those men who together with *Joshua* being sent to make a discovery of the Land of *Canaan*, brought a good report thereof unto the people of *Israel*.

The *Caledonian* Wood, a great Wood in *Scotland*, whence *Scotland* it self hath been anciently called *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

*Calefaction*, ( *Lat.* ) a heating, or warming.

To *Calender*, a term used by *Linnen-drappers*; ( signifying to set a gloss upon Cloath. )

A *Calender*, ( *Lat.* ) an Almanack.

*Calends*, so called, either a *Colendo quia Calendis Juno colebatur*, or *ἀπὸ τῶν καλῶν* because the *Pontife Minor* used to proclaim Fairs by so many calls as the Fairs of the moneth had days; a word used among the *Romans*, for the computation of their moneths, and signifies the first day of every moneth, with a great part of the foregoing, reckoned backwards as far as 16. 17. 18. or 19. days, and if any number be added, it stands for so many as precede the *Calends*, see *Nonas*.

*Calenture*, a *Spanish* word, signifying heat, also a burning Feavor; which in *Greek* is called *Kausos*.

*Calenam*, a Port Town in *France*, called by *Cesar*, *Portus Ictius*; by the Moderns, *Calis*, or *Calais*, see *Calais*.

*Calse*, a term in Hunting, see *Hind*.

*Calisi*, the second of the nine Degrees of those that study the *Turkish* Law and Religion.

*Caliber*, in Gummery the height of the bore in any peice of Ordnance.

*Calico*, a kind of Stuff, that derives its name from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

*Calidity*, ( *Lat.* ) Heat.

*Caliduci*, a kind of Furnace used by the Ancients, to convey heat from one Room to another, through certain Pipes.

*Caligation*, ( *Lat.* ) dimness of sight.

*Caligula*, the fourth Emperor of *Rome*, so called from certain Military Buskins, which he used to wear, named *Calige*.

*Calinius*, a *Syrian* Historian, who wrote the Wars of *Alexander* the Great.

*Calinus*, a Statuary mentioned by *Quintilian*.

*Caliph*, a *Persian* word; signifying King, or

Emperor: at first all the chief Princes of the *Mahumetan* Religion were called *Caliphs*, as the *Caliph* of *Agypt*, &c.

*Calisto*, one of *Diana's* Nymphs, and Daughter of *Lycaon*, King of *Arcadia*, she was got with Child by *Jupiter*, and turned out of *Diana's* train.

*Caliver*, or *Calliver*, a small Gun used at Sea.

*Calked*, ( *old word* ) cast up.

*Calking* of a Ship, a beating Okum into every seam between plank and plank.

*Callias*, a Grammarian of *Metymna*, who as *Strabo* saith, Commentated upon *Alcam* and *Sapbo*.

*Calicles*, an ancient *Greek* Sculptor.

*Callicrates*, a curious Artift, who made of Ivory, Ants, and such like small and scarce discernable Insects.

*Callidity*, ( *Lat.* ) subtilty.

*Calligraphy*, ( *Greek* ) fair or handsome writing.

*Callimachus*, an Elegant *Greek* Poet and Historian, *Egyptian* born, the Son of *Battus* and *Mefatma* and Disciple of *Hermocrates Jafius* the Grammarian, he was Library keeper to *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*; and is well known by his extant Works; also a *Botanick* Writer quoted by the Interpreter of *Nicander*, also a Sculptor mentioned by *Pausanias*.

*Callinicus*, a *Syrian*, some say *Arabian* Sophist, Rhetorician and Historian, who as *Suidas* testifies, wrote a Book of Rhetorick to *Cleopatra*, as also a History of *Alexanders* Acts.

*Calliope*, the name of one of the Nine Muses, the Mother of *Orpheus*; she was believed to be the Inspiress of Heroick Verse.

*Callipoli*, see *Gallipolis*.

*Callipus*, an *Athenian* Philosopher and hearer of *Plato*, endeavouring to make himself Tyrant of *Syracuse*, he was slain by the Inhabitants.

*Callirrhoe*, the Daughter of *Phocus* King of *Boetia*: she complaining to her Country-men against her Thirty Suiters, who had killed her Father; they fled to *Hippote*, a Town of *Thebes*, but being pursued by the *Boetians* the Town was taken, and the Murtherers burnt to death.

*Callisthenes*, an *Olynthian*, both Philosopher and Historian, the Disciple of *Aristotle* and Con-disciple of *Alexander* the Great, whom he accompanied in his *Persian* Expedition, as being deligned the Register of his Actions; but upon a sudden displeasure was charged with Treason and put to a cruel death; he is said to have writ the lives of several Philosophers.

*Callistratus*, a famous Statuary mentioned by *Pliny* in his 34<sup>th</sup> Book; as also *Callon*, who is likewise mentioned by *Quintilian*.

*Callous*, ( *Lat.* ) hard, brawny.

*Calmar*, a Town of *Goibland* or *Goibia*, a Region between *Sueden* and *Curland*, but in the Dominion of the King of *Denmark*.

*Callos*, an old *Saxon* word; signifying a leud, or wanton Woman.

*Calour*,

*Calour*, ( *Lat.* ) warmth ; also, a heat of desire or affection.

*Calpe*, a high Hill in the uttermost part of *Spain*, which is feigned to be one of *Hercules* his Pillars.

*Calfounds*, a kind of Linnen drawers usually worn among the *Turks*.

*Caltrope*, ( *French* ) certain Instruments used in War ; being great pricks of Iron, four square, to cast in an Enemies way, when they would break in on the contrary side. Also *Caliron* in Hunting, signifieth an Engin with three Iron points to hunt the Wolf, also a sort of Herb called in *Latin* *Tribulus aquaticus*.

*Calvinist*, one of the opinion of *Calvin*, a famous reformer of *Geneva*.

*Calvity*, ( *Lat.* ) baldness.

*Calumniatour*, ( *Lat.* ) signifies in Common Law, him, that in his accusation alledgeth faults never committed.

*Camalodunum*, or *Camolodunum*, see *Maldon*.

*Camerina*, a Lake in *Sicily* ; which when the people dried up, contrary to the advice of the Oracle, they were overcome by their Enemies.

*Cambaja*, a Kingdom with its Town of the same name in *India intra Gangem*.

*Cambalu*, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Cataja* in *Tartary*.

*Cambel*, a famous Castle in *Argile* in *Scotland*, from whence the great Family of the *Cambels*, derive their name.

*Cambering*, a term in Navigation, the Deck of a Ship is said to lye *Cambering* when it is higher at the middle than at either end.

*Cambio*, ( *Spanish* ) a Burse, or Exchange ; whence comes *Cambfor* a Banker, or Money-changer.

*Cambler*, a King of the *Lydians*, of so greedy an appetite, that one night he devoured his Wife.

*Cambray*, ( *Cameracum* ) a City bordering upon *France* towards the *Low-countries*, being an Archiepiscopal See belonging to the Empire, it is fortified with two little Castles or Cittadels : here is made that sort of Linnen Cloth which from hence is called *Cambrick*.

*Cambren*, a *British* word, signifying a crooked stick.

*Cambria*, the Country of *Wales*, so called from *Camber*, the Son of *Brutus*.

*Cambridge*, the chief Town of *Cambridgeshire*, so called from a Bridge built over the River *Cam* : In this Town hath flourished for many ages, a famous University, consisting of Sixteen Colledges. It hath been anciently reported that this Academy was founded by *Cantabur* a *Spaniard*, 375 years before Christ ; and repaired by *Sebert*, King of the East *Angles*, in the year of our Lord 630. Afterwards it was defaced by the *Danes* under *Sveno*, but being restored again by the *Normans*, it hath stood unviolated by War to this day.

*Cameleon*, see *Chameleon*.

*Cameletto*, a certain kind of Stuff made partly of Silk, and partly of Camels hair.

*Camelot*, a Town in the Shrieftom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*, which seems to be the same with that which was called *Corta Damniorum*.

*Camels-bay*, in *Latin* *Squinanthum & Juncus Odoratus*, a kind of sweet smelling Rush brought out of the East Countreys very delightful to Camels, and also effectual in Phytick, for the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins, and spitting of blood.

*Cambyser*, King of *Persia*, the Son of *Cyrus* ; he added *Agypt* to his Dominions : he dyed of a wound, which he gave himself as he was getting up to horse.

*Cameracum*, see *Cambray*.

*Camelion*, a Beast like a Lizard, that turneth himself into all Colours, and lives by the Air.

*Camelopardal*, ( *Camelopardalis* ) a kind of Beast, half Camel, half Pardal, or Panther.

*Camerade*, ( *Spanish* ) a Cabin, or Chamber-fellow.

*Camerated*, Vaulted, or Arched, a term used in Architecture.

*Camestres*, the second mood of the second logical figure in which the first Proposition is an universal affirmative, the two last universal negatives.

*Cameus*, see *Sardonix*.

*Camisado*, ( *Spanish* ) a suddain assault, or surprisal ; it is so called from a white shirt which the assailants put over their arms to distinguish one another in the night.

*Cammock*, a kind of Herb, that hath a hard and big Root, it is otherwise called *Rest-harrow* ( *Lat.* ) *Resta bovis*.

*Camois*, a *British* word, signifying crooked.

*Cammomil*, ( *Lat.* *Cammomilla & cotula* ) an Herb of a fragrant smell, which grows and spreads by being trampled on.

*Camolodunum*, see *Maldon*.

*Campaign*, ( *French* ) a plain Field ; also a military word, signifying, an Armies expedition, or taking the Field.

*Campania*, the name of two several Provinces in *Italy*, the one from its fertility, called *Campania Felix*, vulgarly *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, of which Province the chief City is the delicious *Capua* ; the other *Campania di Roma*, anciently called *Latium*, being that part of *Italy* where the City *Rome* it self stands. Also *Campania* or *Champaign*, a Province of *Celtic France*.

*Campernulpbs*, the ancient name of a great Family of *Cornwall*, Lords of the Town of *Modbury* ; they are commonly called *Champernoups* ; in *Latin* Records *de Campo Arnulphi*.

*Camphire*, ( *Lat.* *Camphora* ) a Drug found on the *Indian* thore, which most think to be the Gum of a Tree dropping into the Sea ; yet others are strongly perswaded that it is a Mineral : It is of great force to extinguish Venery, and resisteth Putrefaction, and Venome, it is in quality cold and dry and of very subtle parts.

*Campions*, ( *Lat.* *Lycnis* ) an Herb bearing a pretty flower, as being a kind of *Lycnis*, or Batchelors Buttons ; the Herb and Seed are useful



full against bleeding, disury, gravel, venemous biting, Ulcers, Cancers, Fistulas, and the like.

*Campus Lapidus*, a Field of *Gallia Narbonensis*, where *Hercules* fought with *Alcion* and *Bergion* the Sons of *Neptune*, but his darts failing him, *Jupiter* sent him down a shower of stones, where-with he killed the Gyants.

*Campus Martius*, a Field near *Rome*, Dedicated to *Mars*, where the *Romans* used to exercise, and the people assembled to give their suffrages.

*Campus Sceleratus*, a place where the Vestal Nuns were punished, if they admitted of any familiarity with men.

*Camulus*, a name anciently attributed to *Mars*, the Heathen God of War.

*Canaan*, (*Hebr.* a Merchant) the Son of *Ham* of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its name.

*Canace*, the Daughter of *Æolus*; she was got with Child by her Brother *Macareus*; whence they use to call an Incestuous Woman, *Canace*.

*Canachus*, a Fountain near *Nauplia*, where *Juno* used to bath her self, that she might recover her Virginity.

*Canacus*, a high Hill in *Spain*, on the top whereof is a Well, whose depth cannot be founded.

*Canada*, a large Region, with a River of the same appellation of *Northern* or *Mexican America*, and contains three lesser Provinces *Estotiland*, *Terra di Laborador* and *Terra Corterealis*.

*Canarie*, certain Islands in the *Adriatick* Sea, anciently called The fortunate Islands: from thence it is, that we have our *Canary-Wines*. They are in number Seven, *Grán Canaria*, *Gomera*, *Teneriffa*, where the high Peak is, *Forté Ventura*, *Lancarota*, *La Palma* and *Hierro*.

To *Cancel*, (*Lat.*) to rase, to blot out; from *Cancelli* Latices, or cross-bars.

*Cancer*, one of the Twelve signs of the Zodiac, into which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; the word signifies in *Latin* a Crab; also an hard tumour, rough and unequal, round and unmoveable, of an ash or livid-colour.

*Candia*, see *Creta*.

*Candid*, (*Lat.*) White; also innocent, sincere.

*Candida Casa*, the ancient name of a Town in *Galloway* in *Scotland*; vulgarly called *Witherd*, the Episcopal seat of *Ninian*, who first converted the *Scottish* Picts to Christianity: it seemeth to be the same with *Ptolemies Leucopibia*.

*Candidates*, (*Lat.*) were those among the *Romans*, who use to stand for any place, or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Robes.

*Candiope*, the Daughter of *Oenopian*, and Sister to *Theodotion*, who going a hunting with her Brother, and being drawn into a Cave and ravished by him, brought forth *Hippolagus*.

*Candlemas day*, The Commemorative Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, and therefore commonly called *Purificatio Mariae*, it falls on the second of *February*; that is Forty days from the Feast of the Nativity, according to the Law of *Moses*, by which the Purification of the Woman, and the Presentation of the Child was in-

joined to be Forty days after the Birth; where-upon it is also called *Presentatio Christi*, it is called by us *Candlemas*, from the many lights used in Procession, in allusion to the Parable of the wise Virgins. It may also be properly called *St. Simeons* day, in memory of *St. Simeon*, who going at this time into the Temple upon this day; and there meeting the Lord of the Temple, fell a singing for joy his *Nunc Dimittis*, which is one of the most usual Anthems sung in the Church.

*Canbooks*, Hooks made fast to the end of a Rope, with a noose, whereby heavy commodities are taken into a Ship or slung out.

*Cankdore*, (*old word*) a woful case.

*Canibals*, a people of *India*, that feed upon mans flesh. By this sort of people several of the *Caribbe* Islands were anciently inhabited, and were therefore called *Insula Canibales*.

*Canicula*, a constellation in the Heavens called the little Dog.

*Canicular* days, certain days in *July*, and *August*, wherein *Canis Major*, or the Dog-star, riseth with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot.

*Canitude*, (*Lat.*) white-headedness, hoariness.

*Canker-worm*, a Grass-worm or Fly that hurteth Herbs and Corn, eating them up, which done they quickly fly away.

*Cannæ*, a Town of *Apulia*, not far from the River *Ausidus*; where *Hannibal* overthrew *Paulus Æmilius*, and *Terentius Varro*.

*Cannel-bone*, the neck-bone or wind-pipe, so called from its likeness to a gutter or cannell.

*Cannister*, a certain Instrument which Coopers use in the racking of the Wine.

*Canobus*, see *Canopus*.

*Canon*, (*Greek*) a Rule, also a Law or Decree of the Church: also one that enjoys a living in a Cathedral Church; also the biggest size of Ordinance or great Guns.

*Canonium*, the ancient name of a Town in *Essex*, now called *Chelmerford*, or *Chentsford*, standing upon the River *Chelmer*.

To *Canonize*, to examine by rule: also to Register for a Saint.

*Canopus*, a City of *Ægypt*, so called from *Canopus Amyclæus*, the master of *Menelaus* his Ship, who was there buried; it stands upon one of the Seven mouths of *Nile*, which is thence called *Ostium Canobicum*; also the bright Star in *Argo*.

*Canorous*, (*Lat.*) shrill, loud singing.

A *Canow*, an *Indian* Boat.

*Cansu*, one of the Nine Mediterranean Prefectures or Provinces of the Empire of *China*.

*Cantabria*, a Country of *Hispania Terraconensis*, now divided into *Biscay*, and *Guipuscoa*, and bordering upon *Asturia*.

*Cante*, an ancient people of *Scotland*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Ross*.

*Cantam*, one of the Six Maritime Prefectures, or Provinces of the Empire of *China*, having its chief City of the same name, see *Canton*.

*Cantation*,

*Cantation*, ( *Lat.* ) a singing ; also an enchanting.

*Cantao*, the Grand River of *China*.

*Canterbury*, the chief City of *Kent*, anciently called in *Dorobernia*, now *Cantuaria*, in the time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

*Cantharides*, certain venomous green flies, used in Physick, and breeding on the tops of Ash and Olive-trees.

*Canticle*, ( *Lat.* ) a song or ballad.

*Cantilene*, ( *Lat.* ) a tale, or song.

*Canting Coyars*, in Navigation are little short pieces of Wood cut with a sharp edge to lie between Casks.

*Cantium*, a County in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

*Cantlow*, the name of an Honourable and ancient Family in *Cornwall*, styled in *Latin* Records *de Cantelupo*.

*Canto*, ( *Ital.* ) the same kind of division in a Heroick Poem, as a Chapter is in Prose.

*Canton*, a Corner ; also one of the divisions of the Countrey of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland* ; also a term in Heraldry, signifying a Corner in an Escutcheon. Also a Town of *China*, the best Traded, and Richest of all that Empire ; probably the same as *Cantam*.

*Cantreds*, a *Welsh* word, signifying the Hundreds into which their Countries are divided.

*Cantus*, ( *Lat.* ) that part in Musick, which is called the *Mean* or *Countertenor*, being the highest next the *Altus* or *Treble*.

*Cantyre*, a Promontory called by *Ptolemy* *Epidiorum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, separated from *Argile* by the Lake called *Loch-Fin*, in *Irish* it signifies the Lands-head.

To *Canvase*, to sift a business, from Canvas and Cloth made of Hemp, which is used in Seives.

*Canum* or *Caná*, a Law term of *Scotland*, signifying a duty paid to a Superiour, or Lord of the Land ; especially to Bishops, and Churchmen.

*Canute*, the first *English* Monarch of the *Danish* blood, he made many good Laws, and strictly enjoined the payment of Tythes to the Clergy : he caused his Chair to be set on the Sea-sand, and because the Water would not obey him, he would never after wear his Crown.

*Canzonett*, ( *Ital.* ) one of the most usual dispositions of *Italian* Lyrick Poësie, in which every several *Stanza* answers both as to the number and measure of the Verses ; though every *Canzonett* varies in both at pleasure.

*Cap*, a square piece of Timber with a hole put over the head of any Mast, to receive it into the Topmost or Flag-staff.

*Cap of Maintenance*, one of the Regalias or Ornaments of State belonging to His Majesty of *England*, before whom it is carried at the Coronation, and other Grand Solemnities, it was a Present sent from Pope *Julius* the Second.

*Capable*, ( *French* ) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impression. *Artemenes*.

To *Capacitate*, ( *Lat.* ) to make any one fit, or put him into a capacity to perform any thing.

*Capacity*, in Common Law signifies a Right that a King, or Clergy-man hath to purchase Lands ; and is either natural by which he may purchase to him and his Heirs ; or Politick, by which he may purchase to him and his Successors.

*Capeneus*, see *Evadne*.

*Cap-a-pe*, Armed ; Armed from head to foot.

*Caparasson*, ( *French* ) trappings, or furniture for a Horse.

*Cape* or head of ( *Capo di Terra* ) the utmost point of a Promontory, shooting it self into the Sea.

*Cape-Merchant*, an Officer in a Ship that hath the charge of all the *Cargazon*, or Merchandize.

*Cape-Verd*, an Island lying West of the Continent of *America*.

*Caper*, a sort of Privateer or Piratical Vessel among the *Dutch* ; wherefore some will have it derived from the *Lat.* *Capio*.

To *Caperate*, ( *Lat.* ) to frown.

*Capers*, ( *Cappares* ) certain Berries, growing in hot Countries, commonly used for Sallads.

*Capi Aga*, the principal Groom of the Grand Seigniors Bed-chamber, and the chief introducer of all private Addresses to him, as being the nearest about his person.

*Capias*, a Writ ; of which there be two sorts, the one before Judgment, which is called *Capias ad respondendum*, where an Exigent is to be proclaimed five times ; and if the Party appear not, he is to be out-lawed. The other is called a Writ of Execution after Judgment, which is of divers kinds, *Capias ad faciendum*, *Capias pro fine*, *Capias ut lagatum*, & *inquiras de bonis & catallis* : of which see a Book called, *Natura Brevium*.

*Capillation*, ( *Lat.* ) causing to grow, like hairs, a making hairy.

*Capitade*, a stewed meat, compounded of several sorts of meat minced.

To *Capistrare*, ( *Lat.* ) to muzzle, with a head-stall.

*Capital*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the head ; also deadly, worthy of death. Also in Architecture, the same as *Chapter*.

*Capitation*, ( *Lat.* ) Pole-money, or a Tribute paid by the head.

*Capite*, a Tenure, whereby a man holdeth Lands immediately of the King, either by Knights-service, or Soccage.

*Capitol*, ( *qu. Caput Toli* ) an ancient Cittadel of *Rome*, so called from the head of one *Tolus* that was found there, when they digged to lay the foundation.

*M. Manlius Capitolinus*, a famous *Roman* Captain, so called, because he valiantly defended the Capitol against *Brennus* and the *Gauls* : but afterwards being suspected of affecting the Kingship ; he was condemned to be thrown down headlong from the Capitol which he had saved.

To *Capitulate*, ( *Lat.* ) to make Articles of agreement : also to divide into Chapters.

*Capitzi*,



*Capinzi*, those that guard the Gate of the Grand Seigniors Palace.

*Capniti*, a kind of Cadmia or Brass Oar.

*Capnomancy*, (Greek) a Divination by smoke.

*Capo*, one of the three chief Officers among the Venetians.

*Capon-fashion*, a term in Archery, see *Bobtaile*.

*Capouchins*, an Order of Fryers instituted by Mathew Basci of Ancona: they were so called from the Coat, or *Capouch*, which they used to wear.

*Cappadine*, is a kind of Silk whereof the shagg of some kind of Rugs is made.

*Cappadocia*, a Countrey in Asia, which is parted from the great Armenia by the River Euphrates.

*Capriccio*, (Ital.) the rough draught, or first invention of any thing. Also an humor or fancy.

*Capricious*, fantastical, whimsical; from the Spanish word *Caprico*, an humor.

*Capricorn*, a Goat; also the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the midst of Winter.

*Caprification*, (Lat.) a term in Husbandry, the dressing of wild Vines, or Fig-trees.

*Caprifoli*, (Lat. *Caprifolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called Woodbine.

*Capriole*, (French) a caper in Dancing: also, a term in Horsemanship, called the Goatleap.

*Cap squares*, (a term in the art of Gunnery) two broad pieces of Iron that cover the truncons of a great Gun, made fast by a pin with a forelock to keep the Ordnance from falling out.

*Capstand* or *Capstern*, a term in Navigation; being an Instrument in a Ship to weigh Anchor, a Wind-beam, or Draw-beam.

*Capulary*, (Lat.) belonging to a little Chest, or Coffer.

*Capitation*, (Lat.) an endeavouring to get favour, or applause.

*Capious*, (Lat.) apt to take exceptions.

To *Captivate*, (Lat.) to take Prisoner: it is Metaphorically applied to the mind led away by delight or affection.

*Capton*, a Lycian Historian, who wrote the History of *Isaurus*.

*Capua*, the chief City of *Campania Felix*, here it was that Hannibal received his Fatal Overthrow from Scipio.

*Capuchin*, vide *Capouchin*.

*Caracol*, (French) a Company of Souldiers who cast themselves into a Ring.

*Caradoc*, an old British name, signifying Dearly beloved.

*Caramania*, one of the three grand Provinces in the middlemost division of the Persian Empire, the other being *Partbia* and *Persia*, properly so called; the one part of it is at this day called *Kirman*, the other *Goadel*, having each a City of the same name.

*Caranna*, a Gum coming from the West-Indies, good for the Tooth-ach, it applied to the Temples.

*Carapici*, a sort of Turkish Horsemen.

*Carauux*, a Counsellor to Saladin the Turkish

Emperor, he was accounted one of the wisest men at that time in the World, though his person was most contemptible.

*Caravan*, (French) a Convoy of Souldiers, for the safety of Merchants, that Travel by Land in the Eastern Countries.

*Caravanfera* or *Caravans-ram*, an Inn, or house of Entertainment among the Turks and Persians.

*Caravel*, (Fr. *Caravelle*) a swift light round Vessel, as it were a Sea-car, according to the ingenious Etymologie of a late Writer, *Carrum velis instructum*.

*Cardwayes*, (Lat. *Carum*) an Herb whose leaves are somewhat like those of Carrets: Its seeds are very good to break wind.

*Carbantorigum*, the ancient name of a Town of *Ninesdale* in Scotland, now called *Caerlaue-rock*; a place so impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King Edward the first. It is now the Mansion of the Barons of *Maxwell*.

*Carbine*, a kind of short Gun, by some called a *Petronel*, with which they who serve are commonly mounted for expedition sake: It is taken also by *Synecdoche* for the person so armed.

*Carbónado*, (Ital.) meat cut and slast, in order to be broiled.

*Carbuncle*, (Lat.) a certain precious Stone; also, a red furr botch, or sore; otherwise called *Antbrax*.

*Carcanet*, (French *Carquán*) a rich Chain, or Tablet for the neck.

*Carcedony*, see *Calcedonie*.

*Carcellage*, the Fees of a Prison.

*Carceral*, (Lat.) belonging to a Prison.

*Cardamome*, or Grain of Paradise (Lat. *Cardamomum*) a spicy seed brought from the East Indies, husks and all, of a pleasant hot taste, they are very good for the Stomach, breaking wind and provoking appetite.

*Card*, an Instrument to dress Wool: also a Sea-map, which Mariners use for the better steering of their course. Vulgarly so called for *Chart*.

*Cardiaca*, (Greek) the Median, or Livervein.

*Cardiacal*, (Greek) belonging to the heart: also cordial.

*Cardiac line*, in Chiromancie, the line of the heart which imbraceth the mount of the thumb, and is also called the line of life.

*Cardigan*, The chief Town of *Cardiganshire*; called by the Britains *Abertivy*; i. e. The mouth of the River *Tivy*; it was fortified by *Gilbert de Clare*, and afterwards being treacherously yielded up, was rased to the Ground by *Rhese ap Gruffin*.

*Cardinal*, (Lat.) belonging to a Hindge: also chief, principal: Also an Ecclesiastical Dignity, instituted by Pope *Paschal* the First, whereof there are seventy in number, viz. Fifty Cardinal Priests, Fourteen Cardinal Deacons, and Six Cardinal Bishops.

*Cardinal numbers*, a term in Grammar, see *Numerals*.

*Cardinals flower*, a kind of Throatwort or Bel-flower brought out of America, of very great beauty.

beauty, and not to be seen with us but in the Gardens of curious Florists.

*Cardiognostick*, ( *Greek* ) a Knower of hearts, a prerogative only attributed to God.

*Cardoon*, ( *French* ) is a plant somewhat like an Artichock, whose leaves being whited, a Salled is made thereof.

*Carduus Benedictus*, an Herb called Blessed-Thistle.

*Carreening*, a term in Navigation, a way of Trimming of a Ship under Water.

*Carecks* ( *old word* ) marks.

*Cares*, a skilful Statuary, the Disciple of *Lysippus*.

*Caresbroke*, a Town in the Isle of *Wight*, contracted from *Whitgaraburgh*, i.e. the Town of *Whitgar*; for to him it was given by the Lord *Cerdic*, the first *English Saxon* that subdued the Island.

*Caresses*, ( *French* ) cherishings, great expressions of friendship and endearment.

*Carfax* ( *Fr. Quarrefour*, *Lat. Quadrivium* ) a place where Four several streets or ways concenter together.

*Cargaison*, ( *French* ) the Freight of a Ship.

*Cargo*, the same as *Cargaison*, a large parcel of goods made up to be transported beyond Sea.

*Caria*, a Countrey of *Asia* the less, between *Lycia* and *Ionis*.

*Caribbe-Islands*, a parcel of *American-Islands* lying in the *Mar del Nort*, they are otherwise called *Canibales*, *Camercana*, and *Antilla*, and are many in number, *Mevis*, *St. Christophers*, *Dominico*, *Barbados* wholly in possession of the *English* *Martiningo*, *St. Lucia*, *Guardalupe*, &c.

*Carine*, ( *Lat.* ) the keel of a Ship.

*Carintbia*, ( *vulg. Kerndten* ) one of the three Dukedoms in the circle of *Austria*, the other two being *Stiria* and *Carniola*; besides the Arch-Dukedom of *Austria*, this Countrey joyns on the South to the *Alps*.

*Carity*, ( *Lat.* ) dearth, scarcity.

*Cark*, a quantity of Wooll, whereof Thirty make a Sarpler.

*Carle*, a Clown, from the *Saxon* word *Ceorle*.

*Carlisle*, an ancient City in *Cumberland*, almost encompassed with the Rivers *Eden*, *Peteril*, and *Cand*. It was called by the *Romans* *Luguballia*; by the ancient *Britans* *Caerlualid*. *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, made a Deed of gift of it to *St. Cuthbert*: this City being depopulated by the *Danes*, and lying buried in Rubbish for Two hundred years, began to flourish again in the time of *William Rufus*, by whom it was first repaired.

*Carline Thistle*, ( *Lat. Carolina* ) a certain plant, by which *Charles* the Great, preserved his Army from the Pestilence.

*Carling-Knee*, Timbers which lye thwart from the Ship sides to the Hatchway between the two Masts.

*Carlings*, Timbers which lye along a Ship, from one beam to another.

*Carmasal*, a *Turkish* Ship.

*Carmalites*, an order of Fryers, instituted at *Carmelus*, in *Syria*, by *Almericus*, Bishop of *Antioch*, in the year 1122.

*Carmena*, an *Arcadian* Prophetess, the Mother of *Evander*; so called, because she was the first that gave the Oracle in verse; she was also called the *Nicostrata*. In honour of whom the *Grecian* Matrons were wont to celebrate certain yearly Feasts called *Carmenalia*.

To *Carminate*, ( *Lat.* ) to card Wooll.

*Carminative* Medicines, such as break wind.

*Carminius*, an ancient Historian who wrote the Antiquities of *Tuscanie* and other parts of *Italy*; he is mentioned by *Celins Rhodiginus*.

*Carmouth*, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where the *Danes* obtained a great Victory against King *Egbert*, in the year 831. and afterwards against *Eshelwolph* in the same place.

*Carnage*, ( *French* ) the season wherein flesh may be eaten; also a term in hunting, signifying the flesh that is given to Dogs, after the chase.

*Carnality*, ( *Lat.* ) Fleshliness.

*Carnation*, a kind of colour resembling raw Flesh. There is a sort of Gilloflowers so called as being commonly of this colour, ( *Lat. Caryophyllus* )

*Carnaval*, ( *French* ) the season called among us *Shrove-tide*; in most places where the *Romish* Religion is generally professed, it is a time wherein more than ordinary liberty is tolerated, as it were in recompence of the abstinence, or penance which is to be undergone for a time, for the future: whence by a Metaphor it may be taken for any time of rioting or licence. *Carnaval* is probably derived from *Caro, Vale*; farewell flesh.

*Carniades*, a *Cyrenean* Philosopher, who chiefly followed *Chrysippus*, yet erected an *Academie* of his own: his preparation to write against *Zeno*, his Art of Memory and his Embassie to *Rome* are mentioned by *Cicero* *Pliny* *A. Gellius*, and *Quintilian*. Another *Carniades* an *Athenian*, the Disciple of *Anaxagoras* is mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Carnels*, Vessels which go with Mizen-sails in stead of Main-sails.

*Carnel-work*, the building of Ships first with their Timbers, and after bring on their Planks.

*Carnew*, an exquisite *Greek* Citharist or singer to the Harp, who in a contest with *Terpander*, is said to have had the better.

*Carnéy*, a disease in Horses, whereby their mouth becomes furred and clammy that they cannot eat.

*Carnificine*, ( *Lat.* ) the Executioners Office: also a place of Execution.

*Carnivorous*, ( *Lat.* ) Flesh devouring.

*Carnogan*, an old *British* word, signifying a kind of wooden Dish or Piggin.

*Carnose*, the base Ring in a great Gun.

*Carnosity*, ( *Lat.* ) corpulency, fulness of flesh.

*Carodunum*, the chief City of *Poland*, called *Cracovia*.

*Caroll*, ( *French Carolle* ) a sort of Dance; also a Song or Hymn, sung at Christmas, in honour of our Saviours birth. The properest Etymology.



I find of this word, were it not a little forced, is from the Greek *χαῖρ* Joy.

*Caros*, a disease in the Head which is caused by an over full stomach and want of concoction.

*Carove*, a kind of fruit; also a Root called *S. Johns Bread*.

*Carouse*, a lusty drinking, a drinking all out: From the Dutch words, *Car*, altogether; and *Aufz*, out.

*Carpathus*, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, between *Rhodes*, and *Crete*, now called *Scarpanto*.

*Carpobalsamum*, (Greek) the fruit of *Balsamum*.

*Carpocrations*, a sort of Hereticks that sprang from the Doctrine of *Carpocrates*, their first breacher and denominator, in the year of our Lord (whose Divinity they denied; as also the Creation of the World) 120.

The *Carpstone*, a Triangular Stone, found in the chap of a Carp, white without, and yellow within.

*Carrack* or *Carrick*, a great Ship; from the Italian word *Carico*, a burthen.

*Carat*, (French) a term used by Mintmen, Goldsmiths, and Jewelers: In Gold and Silver, it signifies the third part of an ounce; in Jewels, the one hundred ninety second part.

*Carriā* or *Carriā*, a Province of the South part of Scotland, standing upon *Dumbristain Frith*.

*Carriere*, (French) a running of Horses in their full speed: Also a Circle where Horses run.

To *Carry a Bone in her Mouth*, a Sea term. See to cut a Feather.

*Cartagena*, a Town of the Province of *Murcia* in *Spain*; also a small Province, with a Town of the same name, subordinate to *Castilla del Oro* or *Panama*; a large Province or Region of Southern *America*.

*Cartel*, (French) a Challenge, a Letter of Defiance.

*Carthage*, the chief City of *Africa*, anciently called *Carthodon*. It was built by *Dido*, and grew at length to that power and greatness, that it waged War with the *Romans* for a long while with equal advantage. There is also a City of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, formerly called *Carthago Vetus*, now *Villa Franca*. There is now in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, a Town of note called *Apbri-fum*, built some think, out of the ruins of Old *Carthage*.

*Carthamus*, an Herb in *English* called *Bastard Saffron*, because the flowers of it are of a Saffron colour, though the Leaves thereof do rather resemble *Carduus Benedictus*. It is sometimes used in Physick, but purgeth very violently.

*Carbarists*, (Greek) ancient Sectaries somewhat alike, both in name and tenets to those lately called *Puritans*.

*Caribismandua*, a famous *British* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes*, who casting off her Husband

*Venusius*, married *Velloctus*, his Harness-bearer, and crowned him King; being countenanced by the *Romans*, and aided by their forces, yet *Venusius* making War against her, drove her to great straits, and recovered the Kingdom.

*Carthrage*, in Gunnery and Navigation, a bag of Canvas, the Diameter whereof is to be somewhat smaller then the Cylinder of the piece, and of such a depth, as to contain just so much Powder as the Charge of the Piece: Also a Charge of Powder and Shot made ready in a Paper for any smaller Gun.

*Carthusians*, an order of Monks, instituted by Saint Bruno, a Native of *Cologne*, 1101. who first led an Hermetical life upon the *Carthusian Mountains*.

*Cartilagineous*, (Lat.) full of Gristles.

*Carucata terra*, from the French word *Charrue*; a Plough: It signifies, in the ancient Charters, as much Land as can be Ploughed in a year by one Plough. In the ancient Laws it is called *Hilda terra*, which we call a Hide of Land.

*Caruncle*, (Lat.) a bit of flesh growing out of any part of the body.

*Cartouch*, (Fr.) a word used in Architecture; signifying a Roll, with which they adorn the Cornith of a Pillar: Also sometimes mistakenly used for *Carthrage*.

*Carve of Land*. See *Carucata terra*.

*Casal*, the chief City of the Duchy of *Monteferrat*, in that part of *Italy* called *Longobardia Cisalping* or *Emilia*.

*Casan*, an Hord or Division; (with its chief City of the same appellation) of *Tartaria Deserta*. This City is seated in a goodly Plain, having no Mountains within a days journey.

*Casbine*, the chiefest City in *Media Atropalia*, it is compassed with a Wall of seven miles, seated in a fair even Plain, having no Hill of note within thirty miles. This City is greatly frequented with all sorts of Merchandise, especially out of *India*; so that here one may buy all manner of Velvets, Sattins, Damasks, Drugs, Spices, Jewels, &c.

*Cascar*, a great City of *Turquestan*, a Province of *Tartary*.

*Casemate*, (Ital.) a term in Fortification, a Loophole in a Wall to shoot out at.

*Cases*, in Grammar are those Accidents of a Noun, which shew the variation of its construction according to the *Latin*; and also those modern Languages that are most known among us, are six; viz. The Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative: Which see in their proper places.

*Cashel*, a City and Archiepiscopal See of the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*.

*Casshot*, in Gunnery is any kind of small Bullets, Nails, old Iron, or the like; to put into a Case, to shoot out of the Ordnance or Murthering piece.

*Cash*, a term used by Merchants for ready Money.

To *Cashire*, (French) to break up a Company

or Regiment, or to turn out a Soldier with disgrace out of a Company.

*Caskets*, small strings fastned to the upper part of the Yards, in little Rings called *Grommets*, to make fast the Sails to the Yards when they are Fartheled up.

*Caspian Sea*, a Sea between the *Caspian* and *Hircanian* Mountains.

*Cassandra*, the Daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, she being loved of *Apollo*, received the gift of Prophecie from him: At the Sack of *Troy* she was ravished in the Temple by *Ajax Oileus*; and afterwards in the dividing the spoil, she fell to *Agamemnon's* lot.

*Cassation*, (*Lat.*) a nulling or making void.

*Cassia* or *Cassia fistula*, a kind of Reed or Shrub growing in *Egypt*; it is so probably called from *κασιόη*, because it is contained in Pods like Leather, and the colour and shape of a Black Pudding; it containeth within a soft black substance, sweet like Honey, and of a purging quality, together with round flat Kernels; it is also called *Canel*, from the French word *Cannelle*.

*Cassia lignea*, a sweet Wood like to Cinamon.

*Cassianus*, an Author cited in the Greek *Geoponicks*, ascribed to *Constantine*.

*Cassidius*, an eminent Person among the ancient *Latins* for Jurisprudential knowledge.

*Cassiope* or *Cassiopea*, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Æthiopia*, and Mother of *Andromeda*; who for her Mothers pride, in boasting her self fairer than the *Nereides*, was exposed to the fury of a Sea-monster; they were afterwards placed both among the Stars. See *Andromeda*.

*Cassique*, a supreme Lord, Governor, or King, in some places of the *West Indies*.

*Cassivellaunus* or *Cassibellinus*, an ancient *British* King, under whose conduct they defended themselves with great courage against the *Romans*, for a long time, when they invaded this Island; but at last he was constrained to surrender himself to *Julius Cæsar*.

*Cassius Dionysius*, a *Uticensian*, who translated one *Mago* his Book of Agriculture into Greek. Also *Cassius* an eminent Lawyer.

To *Cast* your Hawk to the *Pearch*; in *Faulconry*, is to put your Hawk upon the *Pearch*.

*Casting*, in *Faulconry*, is any thing you give your Hawk to cleanse her gorge, as Feathers, Flannel, or the like.

*Castaldy* or *Castaldick*, a Stewardship; from *Castaldius*, a word received for *Latin*.

*Castalia*, a certain Nymph; as some think, the Daughter of *Achelous*, who flying from *Apollo*, was turned into a Fountain near *Parnassus*, called the *Castalian* Fountain; by some, the *Caballine* Fountain, sacred to the *Muses*.

*Castanets*, a certain sort of Snappers, which Dancers of *Sarabands* tying about their Fingers, keep time with them as they dance; they are so called from their resemblance of a Chestnut, called in *Latin* *Castanea*.

*Castelain*, an Officer called the Constable of a Castle, which some think to be the same with

*Castaldus*; also in the Forest Laws, it signifies an Officer of the Forest.

To *Castigate*, (*Lat.*) to punish, to chastise.

*Castilia*, a large Region of *Spain*, divided into two Provinces, *Castilia Vetus*, and *Castilia Nova*, being a Division of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

*Castilla del Oro*. See *Panama*.

*Castlestead*, a word anciently used for any Fortrefs or Bulwark.

*Castleward*, an Imposition upon such as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle. It is taken also for the Circuit it self, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service.

*Castor* and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, whom he lay with in the shape of a Swan; they being grown to age, freed the Sea of Pirates, and were therefore counted Gods of the Sea; they went with *Jason* to *Colchos*, and coming home, they recovered their Sister from *Thesew*, and won the Town *Aphydna*, wherein *Castor* died: *Pollux*, who was born in the same Egg with *Helen*, and so became immortal, and desired of *Jupiter*, that his Brother might partake of immortality with him: Whereupon they were both reported to live and die by turns. Also *Castor*, the name of an ancient Physitian said by *Pliny*, to have been the first discoverer of the virtues of the Herb *Piperitis* or *Pepper-wort*, against the *Falling-sickness*. Also of an ancient Historian who wrote the History of the *Argives*, he flourished in the year of the World 3360.

*Castoreum*, the Cod of a certain Beast called a *Castor* or *Beaver* (whose Hair is much used for the making of Hats) of very great use in Physick.

*Castramentation*, (*Lat.*) an encamping, or pitching a Camp.

*Castrated*, (*Lat.*) gelded, cut away.

*Casual*, (*Lat.*) accidental, hapning by chance.

*Casu consimili*, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in courtesie, or for term of life, doth Alienate in Fee or Intail.

*Casu proviso*, a Writ of Entry granted by the Statute of *Gloucester*.

*Casuiſt*, a Writer of Cases of Conscience.

*Casule*, a kind of Vestment, in which the Priest says Mass; resembling the Purple Rob of *Derision*, which was put upon our Saviour.

*Cat in Navigation*, a piece of Timber fastned aloft right over the Hauſe, to trife up the Anchor from the Hauſe to the Forecaſtle.

*Catabaptists*, (*Greek*) an enemy, or abuser of the Sacrament of Baptism.

*Catachresis*, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein one word is abusively put for another for lack of a proper word, as *Vir gregis ipſe Caper*. And of the like nature is this, a voice beautiful to his Ears.

*Cataclysm*, (*Greek*) an inundation or deluge.

*Catadrome*, (*Greek*) an Engin like a Crane, which builders use; also a Tiltyard, or place where Horses run for prizes.

*Cata-*



*Catadupe* (Greek) the same as Cataract in the first signification, viz. a fall of waters, with a great noise from on high.

*Cataglossism*, (Greek) a thrusting out the tongue in kissing.

*Catagmaticks*, (Greek) Medicines for the consolidating, or knitting together of broken bones.

*Catagraph*, (Greek) the first draught of a Picture.

*Cataia*, *Cathay*, vulg. *Kitay*, a large Kingdom belonging to the Grand Cham of Tartary, the chief City whereof is *Cambalu*, the Imperial Seat of the Great Cham, and a place of vast Trade and Merchandise.

*Catalia*. See *Chattels*.

A *Catalepsie*, (Greek) occupation; also a disease in the head; which causeth a stupidity by reason of the deprehensions of the Spirits.

*Catalogue*, (Greek) a roll or list of names.

*Catalonia*, one of the Three Provinces of that part of Spain, formerly called the Kingdom of Arragon; the other two, being Arragonia and Valencia; the chief City of Catalonia is *Barcelona*.

A *Catamite*, (Lat.) an Ingle, a Boy kept for Sodomy.

*Catapasm*, (Greek) Sweet Powders.

*Catapbora*, (Greek) a kind of disease in the head, which causeth heaviness, and deep sleep.

*Cataplasim*, (Greek) an unctuous, and moist composition made of Meal and Herbs like a Pultis, but of a thicker substance.

*Cataphrygians*, a Sect of Hereticks who Baptised their dead, forbid second Marriage, and had other erroneous opinions; they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles*, (who were of the Countrey of Phrygia) in the year 181.

*Catapuce*, an Herb called *Spurge*. (Lat.) *Catapulia*.

*Catapuls*, (Lat.) the same as *Ballista*.

*Cataract*, (Greek) a great fall of Waters from a high place a Flood-gate; also a disease in the Eyes, caused by a coagulation of Flegm, between the Uveous Tunicle, and the ChrySTALLINE humor, hindering the egress and ingress of the Visual Spirits.

*Catarractonium* or *Caturactonium*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, so called from a great Water-fall near unto it. In the 769. it was burnt by the Tyrant *Beanred*, but afterwards it flourished again in the time of King *Ethelred*, who solemnised his Marriage with King *Offa* his Daughter in this Town, it is now called *Catarrick-bridge*.

*Catarrh*, (Greek) a Rhume, a Distillation of Humors out of the Head into the Mouth, or Throat, and sometime upon the Lungs, which is a cause of Coughs.

*Catastasis*, (Greek) the third Act of a Comedy or Tragedy, wherein things are brought to a full perfection and ripeness.

*Catastrophe*, (Greek) the conclusion of a business; also the last Act of a Comedy or Tragedy.

*Catchflie*, a pretty flower; the stalks whereof are so viscous by a clammy moisture residing on them, that they sometimes become a trap to the Flies.

To *Catechize*, (Greek) to instruct, or inform.

A *Catechumen*, (Greek) one that is Catechised for the receiving of the Communion.

*Categorematical*, belonging to a *Categorema* or *Predicable*. See *Predicable*.

*Categorical Syllogism*. See *Syllogism*.

*Category*, (Greek) an accusation, also in Logic the same as *Predicament*. See *Predicament*.

To *Catenate*, (Lat.) to chain.

*Caterlogh* or *Carlogh*, a Countrey of Ireland, joyning on the East to the County of *Kilkenny*.

*Catfish*, a sort of Fish in some parts of the West Indies, so called from the Round head, and large glaring Eyes, by which they are discovered in the Concavities of the Rocks.

*Cathanes* or *Cathness*, a Province of the South part of Scotland, the people were called by *Protonny*, *Catini*.

*Catharine*, (Greek) pure, chaste; a proper name of divers Women, the principal of which name was a Virgin, who was Martyred for Religions sake by the Emperor *Maximianus* in the Tenth Persecution of the Christians.

*Catharians*, a Sect of Hereticks, who held themselves pure from sin, rejected Baptism, and denied original sin.

*Catharists*, another sort of Hereticks, who were counted a Branch of the *Manichees*.

*Catharpings*, small Ropes which run into little Blocks, from one side of the Ship to the other to keep the Shrouds right, and the Mast from rowling.

*Catharticks*, (Greek) the general name in Physick for all purging Medicines.

*Cathay*. See *Cathia*.

*Cathedral*, (Greek) belonging to a Chair; also a Cathedral Church is the chief Church in a Bishop's See.

*Catbelannus* or *Catalannus*, a City of Champagne in France, now called *Chaalons*; near unto which, are *Campi Catbelunii*; those famous Fields, where *Attila* the Hun was overthrown.

*Catberplugs*, small Ropes which force the Shrouds, for the better ease and safety of the Mast.

*Catheter*, (Greek) an hollow instrument to thrust into the Urethra, when the Urine is stopped by Stones or Concrements in the Passage.

*Cathetus*, a mathematical term; the Perpendicular line of a right angled Triangle.

*Catholick*, (Greek) general, universal; the title of Catholick is attributed to the King of Spain, as a maintainer of the Catholick Faith.

*Catholicon*, a Physical word, signifying a general purging Medicine.

*Cathorius*, a term used in the Practick of Scotland, signifying the value of nine Kine, it being a penalty set upon him, who breaks the Kings Peace, to give to the King twenty two Kines and three Cathories, or for every Cathorius nine Kine.

*Catini*,

*Catini*, an ancient People of *Scotland*. See *Cathaneſi*.

*Catkins*, are certain excrescences proceeding from Nut-trees, and Birch-trees in the Winter time, which fall off when the Trees begin to put forth their leaves.

*Catling*, a sort of diſmembring knife, uſed in the amputation or cutting off of any offensive member or part of Mans Body.

*Catmint*, (*Mentha Felina*, *Herba Cati*) an Herb which Cats much delight to eat, and will find out, if it be ſet, but not if it be ſown.

*Cato*, the name of ſeveral famous Men of *Rome*, whereof the chief were *Cato Porcius*, *Cato Cenſorius*, and *Cato Uticenſis*.

*Catopticks*, (*Greek*) that part of *Perspective* which treats of reflected Radiations, or the reflection of Beams upon any poliſhed Body, which is a Regular Solid, as on a Globe, Pyramid, Cylinder, &c.

*Catry*, a place where *Cates*, or Viſuals, are ſet.

*Cat-rope*, a Rope wherewith to hale up the Cat.

*Cats-tail*, (*Typha*, *Cestrum Morionis*) a kind of Reed bearing a Spike like a Cats-tail, ſome call it Reed Mace.

*Gattiencblani*, an ancient People of this Iſland, inhabiting thoſe parts, which are now called *Buckinghamſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, and *Herefordſhire*, they were, as *Camden* believeth, more anciently called *Caffii*, and governed by *Caffivellannus*.

*Cavalier*, a brave Man, a Knight, or Gentleman, ſerving on Horſe-back; from the *Italian* word, *Cavallo*.

*Cavazion*, a term in Architecture; being the hollowing, or under-digging of the Earth for Cellarage, allowed to be the fixth part of the height of the whole Fabrick.

*Caucasus*, a high Hill which parteth *India* from *Scythia*, being part of the Mountain *Taurus*.

*Cavea*, a hollow place in the middle of the Palm, wherein three principal Lines, *Cardiaca*, *Hepatica*, and *Cephalica*, make a Triangle, and this is given to *Mars*.

*Caveare*, a kind of condited and ſavory meat, which comes from the River *Volga* in *Ruſſia*, made of the Roſes of ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh, eſpecially *Sturgeon*.

*Caveat*, (*Lat.*) a caution or warning; alſo a term in Civil Law, being a writing, which is entered by an Executor to keep others from meddling in the Adminiſtratorſhip.

*Cavechin* or *Caveſan*, a falſe Rein to lead a Horſe in. From the *Italian* *Cavezzo*, a Headſtall.

A *Cavern*, (*Lat.*) a Cave.

*Cavers*, (a word uſed by *Miners*) Thieves that ſteal Oar out of the Mines.

*Cauſ*, a Cheſt with Holes to keep Fiſh alive in the Water.

*Cavillation*, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or jeſting, alſo a wrangling.

*Cavity*, (*Lat.*) hollowneſs.

To *Caulk* a Ship, to fill the holes and chinks with Ockam and Tow.

*Cavon*, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently *East Breanny*.

*Cauſes* or *Calper*, a *Scotch* Law term, ſignifying any gift, which a Man gives in his own life time to his Maſters, eſpecially to the Head, and chief of the Clan, for his maintenance and protection.

*Cauſhie*, a kind of Drink among the *Turks*, made of a Brown Berry; much in uſe now in theſe parts.

To *Cauſonate*, (*Lat.*) to ſell for gain, eſpecially Wine or Viſuals.

*Caurus*, (*Greek* *Απρως*) a Western or Northweſt Wind blowing commonly out of the *Britiſh* Sea.

*Cauſal*, (*Lat.*) cauſing, or expreſſing the cauſe of any thing.

*Cauſation*, (*Lat.*) an excuſing, an alleadging ſome thing for a cauſe.

*Cauſe*, in Law, is any tryal or action which is brought before a Judge to be controverted, pleaded, or examined: In *Logick*, it is that by which a thing is that which it is, and it is fourfold, viz. the *Efficient Cauſe*, i. e. that from which any thing proceeds; the *Material Cauſe*, that of which any thing is made; the *Formal*, that by which any thing is what it is; the *Final*, that for the ſake of which any thing is done.

*Cauſidick*, (*Lat.*) a Counſellor in Law, a Pleader of Cauſes.

*Cauſtick*, (*Greek*) ſearing, or burning, a word uſed in Phyſick, ſignifying that which is applied to ſear any part of the Body.

*Cautèle*, (*Latin*) a warineſs, or taking heed.

*Cantery*, (*Greek*) a ſearing Iron, for the Cica-trizing, or drawing together the Oriſice of any wound.

To *Canterize*, (*Greek*) to ſear.

*Cautionary*, (*Lat.*) given in Pledge, or Pawn, for the fulfilling of Articles.

*Cawking time*, (among *Faulconers*) treading time.

*Cayer*, a quantity of Paper containing twenty four ſheets, vulgarly called a quire.

*Cazimi*, (*Arab.*) or a Planet in the heart of the Sun, is when he is not diſtant from the Sun ſeventeen minutes.

## C E.

*Cebes*, a *Theban* Philoſopher, of whoſe writing beſides his *Pinax*, which is extant, there are mentioned two other Dialogues by *Diogenes Laertius* his *Septima*, and his *Pbrynicus*.

*Cebatane*, (*French*) a Trunk to ſhoot at Birds with Clay Pellets.

*Ceca*, a certain Religious Houſe in *Corduba*, whence they ſay *Andar de Ceca en Meca*, i. e. to turn Turk.

*Cecity*, (*Lat.*) blindneſs.

*Cecrops*, the firſt (or as ſome ſay the ſecond) King



King of *Athens*; he was an *Egyptian* born, and called by *Eusebius Diphys*, or Bitormed, because he was the first, who civilized Mens manners, and instituted Marriage in *Athens*.

*Cefala*, an Island of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals* in the year 1500. being three miles in length, and one in breadth. It hath two Villages, and one strong Castle. In the year 1505. the Islanders rebelled, but were quickly subdued by the *Portugals*, who killed the King they had chosen among themselves, and set up another King, as Deputy to the King of *Portugal*.

*Ceylon*, a large and fruitful Island in the Bay of *Ganger*; being one of those Islands of the *Indian Ocean*, called *Maltiva*.

*Celene*, a Hill in *Asia*, where *Marsyas* is said to have contended with *Apollo* for the mastery upon the Flute.

*Celandine*, a kind of Herb called in *Latin* *Che-lidonia*, from *χελιδών*, which in *Greek* signifies a Swallow, it being a tradition that the said Bird makes use of this Herb as a medicine for the eyesight.

*Celarent*, a word whereby is signified the second Mood of the first figure in *Logick*, wherein the first Proposition is an Universal Negative, the second an Universal Affirmative, the third again an Universal Negative.

*Celature* or *Calature*, (*Lat.*) a carving or engraving.

*Celebration*, (*Lat.*) a solemnizing or making famous.

*Celebrity*, (*Lat.*) famousness.

*Celerity*, (*Lat.*) swiftnefs, expedition.

*Celestial*, (*Lat.*) heavenly.

*Celestines*, an Order of Fryers, instituted in the year 1215. by one *Peter a Samnite*, who was afterwards chosen Pope, and called *Celestine* the Fifth.

*Cellarist*, he that keepeth the Cellar, or Buttery in a Religious House.

*Celsitude*, (*Lat.*) tallness, height; also a term attributed to a Prince as a title of honor.

*Celsity*, the same.

*Celta*, a People anciently inhabiting that part of *Gallia Comata*, which from them was afterwards called *Celtica*, between the Rivers *Garonne*, and *Sein*; they were so called from *Celtus*, the Son of *Polypheme*.

*Celsiberia*, a part of *Spain*, anciently so called, now *Aragon*.

*Celurca*, the ancient name of a Town in the Province of *Angus* in *Scotland*, now called *Montros*.

*Cementation*, (*Lat.*) a cementing, or close joyning with Cement which is a strong cleaving Morter, in Chymistry, it is a laying of Cement and Metallick Plates one upon another, till the vessel be top full; and this either to remove that impurity of the Metals, or to lessen the bulk by compressing their parts.

*Cemetery*. See *Cemetery*.

*Cenebris*, a Green and venomous biting Serpent.

*Cenotaph*, (*Greek*) an Hearse, or empty Tomb, erected in honor of a great person.

*Cense*, (*Lat.*) a Mustering of an Army, a censing of People.

*Censer*, a Vessel wherein the Priest burneth Incense at any Sacrifice, or Religious Rites.

*Censor*, (*Lat.*) an Officer among the *Romans*, who was to cefs and value Mens estates; also to judge of discipline and reform manners; whence cometh, to Censure, *i. e.* to Judge, or to give Sentence.

*Centaures*, a People of *Thessaly*, who waged War with the *Lapiræ*; they descended, as the Poets feign, from *Ixion*; who falling in love with *Juno*, lay with a Cloud which was formed into her shape. They were thought to be half-men, and half-horses, because riding their Horses to water, while their Horses held down their heads to drink, they seemed to those who beheld them a far off, like a strange kind of Monster, whose former part resembled a Man, the hinder part a Horse.

*Centaury* or *Centory*, (*Lat.* *Centaarium*,) an Herb of *Mars*, being of two sorts, greater and lesser; the first good for Wounds, the second for Colick.

*Centenary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Hundred.

*Center*, (*Lat.*) the middlemost Point of any Regular figure, but chiefly taken for the middlemost Point of a Circle or Globe in which it is equidistant every way from the Circumference.

*Centinodie*, (*Lat.* *Centimodium*,) an Herb called Knot-grass, as it were having an hundred knots. It is principally good for all pains and aches in the back.

*Centon*, (*Lat.*) a Garment made up of several patches, a work composed of many pieces.

*Centory*. See *Centaury*.

*Central*, situate in the center or middle.

*Centry*, a word contracted from *Sanctuary*, a place of refuge for malefactors.

*Centum-viri*, certain Men among the *Romans*, chosen out of the Thirty five Tribes to be Judges; who although they were more in number than an hundred, yet for the easier naming of them, were called *Centum-viri*.

*Centuple*, (*Lat.*) an hundred-fold.

*Century*, (*Lat.*) the number of an Hundred; the space of an hundred years, a Band of an Hundred Men, or the like.

*Centurion*, a Captain, Commander of an hundred Men.

*Cephalick*, (*Greek*, belonging to the head) whence *Cephalick* Medicines properly are those which are applied to fractures of the head; but generally taken for all Medicines peculiar to the head.

*Cephalick Line*, in Chiromancy, the Line of the head or brain.

*Cephalick Vein*. See *Vein*.

*Cephalen*, a Noble *Greek* Cytharist, mentioned by *Pausanias*.

*Cephalonia*,

*Cephalonia*, an Island, (having its chief City of the same name) in the *Ionian* or *Adriatick Sea*, and belonging to the State of *Venice*.

*Cephalus*, the Son of *Elon*, he married *Procris*, the Daughter of *Erichtheus*, K. of *Athens*, and being beloved of *Aurora*, would not answer her love: One morning after he had been a Hunting with a Dart which *Procris* gave him, and a Dog called *Lelaps*, he sat down and called upon *Aurora* to refresh him; but his Wife having followed him out of jealousy, had hid her self in a Bush. *Cephalus* perceiving the Bush to move, thought it had been a wild Beast, and shot his Wife, and afterwards was turned into a stone. Also the name of an *Athenian* Orator, mentioned by *Æschines*, *Demosthenes*, and *Cælius Rhodiginus*, and by *Suidas*, as the first that brought in use Exordiums, and Perorations.

*Cephis*, a Greek Statuary mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Cephisodemus*, an ancient Greek Orator.

*Cephisodorus*, one of those many excellent Painters mentioned by *Pliny*, in the thirty fifth Book of his *Natural History*. Also a Statuary mentioned by the same Author.

*Cepi corpus*, a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an exigent, he hath taken the Body of a Man.

*Ceramite*, a precious stone of the colour of a Tile, from the Greek *κίρα*, a Tile.

*Ceramite*, (from *κίρα*, a Horn) a kind of horned Serpent.

*Ceratine*, (from *κίρα* also) Horny, as *Ceratine Arguments*, Horny and subtle Arguments.

*Cerberus*, quasi *creoborus*, or, flesh devouring; a three headed Dog, said to watch constantly at the Gates of Hell, whom *Hercules*, as the Poets say, overcame and carried away in a Chain.

*Cerebrofity*, (Lat.) a being cock-brained, or brain-sick.

*Cerebrum Jovis*, the Chymical appellation of burnt Tartar.

*Cerdonists*, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, that there were two contrary principles in the cause of every thing, A good God and a bad; they were instituted by one *Cerdo* in the year 150.

*Ceremonies*, Rites of the Church, from the ancient Latin word *Cerus*, which signifieth Holy, or else from the *Cerites*, a people of *Hetruria*, who cheerfully entertained all the sacred things of the Romans, which were brought to them by the *Vestals*, when Rome was taken by the Gauls: Whereupon the Romans out of gratitude, ordered that all things belonging to Religious worship, should be called *Ceremonies*.

*Ceres*, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proserpina*, and being snatched away by *Pluto*, *Ceres* wandered through the World to seek her, and came to the Court of *Eleusius*, King of *Attica*; whose Son *Tripolemus* she made immortal: And setting him in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the Air, she sent him to teach mortals the use of Corn, whence she was adored as the Goddess of Agriculture.

*Cerestus*, an *Athenian* Writer *De re Rustica*, whom *Varro* calls *Cherestus*, *Pliny* *Cheristus*, *Columella* *Chrestus* the Son of *Euphron*.

*Cerigo*. See *Cyclades*.

*Cerinthians*, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Christ at his second coming should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasures; they had their original in the year 97. from one *Cerintus*.

*Cerna*, an Island in the *Æthiopic Sea*, where the North Pole is not seen, by some thought to be the same with *Madagascar*.

*Ceromatick*, (Greek) anointed with oyl.

*Cereous* or *Cerine*, (Lat.) made of Wax.

*Cerote*, (Greek) a kind of Sear-cloth, or consistence, between an Ointment and a Plaster.

A *Certificate*, a Writing made in any Court, to give notice to another Court of any thing done therein.

*Certification*, of Assize, of Novel Disseisin, a Writ granted for the examining of a matter passed by Assize before the Justices, and is called a Certification of new Disseisin.

*Certiorari*, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause depending there, upon complaint made by the Bill, that the party seeking the said Writ, hath received hard dealing.

*Cervine*, (Lat.) belonging to a Hart; also of a tauny or hart-colour.

*Ceruse*, (Lat.) White-lead refined out of the Mine, used by Chyrurgions for Oyntments; by Painters, for the painting of a white colour.

*Cesare*, a word by which is signified the first Mood of the second figure in Logick, wherein the Propositions are after the same manner, as *Celarent* in the first figure.

To *Cespitate*, (Lat.) to stumble, as it were to hit ones foot against a Turf.

*Cessation*, (Lat.) a leaving off, a ceasing.

*Cessavit*, a Writ lying upon this general ground, where a Man hath neglected to perform such service, or to pay such Rents, as he is tied to by his Tenure.

To *Cesse*, (from the Lat. *Censere*) to tax.

*Cession*, (Lat.) a yielding, or giving place.

*Cest*, (Lat.) a Marriage Girdle, which in ancient times the Bride used to wear, and which was loosed by the Bridegroom the first night.

*Cetaceous*, (Lat.) belonging to a Whale.

*Ceterach*, (Arab.) an Herb somewhat like Fern, very good for the Spleen.

*Ceus*, the Son of *Titan*: Some also make mention of an Island so called, where all Men above sixty years old, were commanded by the Law to poison themselves, that there might be no scarcity of Provision for the rest. Be like it was no very fruitful Island.

*C fa ut*, the fourth ascending Note, in each of the three Septenaries of the Gamut or Scale of Musick, and answering in the lowest or base Cliff to the Greek *παραπλήσιον*, in the middlemost to *μεσσήμιον*, in the highest to *πλεονάζον*.



## C H.

*Cha*, (the Leaf of a Tree in *China*, which being infused into Water, serves for their ordinary drink.

*Chabrias* an *Athenian*, both Philosopher and great Captain, whose praise is highly celebrated by *Demosthenes*, especially in his Oration to *Leptines*.

*Chace*, (from the *French* Chasser to hunt) a place appointed for the receipt of Deer, and Beasts of the Forest, from which it differs in this, that it may be in the hands of a Subject, which a Forest cannot, and from a Park for that it is not inclosed, hath a larger compass, more Game, and more overseers. Also a term in the Game of Tennis.

*Chackshirs*, a kind of Breeches among the *Turks*, from the waste to the heel.

*Chereas*, an *Athenian*, mentioned by *Pliny* to have written de *Carduis & Spinis*.

*Cherephon*, an *Athenian* Philosopher, so pale and meagre with hard studying, that it became a Proverb, as lean as *Cherephon*, he is remembered by *Suidas*.

*Cheronea*. See *Cheronea*.

*Chaffewax*, an Officer in Chancery, that fits the wax for the sealing of Writs, and such other Instruments as are thence to be sent out.

*Chaffare*, a buying and selling, from the *Dutch* *Chaffter*, a Buyer.

*Chaffinch*, a kind of Bird so called, because it delighteth in Chaff. *Lat. Fringilla*.

*Chagrin*, (*French*) care, heaviness: also a Disease caused by melancholy. Also the rough skin of a Fish, of which Watch Cases and handles of Knives are made. See *Seal*.

*Chain-shot*, two Bullets with a Chain between them.

*Chalcas*. See *Calchas*.

*Chalcedon*, a City of *Bitbynia*, a Province of *Asia*, near *Bosphorus Thracius*: it was built by the *Megarenses*, who were called *Ceci*, or blind, because they did not choose the other side where *Constantinople* stands. It is at this day called *Scutari*, in this place in the year of our Lord 453. the fourth general Council was held for the refuting of the *Nestorian* Heresie.

*Chalcographer*, (*Greek*) an engraver in Brass.

*Chaldea*, a Country of *Asia* the greater, bordering upon *Arabia*, their chief City is *Babylon*, and the people have ever been famous for Astrology and Magick.

*Chaldron*, a certain measure of Coals, containing Thirty six Bushels.

*Chalice*, a holy Vessel wherewith they were wont to Sacrifice, also the Communion Cup.

*Challenge*, a term in Common Law, signifying an exception against persons, or things as a Prisoner may except against the partial impannelling of a Jury, or against the insufficiency of the Jurors.

*Chaloup*, (*Span.*) See *Scallop*.

*Chalybeat*, (*Lat.*) of the Temper, or quality of Steel, made of Steel.

*Chalybes*, a people of *Asia* the less, dwelling upon the Banks of *Tbermodoon*; *Strabo* calls them *Chaldeans*. They had great store of Iron and Steel-mines, whence some think, *Chalybs* comes to signifie Steel.

*Cham*, see *Chan*.

A *Chamber*, in Gunnery, is a charge made of Brass, or Iron, to put in at the breech of a Murtherer, in Navigation Seamen call that the Chamber of a great Gun, so far as the powder reacheth when she is laded.

*Chamberdekins*, Irish Beggars.

*Chamberlain* of a City, is the chief keeper of the publick Treasury; from *Camera*, or Chamber, the place where the Treasury is kept: there be also two Officers of this name, in the Kings Exchequer.

*Chamfered*, is an Epithete given to the stalkes of certain Plants, when they have Impressions upon them like unto a gutter or crevice: So likewise by Architects to gutterd or channelled Pillars.

*Chamelea*, or Spurge Olive, a shrubby succulul Plant with slender boughs about a cubit long with leaves like an Olive tree, but lesser.

*Chameleon*. See *Camelcon*.

*Chamelot*, or *Chamblat*, a kind of watered stuff mixed with Camels hair.

*Chamais*, or *Chamoy*, a wild Goat, of whose skins they make *Chamois* Leather.

*Champagne*, a Province of *France*. See *Compania*.

*Champaign* (*Lat. Campestris*) Lands, Downs or Fields not inclosed.

*Champernouns*. See *Campernulpbs*.

*Champarty*, (*French*) signifieth in Common Law the maintenance of a man in his suit depending; on condition to have part of the Land, or Goods, when they are recovered.

*Champion*, (*French*) one that fighteth in anothers behalf, the Kings Champion is one who is to come Armed on Horse-back upon the Kings Coronation day, and in the presence of the Nobles to challenge any, who shall affirm the King not lawful Heir to the Crown; by this Tenure the *Dimmocks* hold a Mannor at *Scrivelby*, in *Lincolnshire*.

*Chan* the title of the chiefest Prince or Monarch among the *Tartars*, being æquivalent to King or Emperor with us. For he is called the great *Chan* or *Cham* of *Tartary*.

*Chananea*, the Holy land bounded on the East by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan*; on the West by *Egypt*, on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Lybanus*.

*Chancelour*, from the *Latin* word *Cancelli*, Latices, with which in former time the judgment seats were compassed; it is a Title of honour given unto him, who is the chief man next unto the Prince, for matter of Justice in Civil affairs, having power to moderate, and temper the written Law, according to equity. Also the Chancelour of the Exchequer is a supream Officer,

appointed to moderate the extremities in the Exchequer.

*Chancery*, the Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the rigour of the Law; the Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor, who is chief Judge, twelve Masters of the Chancery, whereof the Master of the Rolls is chief; the Clerk of the Crown, the six Clerks, with many others.

*Chanfron*, the name of an Italian Coyn valuing about twenty pence.

*Channel*, the middle or deepest part of any Sea, River, or Havens mouth.

*A Chantepleur*, (French) he that singeth and weepeth together.

*A Chanter*, (Lat. *Præcentor*) he that leads or begins in the singing of Divine service in a Church, or Chappel.

*Chanticleer*, (French) a name often given to a Cock for its clear singing.

*Chaonia*, the hilly part of *Epirus*; which *Hellenus* the Son of *Priamus*, so named from his Brother *Ghaon*, whom he there slew against his will, while he was a hunting.

*Chaos*, (Greek) a confused indigested heap.

*Chape*, among Hunters, the tip at the end of a Foxes Brush or Drag, as they also call his tail.

*Chapin*, (Spanish) a high Cork-heel'd shoe.

*Chaplain*, from *Capella*; a *Chappel*; he that attendeth upon the King, or other great person for the instruction of him, and his Family.

*Chaplet*, a Wreath, or Garland for the head; from the Latin word, *Caput*.

*Chapter*, in the Common and Canon Law, signifieth a Company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church, and this company is a kind of head to rule, and Govern the Diocess in the vacancy of the Bishoprick: it is also a word of Architecture, signifying the top, or head of a Pillar.

*Character*, (Greek) the Print, or Seal of any thing; a Note in Chronology: also the name of Printers several sorts of Letters.

*Gharacterisme*, a lively description, and as it were painting forth of any person by any Orator or Poet, as that of *Catiline* by *Cicero* and such like.

*Characteristick*, (Greek) belonging to a Character.

*Characteristick* letter in Grammar, is that consonant in a verb which immediately precedes the varying termination.

*Charatux*. See *Caratux*.

*Chareas*, one of the three Divisions (the other being *Lima* and *Chile*) of the large Region or Kingdom of *Peru* in the Southern part of *America*.

*Chardford*, a Town in *Hants*hire, heretofore called *Cerdesford* from *Cerdict*, that warlike English Saxon, who obtained a great victory over the Saxons.

*Chare*, a kind of Fish, which breeds most peculiarly in *Winnandermer* in *Westmerland*.

*A Charge* in *Blazon*, is that thing whatsoever, that doth occupy the Field of an Escutcheon, as the contained in the containing.

*Charientism*, (Greek) gracefulness: also a Rhetorical figure, wherein a taunting expression is softened with a jest or pleasant piece of rallery expression.

*Charifinus*, an Attick Orator mentioned by *Cicero*.

*Charing-cross*. See *Eleanor*.

*Charlatanerie*, (French) a coufening, cheating, or cogging, from *Carlatan*, a Mountebank.

*Charles*, a proper name contracted from the Dutch word *Car*, and *Ethel*, signifying all Noble, or one of a masculine spirit. Of this name there have been Five German Emperors, Three Kings of *Naples*, One of *Hungary*, One of *Spain*; besides him now reigning, Three of *Navarre*, Nine of *France*, and of Great Britain His Majesty now Reigning (and may he still long Reign) is the Second.

*Charles-wain*. See *Helice* and *Urfa Major*.

*Charlock*, (Rapistrum) a kind of wild mustard growing amongst Corn with a yellow flower, some call the seed of it Rumpseed and Clowns mustard seed, because some ignorant people make a kind of Mustard thereof.

*Charmis*, an ancient Greek Citharist. Also a Physician of *Maffilia*, who is observed by *Pliny* to have always prescribed cold Baths to his Patients in the coldest time of Winter.

*Charms*, (Carmina) certain verses, or expressions, which are thought to have a bewitching power: also taken figuratively for surprizing attractions and allurements; also Graces and Elegancies in writing.

*A Charnel-house*, a place where dead bones are laid. *qu. Craniale* say some, a repository of skulls, though it seems more naturally derived from *Caro*, whence the *Fr. Charnier*.

*Charon*, the Son of *Erebus*, and *Night*; whom the Poets feign to be the ferriman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of those that dye over the Stygian Lake in a Boat. Also the name of three ancient Historians, the one of *Lampfacus*, who living in the time of the first *Darius*, wrote the affairs of *Ethiopia*, *Crete*, and other parts; the other a *Carthaginian*, who wrote a History of all the Tyrants of *Europe* and *Asia*, the last of *Naucratis*, who wrote a summary of all the Kings and Priests of *Egypt* to his time.

*Chart*, (Lat.) a Paper, or Parchment, or written deed. Also a Map or other Draught.

*Charter-house*, a famous Hospital in *London*, founded by Sir *Waltermayn* of *Henaults*, who served under King *Edward* the Third, in the French Wars, and since very richly endowed for the maintenance of old men by *Sutton* a Citizen of *London*. This place was anciently a very noted Cemetery, or place of Burial.

*Charterland*, (in Common Law) such Land as a man holds by Charter.

*Charters*, (French) written Evidences of things done between party and party: also Letters



ters Patents, wherein priviledges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations.

*Charterparty*, (a term in Merchandise) a Covenant or Agreement between a Merchant, and the Master of a Ship.

*Chartodus*, a Botanick writer, cited by *Theophrastus* in his second Book of Plants.

*Chartres*, a Town of Belfia, or Beausse, a Town of Celtick France.

*Chartulary*, a keeper of a Register-roll, or Reckoning book.

*Charvil*, or *Chervil*, an Herb called in Latin *Cerefolium*.

*Charybdis*, a Gulph in the Bay of Sicily, near the *Tanromitanian* shore; which is feigned to have been a Woman of prodigious greediness, who for stealing *Hercules* his Oxen, was struck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, and turned into this Gulf; over against which is the Rock *Seylla*. See *Seylla*.

*Chasma*, (Greek) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

*Chasteleyn*, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a Gentleman, or Gentlewoman of a noble house; from the old Fr. *Chastelain*, a Lord or Lady of a Castle.

*Chasuble*, (French) a kind of Cope, which the Priest wears at Mass. The same as *Casule*.

*Chattels*, (French) a term in Common Law, signifying all goods moveable, and immoveable; but such as are in the nature of a free-hold, or a parcel thereof.

*Chaumond*, an ancient and Noble Family of Lancel in Cornwall, written in Latin Records, *de Calvo Monte*.

*Chaud-mille*, signifieth in the practick of Scotland, a fault committed in a sudden Tumult.

To *Chare* or *Care*, (a term used by Husbandmen) with a large Rake or such like Instrument, to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff.

A *Chauncel*, the most sacred part of a Temple or Church, so called from *Cancelli*, or Lattices, which anciently used to separate that part from the rest of the Church; the Greeks call it *Adyton*.

*Chaunce-medley*, signifies in Common Law, the casual slaying of a man.

*Chauncery*. See *Chancery*.

*Chauntry*, (French) a Church, Chappel or quire endowed with Lands, and other Annual Revenues, for the maintenance of such as are appointed to sing Divine Service.

*Chaworths*, the name of a very noble Family of Alesbury in Buckinghamshire; they were so called as descending from *Cabors*, a Town of Querce, a Province of France: in Latin Records they are styled *de Cadurcis*.

*Cheappild*, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in plegio.

*Cbecui*, a Majordomo, or Steward of a Household among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

*Check*, in Faulconry, is when Rooks, Pies, or

other Birds come in the view of the Hawk, and she forakes her natural flight to follow them.

*Checks* in Navigation, are spliced and thick clamps of Wood at the top of the foremast, and mainmast of a Ship.

*Checkie*, a term in Heraldry, as a bordure checkie is when the bordure consisteth of three panes of checquer-work, wherein it differs from counter-pane, which never exceeds two panes.

*Cbeigo*, a small animal which gets into the feet of those that inhabit the *Barbados* tormenting them very much.

*Cbeif*, a term in Common Law, as Lands holden in chief; See *Capite*. Also a term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of the Escutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

*Cbeifage*, *Chivage*, or *Cbeivage*, (old French) a term in Law being a certain turn of money paid by Villains to their Lords, for their several heads, whence it is called *Cbeivagium*, or *Cbrivagium*, which is as much as to say the service of the head.

*Cbeif-pledg*, the same as Headborough, Constable.

*Cbelaton*, a stuff like motly, *Chaucer*.

*Cblandri*, a Gold-finch; a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Cbelidonium*, (Greek) a precious stone, which they say is found in the belly of a Swallow.

*Cbelidonie*, an Herb, so called from the Greek word *Cbelidon*, which signifies a Swallow. See *Celandine*.

*Cbelmerford*, a Town in Essex, so called from the River *Cbelmer*, it is commonly known by the name of *Chensford*. In the Reign of King Henry the first, it belonged to *Maurice*, Bishop of London, who built here two Bridges. Some think it to be the same with that which was anciently called *Canonium*.

*Cbelonophagi*, a certain people bordering upon *Carmania*, who feed only upon Tortoises covering their houses with the shells of them, being so large that one of them will serve to make a Ship.

*Chemnis*, an Island which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple consecrated to *Latona*.

*Chiremoerates*, an ancient Greek Architect.

*Cherisaunie*, (old word) comfort.

*Cbersipbon*, another Greek Artift famous for Architecture.

*Cbersonesus*, (Greek) a tract of Land almost invironed by the Sea, and joyned to the Continent by an Isthmus or narrow neck of Land; it is called in Latin, *Peninsula*.

*Chert*, or *Cbeort*, (old word) Love, jealousy.

*Chertes*, merry people. *Chaucer*.

*Cberubim*, the plural number of *Cberub*, an Hebrew word signifying fulness of knowledge, one of the nine orders of Angels.

*Chervil*. See *Charvil*.

*Cbeslip*, a kind of little Vermin that lies under  
K 2 Tyles.

Tyles. Also the Bag wherein Houfwives prepare and keep their Rennet for their Cheefe.

*Chefter*. See *West-Chester*.

*Chestoul*, Poppy.

*Cheteres*, two small pieces of Timber with holes, in which the Main Tack runs, and to which the Tack is haled down.

To *Cheve*, (old word) to thrive.

*Cheveril Leather*, a kind of soft tender Leather, from the French word *Chevereul*, a Wild Goat, of whose skin some say it is made; or else from the River *Charwel* in *Oxfordshire*, which is famous for dressing of Leather.

*Chevesal*, a Gorget. *Chaucer*.

To *Chevice*, (old word) to redeem.

*Chevin*, a certain Fish having a great head, from the French word *Chef*, a head.

*Chevisaunce*, a Composition or Agreement between the Debtor and Creditor; from the French word *Chever*, to come to a head.

*Chevrans*, (French) the strong Rafter and Chiefs that meet at the top of the House, to hold up the covering of the House; also a term in Heraldry, being one of the Ordinaries of an Escutcheon made in fashion of a Triangle.

*Chevronel*, a term in Blazon, being a half Chevron.

*Chians*, a kind of Envoy or Ambassador from the Grand Signior to any other Prince.

*Chibbol*, a little Onion.

*Chichester*, the name of a famous City of *Suffex*, formerly called *Cissancester*, i. e. the City of *Cissa*, because it was built by *Cissa*, King of the South Saxons. It hath a very stately Cathedral, and in the reign of *William Rufus*, the Bishops See was translated from *Selsey* hither.

*Chickweed*, (Lat. *Alfina*) a sort of Herb very effectual for all Imposthumes, swellings, redness of the Face, Wheals, Pustles, Itch, Scabs.

*Childing*, a term given to divers Plants, as *Childing Daifies*, *Childing Mercury*, &c. when their off-spring exceedeth the number of the ordinary kind.

*Childwit*, a Law term, signifying a power to take a Fine of your Bond-woman gotten with Child without your consent.

*Chiliad*, (Greek) the number of a thousand.

*Chiliarch*, (Greek) a Commander of a thousand Men, a Colonel.

*Chiliasts*, (Greek) a sect of Men, who are also called *Millenaries*, who hold that Christ shall come and reign personally upon Earth with his Saints a thousand years.

*Chilo*, a *Lacedemonian* Philosopher, one of the seven wise Men of *Greece*, whose Sentences were very brief. Whence *Chilonick* signifieth, Compendious. His most peculiar sentence was, *Nosce te ipsum*; he is said to have died with excess of joy for his Sons obtaining the Garland at the *Olympian Games*.

*Chilperick*, an ancient King of *France*, of little worth or esteem; of whom therefore it was said *Titularis, non Tutelaris Rex, Defuit non Presuit Reipublica*.

*Chily* or *Chilis*, a Region of South America, famous for that Wine wherewith the King of *Terranate* entertained Sir *Francis Drake*, and his Captains. See *Charcas*.

*Chimera*, a Hill of *Lycia*, on the top whereof were many Lions, in the midst fed Goats, and at the bottom were Serpents, which *Bellerophon* made habitable. Whence the Poets feigned, that *Bellerophon* killed the Monster *Chimera*, who had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. Whence *Chimeras* are taken for idle conceits.

*Chimbe*, the uttermost part of a Barrel. *Chaucer*.

A *Chime of Bells*, a pleasant tune rung upon the Bells. Some say from the Latin word *Cymbalum*.

*Chimin*, (French) a Law term, signifying the Kings Highway, where there is free passage for him and his people.

*Chiminage*, a Toll for wayfaring, or passage through the Forest.

*Chimmar*, a black Vestment worn by Bishops, between their Rochet and Gown, to which it is like, only it hath no Sleeves.

*China*, one of the Divisions of the Southern part of *Asia*, being a vast Kingdom, or Empire; the Monarch whereof styles himself, Lord of the World, and Son of Heaven. This Kingdom containeth Six hundred Cities, Two thousand Wall-ed Towns, and Four thousand Unwalled.

*Chincery*, Niggardlines; a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Chinquita*, a Colony of *Spaniards* upon the Bank of *Titicaca*, one of the greatest Lakes that belongs to *Americia*, said to be Four-score leagues in compass; having many small Islands in it, being of a good and fruitful soil, abounding with Fish, and variety of Sea-fish.

*Chione*, the Daughter of *Deucalion*, and Wife of *Peonius*, the *Epidaurian*: She being got with child by *Phæbus* and *Mercury*, brought forth Twins, *Autoclytus* to *Mercury*, *Philemon* to *Phæbus*.

*Chios*, an Island in the *Ægean Sea*, between *Lesbos* and *Samos*. It is Nine hundred furlongs in circuit. It is at this day called *Shio*.

*Chiragrical*, (Greek) having the Gout in ones hands.

*Chirchsed*. See *Churches-sed*.

*Chirking*, (old word) a chattering noise.

*Chirocrates*, otherwise called *Dinocrates*, a Greek Architect; mentioned by *Pliny* in his Fourth Book.

*Chirographer*, (Greek) a Law term, signifying him, who in the *Common Pleas Office*, ingrosseth Fines, acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; also, he that giveth a bill of his hand.

*Chirograph*, (Greek) Hand-writing.

*Chirology*, (Greek) a talking by signs made with the hands.

*Chiromancy*, (Greek) a Divination, by looking on



on the lines and marks of the Hand. This art is also called *Palmeſtry*.

*Chiron*, the Son of *Saturn* and *Philyra*, who by reaſon that *Saturn* lay with *Philyra*, in the ſhape of a Horſe, had his upper part like a Man, his lower parts like a Horſe: He grew famous for Phyſick, brought up *Achilles* and *Æſculapius*, and at length was placed among the Stars, and called *Sagittarius*.

*Chirrichote*, a *Spaniſh* word, uſed in deriſion toward the *Frenchmen*, as pronouncing *Chirry* for *Kyry*.

*Chyrurgery*, (*Greek*) the Art of Curing wounds, vulgarly called *Surgery*.

*Chivalry*, (*French*) Horſmanſhip, valor; alſo a Law term, ſignifying a Tenure of Land by Knights-ſervice.

*Chivanchy*, the ſame as *Chivalry*.

To *Cbit* the Seed, is ſaid when it ſhoots its ſmall Root out of the Earth.

*Chives*, are the ſmaller parts of ſome bulbous Roots, as of *Daffedil*, *Garlick*, &c. by which they are propagated.

*Chiuuts*, a ſort of People among the *Turks*, very expert in Horſmanſhip, and ſuppoſed to be the race of the ancient *Gordii*.

*Chlevaſm*. See *Epicertomeſis*.

*Chloris*, the Wife of *Zephyrus*, ſhe was called *Flora*, or the Goddeſs of Flowers; alſo the Daughter of *Amphion* and *Niobe*, who married *Meleus*, and brought forth *Nefor*.

*Chloroſis*, (*Greek*) the Green-ſickneſs or White Jaundis, cauſed in Virgins by the ſtoppage of Nature.

*Chocolate*, a compounded *Indian* drink, whoſe chief ingredient is a Fruit called *Cocao*.

*Chanix*, (*Greek*) a certain meaſure containing a Wine quart, of our meaſure, and a twelfth part over.

*Choldmonley*, a Town in *Cheſhire*, which gave name and habitation to the noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Cholmleys*, by contraction.

*Chologogon*, (*Greek*) purging of Choler.

*Chondril*, (*Chondrilla*) an Herb like *Succory*.

*Choral*, a Law term, one that by vertue of the ancient orders of the Clergy was admitted to ſerve God in the Quire.

*Chord*, a term in Geometry, being a right Line ſubtending an arch of a Circle; therefore it is otherwiſe called a ſubtenſe or *Hypotenuſe*.

*Choriambick*, (*Greek*) a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of four ſyllables, two long ones at each extrem, and two ſhort ones in the middle. There are reckoned ſeveral other feet of four ſyllables, as *Diſpondew*, *Diambus*, *Jonicus a Majore & a Minore*, *Epitritus primus*, *Peon primus*, &c. But they are all of little or no uſe in the ſcanning of Verſe, being all of them but Diſſyllables, clapt each into one Tetraſyllable, only the *Choriamb* cannot well be ſpared in ſcanning, the *Aſclepiadeum* and *Pentameter*.

*Chorion*, (*Greek*) the uttermoſt tunicle that inwraps the birth.

*Choriſter*, (*Greek*) a Singing-man of a Quire.

*Chorographer*, (*Greek*) a Deſcriber or Decipherer of Countreys and Kingdoms.

*Chorus*, a company of Singers in a Quire; alſo of thoſe that Sing or Play, in a Tragedy between every act.

*Chriſmatory*, (*Greek*) a Veſſel wherein they put the holy Ointment (uſed by thoſe of the *Roman Church* in the Sacrament of Baptiſm) which is called *Chriſm*: Alſo a Veſſel uſed in the Temple in the old Law, for the receiving of the Golden Liquor, or Oyl from the two Olive Branches by two Golden Pipes.

*Chriſtian*, a proper name of Women, firſt derived from the profeſſion it ſelf.

*Chriſtianism*, the profeſſion of Chriſtian Religion.

*Chriſtodoros*, a *Theban*, who as *Eusebius* teſtiſties, wrote the Lives of *Cosmas* and *Damianus*.

*Chriſtopher*, (*Greek*) a proper name of Men, ſignifying Chriſt-Carrier. There have been of this name beſides the old Saint originally ſo called, ſeveral eminent Men, particularly it was the *Prenom* of that great diſcoverer of a fourth part of the World, *Columbus* the *Genoeſe*.

*Chromatick*, (*Greek*) keeping its colour; alſo pleaſant, delightful; alſo vulgarly uſed for *Acroamatick*. See *Acroamatick*.

*Chronical*, (*Greek*) temporal.

*Chronical Diſeaſes*, Phyſitians call ſuch as grow not preſently to a heighth, as the *Acute*, but wherein the Patient lingers out, and lives many years, or ſome conſiderable time, in *Aſtronomy* *Chronical* or *Acronical* riſing of a Star is when a Star riſeth a Sun ſetting: And this is alſo called *Ortus Veſpertinus*, *Chronical* or *Acronical*, ſetting, is when a Star ſets with the Sun; this is otherwiſe called *Ocaſus Veſpertinus*.

A *Chronicle*, (*Greek*) a Hiſtory of the times.

*Chronodix*, (*Greek*) a certain kind of Dial or Inſtrument, to ſhew how the time paſſeth away.

A *Chronogram*, (*Greek*) a Verſe wherein the Figurative Letters being joyned together, make up the year of our Lord.

*Chronography*, (*Greek*) a writing of Annals.

*Chronology*, (*Greek*) a computation of years whereby is ſhown the coherence of Hiſtories.

*Chryſippus*, a *Botanick* Writer, particularly of the Herb *Brasica* or *Colewort*; he was the Diſciple of *Eraſiſtratus*. Alſo a Stoical Philoſopher and excellent Logician of *Soli* or *Tarſus*, the Son of *Apollonidas*, and Diſciple of *Zeno*; he is ſaid to have written ſeventy five Volumes, he had his ſtatue erected in the *Ceramicum* at *Athens*.

*Chryſites*, a kind of Litharge, ſo called from its Golden colour. Alſo a ſort of precious ſtone, mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Chryſocol*, (*Greek*) a kind of green Earth called *Borax*, wherewith Goldſmiths toder Gold and other Metals together.

*Chryſolite*, (*Greek*) a kind of precious ſtone of a Gold colour found in *Arabia*. Some will have it a kind of Jasper.

*Chryſopæa*, (*Greek*) the art of making Gold.

*Chryſopolis*,

*Chysopolis*, an ancient City of *Bothynia*, where the Tribute of the other *Asiatick* Cities was wont to be gathered.

*Chrysoprase*, (*Greek*) a sort of precious stone of a Greenish colour found in *Asia*.

*Chrysostomus*, signifying in *Greek*, Golden Mouth; it was the name of an ancient Bishop of *Byzantium*, famous for his eloquence.

*Chrystalline-Heaven*, it is the ninth Heaven, or that between the eighth Sphere or Heaven of the fixt Stars, and the *primum mobile*; and is thought by some to be the seat of those Waters above which are said in the first Chapter of *Genesis* to be divided by the Firmament, from the Waters beneath.

*Chrystal*, a precious stone ingendered by cold, of a watry colour, very clear and of great worth, by attraction of the Sun-beams, it setteth on fire dly straw; being beaten to powder and drunk, it fileth the Dugs with Milk. It also asswageth thirst, and is good against the Colick, and Passion of the Bowels, if worn about one.

*Chrystallization*, (*Lat.*) a making Chrystal, in Chymistry it is the purifying of Salts by several solutions and philtrations, after the liquor in which they are contained hath been evaporated to a skin.

*Churchest*, (*old English*) a certain measure of Wheat Corn, which heretofore it was a custom in this Nation, for every man to pay to the Church on *S. Martins* day.

*Chyle*, (*Greek*) a white substance or milky Juice, into which the nutriment is converted by the heat of the stomach, and which being there brought to that perfection, passes thence away through the Mesariack Veins into the Liver.

*Chylification*, the act or faculty of converting nutriment in Chyle.

*Chymistry*, the art of dissolving Metals, and of extracting the quintessence out of any thing.

*Chymere*, a Coat or Jacket; also a Heralds Coat of Arms.

## C I.

*Cibarius*, (*Lat.*) belonging to meat.

*Ciboire*, (*French*) a Cup or Box, wherein the Sacrament of the Lords Supper is kept among the *Roman* Catholicks.

A *Cicatrice*, (*Lat.*) a scar or mark which is left after a wound is healed up.

*Cicely*, a proper name of Women; from the *Latin* word *Cecilia*, i. e. Grey eyed.

*Cicero*, the name of a most famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans*; whence *Ciceronian* style, a pure, eloquent, and oratorical style. See *Tullius*.

To *Cicurate*, (*Lat.*) to tame.

*Cid*, from the *Arabick* *Caide*, which signifies, a Lord or great Man. A word used among the *Spaniards*, for a valiant Man, or great Captain.

*Cidaris*, a Cap of State among the *Persians*, said to be anciently worn by their Kings and

Priests, and probably not much different from the *Tiara* now used.

*Cierges*, Wax-candles, Lamps, *Chaucer*.

*Cilery*, a term in Architecture, signifying the Drapery or Leavage, which is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars.

*Cilicia*, a Countrey of *Asia* the Less, now called *Carmania* or *Turcomania*.

*Cilicius*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Cilice or Hair-cloath.

*Cilinder*. See *Cylinder*.

*Cimbrians*, a Northern and Warlick People anciently inhabiting that Countrey, which is now called *Denmark*.

*Cimeliark*, (*Cimiliarchum*) a Vestry; also a place to put Jewels in. Also (*Cimeliarcha*) a Keeper of the Plate, Vestments, and other rich things belonging to a Church, a Church-warden, a Master of a Treasury, or Jewel-house.

*Cimice*, (*Lat.* *Cimex*) a small red insect or worm.

A *Cimiter*. See *Scymitar*.

*Cimmerians*, a Northern People whose Countrey by reason of its distance from the Sun, is always dark: Whence *Cimmerian* darkness is taken for a very thick obscurity. They live near a certain narrow Sea, which from them was formerly called *Bosphorus Cimmerius*. There is also a people of *Italy*, so called, living between *Baie* and *Cume*, encompassed about with high Hills.

*Cincantenier*, (*French*) a Commander of fifty Men; also the name of an Officer in *Paris*.

*Cincture*, (*Latin*) an encompassing with a Girdle.

*Cingulum veneris*, or the Girdle of *Venus*; the figure of a Semicircle drawn from space betwixt the Fore-finger and Middle-finger, to the space between the Ring-finger and Little-finger.

*Cink-foil*, or Five leaved Grass (*Lat.* *Pentaphylon* or *Quinque-folium*) an Herb so called from the number of leaves which commonly grow together in a Tuft.

*Cinnaber*. See *Sinople*.

*Cinnamon Tree*, (*Cinnamomum*, *Canella*) a low Shrub growing in *Malabar*, and other parts of the *East Indies*; the Rind whereof is the Spice so well known and generally used among us. Much like this is the Shrub *Cassia*, which some will have to be the same.

*Cinque-Ports*, Five Havens which lie toward *France*, on the East part of *England*; namely, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*: The Inhabitants of these Ports have many Priviledges and Immunities above others of the Commons of that Countrey. Also they have an especial Governor, who is called Lord-warden of the *Cinque-ports*, having all the Authority that a Lord Admiral hath in places not exempted.

A *Cipher*, from the *Hebrew* word *Saphar*, to number, signifieth any figure or number; especially that figure in form of an o. which only serveth to augment the value of a number: Al-



to a Character wherein secret Letters are written.

*Cipress*, a fine curled Stuff, part Silk, part Hair, of a Cobweb thinness, of which, Hoods for Women are made. It is so called from the Isle of *Cyprus*, where it was first wrought; or as some think from the *French*, *Crispe*, curled. Also see *Cypress*.

*Circassia*, a part of *Georgia*, one of those Regions of *Asia* the Less, which lie upon the *Istmus*, between the *Caspian* and *Euxin* Sea; whence the *Circassian* *Mamelukes*.

*Circe*, the Daughter of *Sol* and *Perfis*; she is said by the Poets (and particularly by *Homer* in his *Odyssey*) to have been a person of profound knowledge in *Phyick* and *Natural Magick*, and to have turned the Companions of *Ulysses* into Swine, but to have restored them again to their former shapes at the request of *Ulysses*, with whom she was in love.

*Cirester* or *Cirencester*, an ancient City in *Gloucestershire*, which standeth upon the River *Corinus*, or *Churn*, it was formerly called *Corinium*, and *Durocornovium*: Also *Urbs Passerum*, in regard it was set on fire by Sparrows, by a stratagem of one *Gurmundus*; it was taken from the *Britains* by *Ceaulin*, King of the *West Saxons*. Also *Cineglife* was here defeated by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*.

To *Circinate*, (*Lat.*) to make a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

*Circk*, (*Lat.*) a place in *Rome* made circularly, where the people sate and beheld those Plays which are called *Circenfes*.

A *Circuit* of *Action*, a term in Law, signifying a longer course of proceeding than is needful to recover the thing sued for.

*Circuition*, (*Lat.*) a fetching a compass, or going about.

*Circular*, (*Lat.*) round, in fashion of a Circle.

*Circulation*, (*Lat.*) an incompassing, a fetching a round circle. Also a term in Chymistry, when any liquor is so placed in digestion, that it shall rise up and fall down in a continued course, and thereby become more digested and mature; for which use, we use a *Pelican*.

*Circumaggregation*, (*Lat.*) a heaping round about.

*Circumambient*, (*Lat.*) incompassing or flowing about, an Epithet proper to the Air.

*Circumambulation*, a walking about; also a far fetched compass in discourse.

*Circumcelliones*, certain abominable Hereticks, who to get themselves reputed, laid violent hands upon themselves.

*Circumcision*, (*Lat.*) a cutting about, a Ceremony used among the *Jews*, namely, a cutting off the Foreskins from their Children, as soon as they were eight days old.

*Circumdution*, (*Lat.*) a leading about, a deceiving.

*Circumference*, (*Lat.*) a Line circularly drawn about the Center, as it were a carrying about.

*Circumferentor*, a Mathematical Instrument,

used by Geometricians and Surveyors; it is made of Wood, eight inches in length, and four broad, three quarters of an inch thick; about the middle of the upper side is a round hole, three inches and a half about, and half an inch deep, in which is placed a Card, divided into one hundred and twenty equal parts; in which Card is drawn a Dial, to know the hour of the Sun.

*Circumflex*, (*Latin*) bowed about. See *Accent*.

*Circumfluous*, or *Circumfluent*, (*Lat.*) flowing about.

*Circumforansom*, (*Lat.*) loitering about the Market or Court.

*Circumfusion*, (*Lat.*) a pouring about.

*Circumgyration*, (*Lat.*) a fetching a great circuit round about.

*Circumjacent*, (*Lat.*) lying about.

*Circumjunctio*, (*Lat.*) a word used by Divines, to express the reciprocal existence of the Three Persons of the holy Trinity in each other.

*Circumligation*, (*Lat.*) a binding about.

*Circumlition*, (*Lat.*) a daubing or plaistering about.

*Circumlocution*, (*Lat.*) a circuit of words, or going about the bush.

*Circumplication*, (*Lat.*) a folding about.

*Circumposition*, (*Lat.*) a putting about, in Horticulture it is a kind of laying, when the Mould is born up to the Bough, which is to be taken off by an old Hat, Boot, or strong piece of old course Cloth.

*Circumrotation*, (*Lat.*) a wheeling about.

*Circumscription*, (*Lat.*) a writing about, the direction on the outside of a Letter.

*Circumspection*, (*Lat.*) wariness, heedfulness, as it were a looking about.

A *Circumstance*, (*Lat.*) a standing about, a quality that accompanieth any thing, as time, place, &c.

*Circumstantibus*, a Law term, those that stand about to make up the number of the Jurors; if any impanelled appear not, or appearing be challenged by either party.

*Circumvallation*, (*Lat.*) an inclosing, or trenching about.

*Circumvection*, (*Lat.*) a carrying about.

To *Circumvent*, (*Lat.*) to over-reach, to deceive, as it were to come about a man.

To *Circumvolate*, (*Lat.*) to flie about.

To *Circumvolve*, (*Lat.*) to roll about.

*Circumvolution*, (*Lat.*) a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

To *Circumdate*, (*Lat.*) to incompass about.

To *Circumsonate*, (*Lat.*) to sound about, or on every side.

*Cirencester*. See *Cirecester*.

*Cisalpine Countreys*, those on this side the *Alps*.

*Cisbury*, a Town in *Suffex*, so called from *Cissa*, the Son of *Ella*, and second King of the South Saxons, who with his Brother *Cimen*, landed with great Forces at *Cimonsore*.

*Cistercian Monks*, an order of Monks instituted by

by Robert, Abbot of *Cîteaux*, in the year of our Lord 1098.

*Cistus*, a certain Bramble, called the holy Rose.

*Citation*, (Lat.) the alleading of any Text; also a Summons to appear before any Court.

*Citherea*, a name given by the Poets to *Venus*, from *Cithera*, an ancient City of *Cyprus*; the Island chiefly dedicated to this Goddess.

*Citherides*, an Epithet given to the Muses. From *Cithera* a Woody Mountain in *Boetia*, fit for study and contemplation.

*Citrinale*, a Cittern, a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Citrine colour*, the colour of a *Pomecitron*, or Golden colour.

*Citruls*, (*Citrullus*, *Anguria*) a Plant growing in *Syria*, and other hot Countreys; the Seeds whereof are of like quality with those of the *Gourd* or *Cucumber*; the *Wild Citruls*, and the *Gourd*, are by Herbalists equally called *Colocynthis*, but the *Wild Citrul* I take to be the *Coloquintida* so much used in Physick.

*Cittadel*, a Castle, or Fortrefs of a City.

*Civer*, (Lat.) *Porrum*, a sort of Wild Leeks.

*Civet*, (*Zibethum*, a word probably of *Arabian* original) a kind of Unctious substance, that hath a very sweet smell, and seems to be an excrement coming from some Beast.

A *Civick-Crown*, a reward anciently given by the *Romans*, to a deserving Citizen.

*Civita Vecchia*, a City of that part of *Tuscany* which belongs to the Pope, and is called *Patrimonium Petri*, and so *Stato della Chiesa*. Here the Popes Gallies Harbor.

## C L

To *Clack* Wooll, is to cut off the Sheeps mark, which maketh it to weigh less, and to yield less custom.

*Clack-Geese*. See *Bernacles*.

*Claim*, a Law term, is a challenge of interest in any thing that is out of ones possession; as *Claim* by *Charter*, or descent, &c.

*Clam* or *Clamp*, a sort of Shellfish, in some part of the *West Indies*; it comes nearest in resemblance to our Muscle, only it is of a white colour.

*Clamor*, (Lat.) noise.

*Clamps*, thick Timbers that lie fore and aft, under the Beams of the first Orlop.

*Clan*, a Tribe, or Family in *Scotland*, as *Clan Mackduff*, the Family of *Mackduff*.

*Clancular*, (Lat.) Privy, Secret.

*Claudestine*, (Lat.) done in private.

*Clangor*, (Lat.) a shrill cry, or great sound.

*Clap*, a term in Falconry; the neather part of a Hawks Beak, is called a Hawks Clap.

*Clara*, a proper name of Women, signifying in Latin clear or bright.

*Clare*, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave name unto the ancient Family of the *Clares*, descended from Earl *Cislebert* the *Norman*; as also the title of Dukedom unto *Lionel*, Son to King *Edward*

the Third; who for the more full sound was stiled Duke of *Clarence*.

*Clarentieux*, one of the three Kings at Arms, the other two being *Garter* and *Norroy*.

*Claricord* or *Clericord*, a kind of Musical Instrument, somewhat like a Cymbal.

*Clarie*, (Lat. *Horminum* and *Geminalis*) a Plant of *Sol*, as Herbalists affirm, good for the eyes, and a strengthner of the back.

*Clarigation*, (Lat.) a Law term, used by the ancient *Romans*, being the same as Reprisal with us. See *Law of Marque*.

*Clarion*, a kind of Trumpet.

*Clarifonant*, (Lat.) clear voiced, shrill sounding.

*Clark*, a Clergiman, a Scholar, a Secretary; also a Man employed in some great Office, as Clark of the Crown in *Chancery*, Clark of the Crown in the *Kings Bench*, Clark of the *Exchequer*, Clark of the *Pell*, of the *Petty Bag*, of the *Kings Wardrobe*, of the *Kings Silver*, &c. Which see in their several places.

*Clarmarshan*, signifies in the Practick of *Scotland*, the warranting of stolen Cattle or Goods.

*Classe*, (Lat.) an order, a rank, or degree; also a Navy.

To *Claudicate*, (Lat.) to be lame, to halt.

*Claudiopolis* (vulg. *Chausenburgh*) an eminent City of *Transylvania*, one of the two large Countreys (the other being *Walachia*) of *Dacia*, beyond the *Danow*.

*Claudius Ptolemaeus*, a very famous both Astronomer and Geographer, who began to flourish about *Nero* his time, and lived till the reign of *Antoninus Pius*.

*Clavecymbal* or *Clariacymbal*, a kind of Instrument with Wire-strings; by some taken for a Harpical, or Virginal.

*Claver*, (*Medica*) a sort of Trefoil.

*Clavicular*, (Lat.) belonging to a Key.

*Clavis*, (Lat.) a Key; also an Exposition of hard words, or such feigned names as hint at known persons.

*Clause*, an Article, or Conclusion; from the Latin word *Claudere*, because it shuts up a sentence.

*Clausenburgh*. See *Claudiopolis*.

*Claustral*, (Lat.) belonging to a close place, retired, or recluse.

*Cleanthes*, a Stoical Philosopher, the Son of *Phinus*, Disciple of *Crates*, and Successor of *Zeno*, whose sayings he wrote upon Bones, Potsherds, &c. for want of Paper; for he was a great contemner of riches, and sustained himself by drawing of Water in Gardens.

*Clearchus*, a *Cilician* of *Soli*, who wrote a various History of several affairs.

*Cleempus*, an ancient Phytitian, to whom *Pythagoras* his Book of *Magical Plants* is ascribed.

*Cleat*, a small Wedge of Wood fastned on the Yards, to keep any Ropes from slipping.

*Clemens*, an ancient Historian, who as *Suidas* saith, wrote an History of the *Roman Kings*.

*Clement*,



*Clement*, (Lat.) a proper name, signifying milde, or gentle.

*Clementines*, a part of the Canon Law, or certain Decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

*Cleodamas*, a great Philosopher and Geometrician of *Tarsus*, Contemporary with *Plato*.

*Cleomedes*, an eminent Greek Writer in Astronomy, mentioned by *Suidas*, and whose Book *De Sphaera* is extant.

*Cleon*, an Orator of *Halicarnassus*, who, as *Suidas* saith, composed an Oration for *Lyfander* the *Lacedemonian*.

*Cleopatra*, a Queen of *Egypt*, first loved by *Julius Caesar*, afterwards married to *Mark Antony*; who having killed himself, she procured her own death, by setting *Asps* to her naked Breasts.

*Cleophanes*, an Orator of *Myrlea*, mentioned by *Strabo*.

*Cleophrastus*, a *Corinthian* Painter, mentioned by *Pliny* in his *Natural History*; also a *Phylitian*, mentioned by the same Author.

*Cleostratus*, a very ancient Philosopher and Astronomer, the first who wrote of the Heavenly Signs.

*Cleoxenus*, an Historian. See *Democritus*.

*Clep*, a Scotch Law term, a form of Claim, Petition, or Libel.

*Clepen*, (old word) they call.

*Clepsydra*, (Greek) an Hour-Glass, which measures out the time by the insensible flowing of Water.

*Clergion*, a Clerk. *Chaucer*.

*Clergy*, the whole number of those that take upon them the Ministry; also a term, signifying an appeal, a Plea to an Indictment: Heretofore only Clergimen, but now all Men have the benefit of their Ordinaries.

*Clerk*, See *Clark*.

*Cleromancy*, (Greek) a Divination by Lots, or the cast of the Dice.

*Cleofides*, a famous Greek Painter, who to be revenged of Queen *Stratonica*, who slighted him, set forth in Painting her Dalliance with a Fisherman, whom she loved.

The *Clew* of a Sail, the lower corner of a Sail, which reaches down to the place where the Sheets are made fast to the Sail.

*Clew-garnet*, a Rope made fast to the Clew of the Main and Fore-sails, which in Furling, hales it up to the middle of the Yard. As the Clew-line belongs to the Top-sails, Top-gallant, and Sprit-sails.

*Clicket*, a Clapper of a Door. *Chaucer* also useth it for a Key.

*Clicketting*, a term in Hunting; a Fox when he desires copulation, is said to go to his Clicketting.

*Clientele*, (Lat.) a taking into ones protection, a train of clients and followers.

*Cliff*, a cleft Mountain, or broken Rock.

*Cliff* or *Cleave*, in Musick (from the Latin word *Clavis*) a Character particularly placed upon the Letter, from whence the Notes of the Song are to be proved of these Cliffs or Keys; there

are only four in use, the first is called *F Fa ut*, being only proper to the Base, or lowest part, and is thus marked  $\text{F}$ . The second is *C Sol fa ut* *Cliff*, being proper to the middle or former parts as the Tenor or Counter-Tenor, and is thus marked  $\text{C}$ . The third is *G Sol re ut* *Cliff*, being only proper to the Treble or highest part, and is thus marked on the lowermost Line but one  $\text{G}$ . The fourth is called the *B Cliff*, being proper to all parts alike, its property being only to shew when Notes are to be sung flat; and when sharp, the *B fa* or *B flat*, is thus marked (*b*), the *B mi* or *B sharp* thus marked  $\sharp$ .

*Climacterical*, from the Greek word *Climax*, a Scale, or Ladder; every seventh and ninth year is counted a Climacterical year, wherein if any misfortune or sickness happen, it is counted most dangerous: As likewise those years which are compounded of sevenths and ninths, up to the sixty third which is held most dangerous of all.

*Climate*, (Greek) a portion of the Earth contained between two parallel Lines, in which space there is half an hours difference in the length of the day.

*Climax*, (Greek) a Ladder, in Rhetorick it is a gradual proceeding from one thing to another, as, *Pan videt hanc, visamque cupit, potiturque cupita*.

*Clincher*, a Bark, Boat, or small Ship, whose Planks are Larded over one another.

*Clinching*, a slight Caulking when we suspect foul weather.

*Clinias*, a Platonick Philosopher, who being also a very skilful Musitian, used, when he was at any time provoked to anger, to take up his Harp, and with the sweetness of his playing to allay the storm of his Passion.

*Clinke*, (old word) a Key-hole; whose Diminutive is *Clicket* a Key; used by old *Chaucer*.

*Clinick*, (Greek) Bed-red.

*Clio*, one of the nine Muses, who is said to be the first inventress of History.

*Clitomachus*, a *Carthaginian*, who going to *Athens* to learn Philosophy, made such a progress, that he succeeded in his School *Carneades*, whose hearer he was, and is said to have written forty Volumes.

*Clitarchus*, an Historian who accompanying *Alexander* in his expedition, wrote the History of his Wars. He is mentioned by *Pliny*, and by *Quintilian* commended for his wit, but not for his truth.

*Clivia* or *Cleve*, one of the three Principalities (with a Town, also of the same name) of the Circle of *Westphalia*; the other two being *Juilers* and *Berg*.

*Clitoris*, (Greek) the Sinewy part of the Womb.

*Clitumnus*, a Rivulet in *Italy*, which of old hath been said to cause the Oxen that drink thereof to become of a white colour.

*Clodius Albinus*, one of the ancient Roman Emperors

Emperors, who was much addicted to Husbandry, and as *Julius Capitolinus* affirms, wrote several Books therein.

*Clodius Pulcher*, a Roman Orator, who as *Pedanius* records, was retained together with *Cicero*, in the cause of *Scaurus*. Also *Clodius* surnamed *Quirinalis* a Rhetorician of *Arles*, who taught at Rome in the time of *Nero*.

*Clælia*, a Noble Virgin among the Romans, who being left as an Hostage with *Porfenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, made an escape and swam over the River *Tybris* to her own party.

*Cloffe*, that wherein any thing is put for carriage sake, as Pepper into a Bag, Butter, Sope, Pitch, &c. in Barrels, the same with Tare.

*Clofe*, in Musick is either the end of a strain, or that place in a Song, where all the parts meet before the end, and marked with a single bar, (and this is an imperfect Clofe) or the end of a Song marked thus  $\cap$  or thus  $\cup$  and this is a perfect Clofe.

*Closet*, a term in Heraldry, being half of the Bar. See Bar.

*Closh*, an unlawful Game, forbidden by the Statute.

*Clotbo*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, the three fatal Sisters or Destinies, who spin the thread of humane life; *Clotbo* carries a thread, *Lachesis* spins, and *Atropos* cuts it off.

*Cloudesbery*, a Plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Pendlehill* in *Lancashire*; so termed, as if it came out of the Clouds.

*Clove*, the Two and thirtieth part of a weigh of Cheefe, which consists of Two hundred fifty six pound, so that a *Clove* contains eight pound.

*Clun*, a Castle in *Shropshire*, built by the *Fitz-Alans*, descended from *Flaald* the Norman, and defended by them as Lords *Marchers* (and afterwards Earls of *Arundel*) against the inroads of the *Welch*.

*Cluniack*-Monks, an order of Monks instituted by *Berno* Abbot of *Cluniack*, in the year of our Lord Nine hundred, or thereabouts.

*Clyster*, (*Greek*) a certain Instrument whereby to convey any purging ingredient up into the guts through the fundament.

*Clytemnestra*, the Daughter of *Tyndarus* and *Leda*; the Wife of *Agamemnon*: she lived in Adultery with *Ægisthus*, and with his help killed her Husband *Agamemnon*, but his Son *Orestes* revenged his Death upon his Mother and *Ægisthus*.

*Clytia*, one of the Daughters of *Oceanus*, who discovering that *Apollo* lay with *Leucophaea*, the Daughter of *Orchamus*, was slighted by him; and pining her self away, was turned into a flower, called a *Heliotrope*.

*Clyo*, a Title of Honour, anciently used in this Nation, and peculiarly ascribed to the Kings Sons. It comes from the *Greek* word  $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\sigma$ . i. e. glorious, or excellent: in the same sense was the *Saxon* word *Ætheling* used.

## C N.

*Cnidus*, a City of *Caria*, where *Venus* was worshipped in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocrio*.

*Cnossus*, or *Gnossus*, a City of *Crete*, where *Minos* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Cératus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

*Cnouts delf*, otherwise called *Steeds dike*, a certain Ditch, which *Canute* the Dane caused to be made between *Ramsay* and *Whitlesey*, to abate the fury of the Sea there about, where in a great storm his Sons and Servants had like to have been cast away: it was also called *Swerdes delf*, because it was marked out with their Swords.

## C O.

To *Coacervate*, (*Lat.*) to heap together.

*Coaction*, (*Lat.*) a compelling, or constraining.

*Coadjutor*, (*Lat.*) a Fellow-labourer, an Assistant, or Helper.

*Coadunation*, (*Lat.*) an Assembling, or bringing together.

*Coetaneous*, (*Lat.*) of the same age.

*Coeternal*, (*Lat.*) equal in eternity.

*Coagmentation*, (*Lat.*) a joyning or gluing together, in Chymistry it is a liquation of any liquable matter by casting in dissolving Powders; and after making it concrete, by laying it in a cold place, or evaporating its moisture.

*Coagulation*, (*Lat.*) a thickning or curdling together, in Chymistry it is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker substance by evaporating the humidity.

*Coalition*, (*Lat.*) a growing together.

*Coamings* of the Hatches. See *Comings*.

*Coaptation*, (*Lat.*) a fitting together.

*Coarctation*, (*Lat.*) a straightning, a pressing together.

*Coassation*, (*Lat.*) a joyning together with Boards.

*Coates*, pieces of Canvas tarred over and put about the matts of a Ship, at the deck to keep out the water.

*Coaxation*, (*Lat.*) a noise of Frogs, a croaking.

*Coblentz*, a City on the Confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, belonging to the Archbishop of *Triers*.

*Cobus*, a River of *Colchis*, that hath golden sands; it riseth out of the Mountain *Caucasus*, and gave original to the Fable of the golden Fleece.

*Coccinean*, (*Coccineus*) of a Crimson, or Scarlet dye.

*Coccium*, an ancient Town of *Lancashire*, mentioned by the Emperor *Antoninus*, and thought to be the same with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

*Cocheneale*,



*Cocheneale*, a Commodity made of little worms proceeding from the fruit of the Holm Tree, or *Ilex* of which is made a costly grain used much for the striking of a pure Scarlet colour; it is very useful also in Physick.

*Cochim*, a great City of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in *India* in the *Gangem*; or as some say the Metropolis of the Kingdom of the same name.

*Cochinchina*, a great Kingdom bordering upon *China*, and tributary to the *Chinese*.

*Cock-a-boop*, (*Fr. Coc-a-bupe*, a Cock with a Crest, or from the *Staffordshire* custom of laying the Cock or Spigot upon the Barrel for the Company to drink without intermission) All upon the Spur, high in mirth, or standing upon high terms.

*Cocks*, (in Navigation) little square Rings of Brass with a hole in them, put into the middle of some of the greatest wooden Shears to keep them from splitting by the pin of the block whereon they turn.

*Cockatrice*, (*Basiliscus*) a kind of Serpent, which is also called a Basilisk; ingendred as some say from a Cocks Egg.

*Cocket*, a Law term, being a Seal appertaining to the Custom-house: also a Scrowl delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants, to Warrant that their Merchandize is Customed. Also *Cocket-bread*. The finest sort of Wheaten Bread, next to that called *Mafel*, which is the whitest.

*Cock-feather*, (a term in Archery) that feather of the shaft that stands upward in right nocking, which if not observed, the other feathers running on the Bow spoil the shoot.

*Cockle*, (*Cochlea*) a Shell-fish: also (*Pseudomelanthium*) a Weed called Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella.

*Cocle-stairs*, a term in Architecture, winding stairs.

*Cockney*, a vulgar term given to one born and bred in the City, which comes, as some think, from the River *Thames*, being in ancient time called *Cockney*: or from a little Brook running by *Turnmill-street*, or from some absurd mis-expression, as saying the Cock neighs in stead of Crows.

*Cocles*, (*Lat.*) a man born with one eye: also the name of a valiant *Roman*, who alone fought against all the Forces of King *Porfenna*, upon a Bridge, until the Bridge itself was cut down; whereupon he threw himself into the River armed, and swim over.

*Coctile*, (*Lat.*) Capable of being boiled.

*Coction*, (*Lat.*) a Seething or boiling; also a digestion of the meat in the stomach.

*Coculus India*, an *Indian* Plant, the Berries whereof are destructive of Lice, the powder of them being applied.

*Cocytus*, a River of Hell, running out of the *Stygian* Lake.

The *Code*, (from the *Lat. Codex*) a volume of

the Civil Law, which contains divers precepts of the Emperors.

*Codebecs*, a sort of *French* Hats, so called from *Codebec*, a Town in *Normandy*, where the best are made.

*Codicil*, a word used in the Civil Law, being a just sentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our death; without the appointing of an Executor: and is a kind of supplement to a Will.

*Codiniack*, (*French*) a kind of Marmalade, made of Quinces.

*Codrus*, a King of the *Athenians*, who because the Oracle had foretold that the *Peloponnesians* should overcome, if they did not kill the *Athenian* King; he disguised himself like a Begger, and voluntarily exposed himself to death, for the safety of his Country.

*Codware*, the Husbandman calls such Seed or Grain, as is contained in Cods, as Peas, Beans, &c.

*Caliacal-vein*. See *Vein*.

*Calosyria*, one of the four smaller Regions into which *Syria* properly so called is divided, the other being *Comagena*, *Seleucia* and *Idumaea*.

*Cemeterie*, (*Greek*) a Church-yard.

*Coemption*, (*Lat.*) a certain Ceremony used among the *Romans*; whereby the Husband and Wife seemed to buy one another.

*Coenotes*, (*Greek*) Community, it is taken for a figure of speech wherein several sentences, or parts of a sentence end alike: See *P. Rutilius Lupus de figuris sententiarum*.

*Coequal*, (*Lat.*) equal one to another.

*Coertion*, (*Lat.*) a withholding, or restraining.

*Coessential*, (*Lat.*) of the same essence.

*Coexistent*, (*Lat.*) having a being together, or at the same time.

*Coffa*. See *Cauphe*.

*Cofferer* of the Kings Household, a principal Officer in the Kings Court under the Controller, who hath a special charge over the other Officers of the Household, and payeth them their wages.

*Cogitation*, (*Lat.*) a thinking or meditating.

*Cognition*, (*Lat.*) Kindred, or Alliance.

*Cognisance*, (*French*) a badge in arms; also an acknowledging of a Fine: also a hearing a thing judicially. Moreover a Cognisance of a Plea, is a privilege that a City or Town hath of the Kings Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land, within the Precincts of the Franchise, so that when any man is impleaded for any such thing at the Kings Court, the Mayor, or Bailiffs of such Franchises, may ask Cognisance of the Plea; that is, that the matter be determined before them.

*Cognisfee*, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

*Cognisour*, is he, who acknowledgeth a Fine.

*Cognition*, (*Lat.*) a knowing, or judging of a thing.

*Cognitionibus admittendis*, a Writ directed to a Justice, or any that hath power to take a Fine,

commanding him to certify it in the Court of Common Pleas.

*Cognominate*, ( *Lat.* ) to give a surname to any one.

*Cogs*, certain pieces of Wood in a Mill-wheel by which the Mill is set a going.

*Coherence*, ( *Lat.* ) a sticking together, an agreeing, or hanging together.

*Cobibition*, ( *Lat.* ) a keeping back, or restraining.

*Cobobation*, ( *Lat.* ) a term in Chymistry, which signifies a pouring off the distilled liquor on its feces, and distilling it again.

A *Cobort*, among the *Romans*, was the tenth part of a Legion, and contained Five hundred Soldiers.

*Cobortation*, ( *Lat.* ) an exhorting, or persuading.

*Coincident*, ( *Lat.* ) falling out together, happening at the same time.

*Coins*, corners of a wall: also pieces of Wood, wherewith Gunners mount Ordnance: also pieces of wood that Printers make use of to fasten the Letters into the Frames.

*Coint*, ( *old word* ) strange.

*Coition*, ( *Lat.* ) a going together, an assembling: also carnal copulation. Coition of the Moon, is also, when the Moon is in the same sign and degree with the Sun.

*Cokoar*, or *Cocoar*, a certain *Indian* Nut Tree, which beareth both meat, drink and apparel; whereupon *Herbert* the Poet maketh this mention thereof.

—The *Indian* Nut alone,  
Is Cloathing, Meat and Trencher, Drink,  
and Can,  
Boat, Cable, Sail and Needle all in one.

To *Colaphize*, ( *Gr.* ) to cuff, or buffet with the fist.

*Colation*, ( *Lat.* a straining through a sieve ) in Chymistry, it is a putting of things in any convenient liquor, and straining them through a strainer of Linnen or the like.

*Colatory*, ( *Lat.* ) a strainer.

*Colature*, ( *Lat.* ) a straining.

*Colbrand*, the *Danish* Gyant who was overcome by *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*.

*Colchester*, the County Town of *Essex*, so called from the River *Coln*, upon which it is seated, famous for the gallant siege held out by *Sir Charles Lucas* and *Sir George Lisle* against the *Parliament* Forces in the late War.

*Colchis*, a Country of *Asia Minor* near *Pontus*, where *Aetes* Reigned, with whom the *Argonauts* made War about the Golden Fleece.

*Colcfire*, ( a term among Husbandmen ) such a parcel of *Fire-wood* set aside for sale, or use, as when it is burnt contains a load of Coals.

*Colick*, a continual passion and grievous pain of the Colon, followed with a difficulty of voiding the excrements and wind at the lower part.

*Collataneous*, ( *Lat.* ) nursed together, sucking at the same time.

*Collapsed*, ( *Lat.* ) fallen to decay, ruined.

*Collateral*, ( *Lat.* ) equal with either side: *Collateral* relations or kindred, are Brothers or Sisters children, or those that descend from them. *Collateral* security is that security which is given, over and above the deed it self.

*Collar*, in Navigation a great Rope, one end whereof comes about the Bolt-sprit, the other end to the head of the main Mast.

*Collation*, ( *Lat.* ) a joyning or comparing together: also a Banquet: also, *Collation* of a Benefice, is, the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop who hath it in his own gift or patronage; whereas the Institution into a Benefice is performed by the Bishop at the Presentation of another who is Patron of the place, or hath a Patrons right. It is moreover a term used by Printers and Booksellers, and signifies a looking upon the Letters at the bottom of every Page, to see if the Book be perfect.

*Collative*, ( *Lat.* ) a Sacrifice made from the offerings of several persons an unanimous contribution of the people toward any publick work.

To *Collaud*, ( *Lat.* ) to joyn with others in the praise of any one.

A *Colleague*, ( *Lat.* ) a fellow, or a copartner in any office.

A *Collection*, ( *Lat.* ) a gathering or levie, *Collection*, in Astrology when two principal Significates do not behold one another, but both of them cast several aspects to a more weighty Planet than themselves, and they both receive him in some of their essential dignities; then shall the Planet which thus collects both their lights, bring the thing demanded to perfection.

*Collective*, ( *Lat.* ) gathering together ( in Grammar ) it is that sort of Noun which in a singular number comprehends many persons or things, as *Turba*.

*Collects*, things gathered out of other mens Works: also, certain select prayers in the Common-prayer-book, with the Epistles and Gospels, for such and such days.

*Colledge*, ( *Lat.* ) a place set apart for the Society and cohabitation of Students.

*Collen*. See *Colonia*.

*Collens Earth*, a sort of colour used in Painting.

*Colignia*, a Town in the prefecture of *Rio de Janeiro* in *Brasile*; so named from that famous French Protestant Gaffer *Coligni*, Admiral of France; by whose chief assistance and encouragement, it was peopled by the French, but taken from them by the Portuguese, Anno 1558. and all the French put to the Sword; 'tis seated on a Bay of the River *Janeiro*.

*Collerage*, a pecuniary mulct in France, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing-horses, or men.

*Collet*, the same as Beazel of a Ring.

*Collieth*, a term in Falconry, as when they say, The Hawk collieth, and not beaketh.

*Colo-*



*Coloration*, ( *Lat.* ) the brightning of Gold or Silver, when it is obscured by any sulphurous vapor; a Chymical term.

To *Colligate*, ( *Lat.* ) to fasten, or tye together.

*Collimation*, ( *Lat.* ) aiming at a mark.

*Colliquation*, ( *Lat.* ) adissolving, or melting.

*Collision*, ( *Lat.* ) a crushing, or bruising together.

*Collistrigium*, or *Collistridium*, a word used in the practick of *Scotland*, and signifies a Pillory or Stocks.

*Collocation*, ( *Lat.* ) a placing in order, a letting out to hire.

To *Colloque*, to flatter; from the Latin word *Colloquium*, a talking together.

A *Collonel*, a Commander in chief of a Regiment, or Brigade; from the *Latin* word *Columna* a Pillar, because he is one of the chief props and pillars of an Army.

*Colloquy*, ( *Lat.* ) a talking of two men together.

*Colluciation*, ( *Lat.* ) a struggling together.

*Collusion*, ( *Lat.* ) a dealing deceitfully; in Common Law, it signifieth an action commenc't against another on purpose to defraud him.

*Collybist*, ( *Greek* ) a Money-changer.

*Collyrie*, ( *Greek* ) a term in Phylick, signifying a medicinable water for the eyes.

*Colmar*, an Imperial Town in upper *Alsatia*.

*Colobe*, ( *Colobium* ) an ancient kind of short coat, reaching to the knees. A sleeveless Jacket.

*Coloires*, a sort of Monks, or Religious persons among those of the present *Greek* Church.

*Colon*, ( *Greek* ) a Member, a middle distinction in Grammar between a Comma or the smallest rest in a sentence, and a Period or full stop, it is thus Charactered ( : ) also one of the three great Guts.

*Colonia*, ( *vulg.* *Collen* ) a City upon the *Rhine*, the chief belonging to the Archbishop of *Colen*, one of the three spiritual Electors of the Empire.

*Colony*, ( *Lat.* ) a Company of men sent out of one Countrey, to inhabit another.

*Colophon*, the *Caput mortuum* of Turpentine the more liquid part being distilled into Oyl, it is useful in making of Salves.

*Coloquintida*. See *Citrulls*.

*Color*, ( *Colossus* ) a Statue of a vast bigness: the most famous Colofs in the World, was that of the Sun in the Port of *Rhodes*.

*Colostration*, ( *Lat.* ) a term in Phylick, being a Disease in Children, caused by sucking bad milk.

*Colpindach*, or *Cowdach*, a word used in the practick of *Scotland*, signifying a young Cow, or Heifer.

*Colran*, a County of *Ireland*, anciently called *Krien*, bordering South upon *Ter Oen*.

*Coltsfoot* ( *Lat.* *Tussilago* ) an Herb appropriated to the Lungs, for whose distempers it is very effectual.

*Colubraria*, an Island of the *Iberian* Sea, abounding with Snakes; from the *Latin* word *Coluber*, a Snake.

*Coludum*, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in *Scotland*, called also *Coldana*, by *Ptolomy* *Colania*, now *Coldingham*: where there was a famous Monastery, the Nuns whereof, with their Priorefs *Ebba* cut off their lips and noses to avoid the lustful violence of the *Danes*.

A *Columbary*, ( *Lat.* ) a Dove-house.

*Columbine*, ( *Lat.* *Aquilegia* ) a Plant which bears a pretty sort of Flower sometimes white, sometimes red, sometimes purple, &c.

*Column*, ( *Lat.* ) a Pillar, also among Printers it is taken for the half part of a page, when it is divided into two parts by a line through the middle from the top to the bottom.

*Columna Herculis*, or *Hercules* Pillars; two Mountains in the West, the one in *Europe* called *Calpe*, the other in *Africa* called *Abyla*, which *Hercules* separated the one from the other. Others say they were two Pillars of Brass, in the Isles of *Cadex*.

*Colures*, ( *Coluri* ) two great Circles in the Globe of the World, which passing through the Poles, and the four principal points of the Zodiac, cut themselves equally, and divide the Globe into equal parts.

*Colur*, a Beast of whitish colour, that hath a head like a Hog, and that drinks in Water through the nostrils.

*Colatæa*, a kind of Bastard *Sena* frequent in the Gardens of those that love rarities.

*Coma Berenices*, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Leo*.

*Comagena*. See *Cælosyria*.

*Comb*, a small piece of Timber set under the lower part of the Beak-head, near the midst, with two holes in it to bring the Tack aboard.

*Combat*, in the Common Law signifies a formal trial of a doubtful cause by the sword or bastons of two Champions; wherein, if the Defendant can defend himself till the Stars be seen in the Firmament, and demand judgment, if he ought to fight any longer; then judgment is to be given on the Defendants side.

*Come*, a certain measure containing four Bushels, also a small piece of Timber set under the lower part of the Beak-head, and used for the bringing the Tack aboard.

*Combination*, ( *Lat.* ) a joyning together: also a term in Law, signifying the entring of two or more into Conspiracy, to perform any unlawful or mischievous design.

*Combustible*, ( *Lat.* ) apt to take fire, easily inflamed.

*Combustion*, ( *Lat.* ) a burning: in Astrology it is, when any Planet is not distant from the Sun eight Degrees, and three minutes, either before or after his body, and a Planet still remains under the Sun, until he is fully elongated seventeen degrees.

*Comedie*. See *Comædie*.

*Comes-*

*Comessation*, ( *Lat.* ) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

*Comestion*, ( *Lat.* ) devouring, or eating up.

*Comet*, ( *Greek* ) a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a hot and dry exhalation, set on fire in the upper Region, and portending many strange events : of their several sort, *vide Plin. l. 2. c. 25. de Nat.*

*Comical*, ( *Greek* ) merry, facetious, pertaining to Comedies.

*Comfrey*, ( *Lat. Consolida* ) an Herb useful both in Meat and Medicine, it is very helpful to Consolidate broken bones and reins.

*Comings of the hatches*, the Plank that bears them up to keep them from lying even with the hatches.

*Comitatu Comisso*, is a Writ, or Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the sway of the County.

*Comitie*, ( *Lat.* ) courtesie, gentleness, civility of behaviour.

*Comitial*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Convention, or Assembly of people, which is called *Comitium* : also in Phylick the Comitial Disease signifieth the Falling-sickness.

*Comma*, ( *Greek* ) a Section or cutting, a certain mark in Grammar which signifieth a short pause or rest, before a full sentence be quite brought to a period ; and is thus Charactered ( , ) it is called by a Latin term *Casum* by *Aquila Romanus*.

To *Commaculate*, ( *Lat.* ) to defile, or pollute.

*Commandment*, in Common Law, is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when, upon his mere motion, he commandeth any thing to be done, or else for the offence of him that willet another to transgress the Law.

*Commateral*, ( *Lat.* ) made of the same matter, or substance with another.

*Commendry*, was in ancient time a Mannor, or chief Messuage, by which Lands belonging to the Prior of *St. Johns in Jerusalem* were holden in England.

A *Commeatour*, ( *Lat.* ) one that passeth as a messenger from one place to another.

*Commemoration*, ( *Lat.* ) a mentioning ; or rehearting the deeds of any one worthy of praise.

To *Commence*, ( *French* ) to begin : also a term in Common Law, signifying to proceed in any action or suit against any one : also, to take a degree in the Universities.

*Commendaces*, ( *French* ) prayers for the dead : also, Verses or Orations made in praise of the dead.

*Commendadore*, ( *Span.* ) a Consul or President in the Indies, or any foreign place of Traffique ; also those *Presidi Majores*, or Sub-governours under the King of Spain, who is supreme master of the Knights of *Casatrava*, and other orders of Knighthood are by the Spaniards called *Commendadores*, and those places appointed for the maintenance and revenue of these and other orders both in Spain and elsewhere, are called *Commendatures*, to which our *Commendries* were answer-

table, but only that they were solely appropriated to the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*.

*Commendam*, a word used by Ecclesiastical Writers, whereby is signified the intrusting of a Benefice which is void, to the charge and care of a sufficient Clergy-man, until it can be conveniently supplied.

*Commendature*. See *Commendry* and *Commendatore*.

*Commendation*, ( *Lat.* ) a praising or extolling.

*Commensal*, ( *Lat.* ) a companion at the Table, a Fellow-Commoner.

*Commensuration*, ( *Lat.* ) a measuring one thing with another.

A *Commentary*, ( *French* ) an explaining or exposition of a thing ; it signifieth also, metaphorically, a comprehending the depth of any mystery.

*Commerce*, ( *French* ) a traffiquing, or exchanging of wares.

*Commigration*, ( *Lat.* ) a removing from one place to another.

*Commination*, ( *Lat.* ) a fierce and vehement threatening.

*Comminution*, ( *Lat.* ) bruising or breaking to pieces.

*Commiseration*, ( *Lat.* ) a taking pity or compassion.

*Commissary*, according to the acceptation of the Canonists, is he who exerciseth Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in places of the Diocese so far distant from the chief City, that the Chancellor cannot call the Subjects to the Bishops principal Consistory without their great molestation : also, an officer in War, who is to look to the distribution of victuals, provided for the Army and Garrisons.

*Commission*, ( *Lat.* ) a delegation or mandate, for the exercising of a jurisdiction given by Letters Patents, or the publick Seal.

*Commissure*, ( *Lat.* ) a Committing or putting together, in Anatomy the mold of the head is so called, where the parts of the skull are united, in Architecture it is a close joyning of planks or stones, or any other materials together.

*Committee*, is he or they to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of parties, to whom it belongeth.

*Commixion* or *Commixture*, ( *Lat.* ) a mingling together.

*Commodious* ( *Lat.* ) fit, convenient.

*Common*, signifieth in the Common Law, that Soil or Water whereof the use is common in the Town or Lordship.

*Commonalty*, ( *French* ) the Common people.

*Common Hunt*, the chief Hunts-man to the Lord Mayor and City of London.

*Common-pleas*, is one of the Courts in *Westminster*, but in ancient time moveable. It was erected in Henry the thirds time, for the trying of all Civil causes, both real and personal. The chief Judge whereof is called, Lord chief Justice of



of the Common-pleas: the rest of the Officers are *Custos Brevium*, four Exigenters, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of Warrants, a Clark of the *Jurata-Writs*, Clark of the Treasury, Clark of the Kings Silver, Clark of the Essoynes, and Clark of the Outlawries.

*Comimoration*, ( *Lat.* ) a tarrying in a place.

*Commoition*, ( *Lat.* ) a tumult, or uproar.

*Commotes*, or *Commoishes*, a word used by the Welch, for a part of a shire, or a hundred: also a gathering made upon the people of a Hundred.

*Communication*, ( *Lat.* ) an imparting one to another.

*Community*, or *Communion*, ( *Lat.* ) injoying in common, or mutual participation.

*Communitio*, ( *Lat.* ) a fortifying.

*Commutatio*, ( *Lat.* ) a changing one thing for another.

*Commutative*, Justice; is the justice of a contractor, or his performing a covenant, in buying and selling, lending and borrowing, &c.

*Comædie*, from the Greek words *κῶμος* a reveling (or *κῶμῳ* a street and *αἶδω* to sing, because it was anciently wont to be sung in recitative style *sub Dio* in some publick place) a part of that sort of Poetrie which is called *Dramatick*, i. e. setting forth actions or things done; *Comædie* it self being a representation of the common actions of human life digested into some certain formal story acted upon a Stage by several persons interparling one among another, the several parts of a *Comædie* are first the *Protafis* i. e. the very opening of the *Comædie* and bringing things to a preparation, *Epitafis*, the busie part of a *Comædie*, before things are brought to their full state and vigour. *Catastafis*, the third Act of a *Comædie*, wherein things are brought to their perfection and ripeness, *Catastrophe* the Conclusion or winding up of all.

*Comorra*, a considerable Town of lower Hungary, situate in an Island of the same name upon the River Danow.

*Compati*, ( *Lat.* ) an agreement.

*Compatio*, or *Compagne*, ( *Lat.* ) a fastning or joyning close together. In Philosophy, it is the contracting of a substance by having less parts, or by the more close sticking together of the parts; and it is opposed to Diffusion.

*Companage*, ( *Ital.* ) the same as *Cater*, all kind of victual eaten with bread.

*Compar*. See *Isocolon*.

*Comparates*, ( *Lat.* ) things compared; in Logick particularly those things which are compared one with another, as *Homo est Bule similis*.

*Comparitio*, ( *Lat.* ) an appearing to open view.

*Comparative*, ( *Lat.* ) capable of comparison, *Comparative degree* in Grammar is the middlemost degree of Comparison, being that which exceeds the *Positive*, but comes short of the *Superlative*, as *Pulebrior*, *fairer*.

*Compartiment*, ( *Ital.* ) a partition or division: in Architecture, it is a particular square for an

Inscription, or some other device markt out in some Ornamental part of a building.

A *Compass*, a Mathematical Instrument wherewith to make a round Circle: also a *Mariners Compass*, is a certain Instrument used by Sea-men, for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation. *Compass Callipers* belong to the Gunner of a Ship, and are like two Semi-circles that have a handle or joynt like a pair of Compasses but are blunt at the ends, to open as you please to dispart a piece.

*Compassion*, ( *Lat.* ) a sence of the miseries or misfortune of others, as it were a fellow-suffering in their Calamities; whence *Compassionate*, toucht with *Compassion*.

*Compatible*, ( *French* ) which can agree together.

*Compatient*, ( *Lat.* ) suffering together.

*Compatriote*, ( *Lat.* ) one of the same Countrey, a Fellow-Citizen.

*Compeer*, ( *Lat.* ) *Compar*, or *Compeer*, a consort, or fellow: also a Gossip: also in some parts, those young men invited together to Weddings, are called *Compeers*.

*Compellation*, ( *Lat.* ) a calling any one by their name: also, a mentioning with disgrace.

A *Compendium*, ( *Lat.* ) an abridgement: also, a gaining by thriftiness.

*Compensation*, ( *Lat.* ) a making recompence, a repaying a good or bad turn.

*Comperendination*, ( *Lat.* ) a deferring, or putting off from day to day.

*Competency*, ( *Lat.* ) sufficiency or enough.

*Competitor*, ( *Lat.* ) a Rival, one that seeks after the same thing that another sues for.

To *Compile*, ( *French* ) to heap one upon another.

*Compital*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the *Compita*, or Cross-ways.

*Compitals*, certain Feasts solemnized in those Cross-ways.

*Complacential*, ( *Lat.* ) willing to please or comply with, of a courteous or affable nature.

*Complaisance*, ( *French* ) or *Complacence* ( *Lat.* ) an obliging carriage, an aptness to comply.

*Complement*, ( *Lat.* ) a filling up: also, Ceremony in speech and behaviour, also a Geometrical term, signifying those parts of a Quadrangle, which being added to the Gnomon, and Diagonal, make up the whole: Complement of an Angle, is so much as the Angle wanteth of ninety Degrees.

The *Completes*, ( *Spanish* ) the last or closing Prayers of the Evening Service.

*Compleatory*, ( *Lat.* ) the same as *Completes*.

*Complex*, ( *Lat.* ) compound, containing several things together; *Complex* notion in Logick, is an uniting of several notions together into one or more sentences.

*Complexion*, ( *Lat.* ) the state and constitution of the body.

To *Complicate*, ( *Lat.* ) to wrap or fold up.

A *Complice*, differs from a Partner in this, that

a Partner may be said to be a Companion in good, or evil; a Complice, in evil only.

*Compline*, the same as *Completes*; also the last of the Canonical hours.

*Complutum*, an Academical Town of *Castilia Nova*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*. It is now vulgarly called *Alcala di Henares*.

*Comporiment*, (*French*) carriage, or behaviour.

*Composition*, (*Lat.*) a setting together: also a Work, set forth in any piece of learning, or art; *Composition*, in Grammar is a joyning of two words (whereof one is for the most part a preposition) together into one, as *In-justus*.

*Compositor*, (*Lat.*) a Composer or setter in order in the Art of Printing, it is he that Compoeth or setteth in order the Printing Letters, or Characters according to the Copy, as they are to be Printed, and prepares each Form successively for the Press.

*Compost*, (a term in Husbandry) Soil or Dung for Land, Trees, &c.

*Compostella*, anciently (*Flavius Brigantium*) a City of *Galicia* in *Spain*, very considerable as being both an Academy and Archiepiscopal See, and much frequented by Pilgrims that visit the Shrine and Relicks of St. *Jago*, which are here kept, and from whence the Town is also called St. *Jago*.

*Computation*, (*Lat.*) a drinking-bout, or merry-meeting.

*Comprehension*, (*Lat.*) a laying on: also understanding, or finding out the depth of any mystery.

*Compreasure*, or *Compreffion*, (*Lat.*) a pressing together.

To *Comprife*, (*French*) to contain, the same as *Comprehend*.

*Comprobation*, (*Lat.*) a mutual allowing; or approving.

*Compromise*, a term in Law, being a mutual promise of two, or more parties, at difference, to refer the ending of their Controversie to the judgment of Arbitrators.

*Compulsion*, (*Lat.*) a constraining, or forcing.

*Compunction*, (*Lat.*) remorse; or trouble of mind for any crime committed.

*Compurgation*, (*Lat.*) a term in Law, a justifying, by Oath, the Report or Oath of another.

*Computation*, (*Lat.*) a reckoning, or casting of accounts.

*De Computo reddendo*, a Writ compelling a Bayliff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up their accounts.

*Comrade*, the same as *Camerade*.

*Comus*, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief Patron of Revellings and Debaucheries.

*Conaught*, or *Connaght*, a Province of *Ireland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Concani*, or *Gangani*.

To *Concamerate*, (*Lat.*) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted Roof, to Arch.

To *Concatenate*, (*Lat.*) to chain together.

*Concave*, (*Lat.*) hollow, also substantively hollowness; in Gunnery it is the Bore of a piece.

*Concavity*, (*Lat.*) hollowness.

*Concealers*, a term in Common Law, signifying, by Antiphrasis, or contrary speaking, such men as find out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King or the State by common persons, who have nothing to shew for them.

To *Concede*, (*Lat.*) to yield or grant.

*Concent*, (*Lat.*) a harmony or agreement in Musick.

*Concentricks*, (*Lat.*) Several Sphears, or Circles, having all one common Center.

*Conceptacle*, (*Lat.*) a capacious hollowness, that which is able to contain, or receive any thing.

*Conception*, (*Lat.*) a conceiving with child; also a bringing forth any fancy or conceit.

*Conception de Salaya*, a Town of *Mexicoacan*, a Province of *Nova Hispania* in *America*.

To *Concert*, (*Fr.*) a word now lately brought very much into use, and signifies to state matters, to set affairs in order.

*Concertation*, (*Lat.*) a striving together.

*Concession*, (*Lat.*) a granting or yielding.

*Concidence*, (*Lat.*) a falling together, a making a Cadence at the same time.

To *Conciliate*, (*Lat.*) to make to agree, to bring together.

To *Concinnate*, (*Lat.*) apt, fit, proper.

*Concional*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Concio* or Speech made in publick.

*Concise*, (*Lat.*) short, consisting of few words.

*Conciliation*, (*Lat.*) a stirring up or provoking.

*Conclamation*, (*Lat.*) a great noise or shouting of much people.

*Conclave*, (*Lat.*) a Clofet, or Inner Chamber, also an Assembly of the Cardinals met to consult about the affairs of the Roman Church.

A *Conclusion*, (*Lat.*) a shutting up, or ending of a business. In Logick it is the last of the three Propositions of a *Syllogism*, the first being *Major*, the second the *Minor*.

*Concoction*, (*Lat.*) a seething, or boiling, in Physick that faculty of nature is so termed, whereby the purest of the meat in the Stomach, is prepared and made apt for nourishment; the rest being Excrement, is conveyed out of the Body through the Guts.

*Concomitant*, (*Lat.*) bearing any one company.

*Concord*, (*Lat.*) agreement, in Common Law it is defined to be an agreement between parties, that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land shall pass; also a perfect Tone in Musick, as an eighth, or a third, &c. In Grammar there are three Concords or Agreements; the first between the *Nominative Case* and the *Verb*; the second between the *Substantive* and the *Adjective*; and the third between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

*Concor-*



*Concorporation*, (Lat.) a mixing of Bodies together into one.

*Concourse*, (Lat.) a meeting together of people.

*Concrete*, (Lat.) joyned or grown together; also a Logical term, signifying that which expresseth things concretely or joynly; whereas *Abstract* noteth something abstracted from all others.

*Concretion*, (Lat.) a growing together.

*Concubinage*, (French) Fornication; also a term in Common Law, signifying an exception against her that sueth for her Dowry, alledging, That she is not Wife but Concubine to the party, in whose Lands she seeks to be indowed.

To *Conculcate*, (Lat.) to stamp upon; or tread underfoot.

*Concupiscence*, (Lat.) a vehement desire of any thing; but more particularly, a lustful or venereal desire.

The *Concupiscible faculty*, the sensual part of the Soul, which only seeks after Pleasures and Lusts.

*Concurrence*, (Lat.) a meeting together; also an agreeing.

*Concussion*, (Lat.) a jumbling together; also extortion by terrifying.

*Concussionary*, an Officer, or Magistrate, that by false shew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes, from men.

To *Cond*, (a term in Navigation) to lead or direct a Ship which way she shall go.

*Condensation*, (Lat.) a making thick.

*Condereum*, the ancient name of a Town in the Bishoprick of Durham, where in old time, the left wing of the *Austures* kept their station; it is now called *Chester* upon the *Street*.

*Conders*, are those Men that stand upon the high places, near the Sea Coast, at the time of Herring-fishing, to make signs with Boughs in their hands unto the Fishers, which way the Herrings pass; which they easily discern by the blew colour, which they make in the Water.

*Condescension*, (Lat.) a yielding unto, or complying with.

*Condiçi*, (Lat.) an appointment or composition.

*Condign*, (Lat.) worthy, according to merit.

*Condiment*, (Lat.) seasoning.

A *Condisciple*, (Lat.) a School-fellow, or Fellow Student.

*Condited*, (Lat.) seasoned.

*Condition*, (Lat.) nature, disposition; also estate or fortune. In Common Law it signifies a restraint or bridle annexed to a thing; so that by the non-performance thereof, the party to the Condition shall receive prejudice, but by the performance advantage.

*Condolence*, (Lat.) a grieving with another.

*Condonation*, (Lat.) a pardoning or forgiving.

*Conducibile*, (Lat.) profitable; also to be hired.

*Conduçti*, (French) a guiding; also a management of any affair.

*Conduçtor*, (Lat.) a Leader or Guider.

*Condylome*, (Greek) an excrescence of flesh, also swelling of the Fundament proceeding from Inflammation.

*Cone*, a Geometrical figure, circularly flat at the bottom, and sharpening by degrees, till it end in a point at the top. See *Conical*; also a Pine Apple. *Cone* also, or *Colne* in the Saxon Tongue, signifies an account; and that Woman was judged of a competent age, who was able to keep *Cone* and Key, that is, the Account and Keys of the House.

*Confabulation*, (Lat.) a discoursing or talking together.

*Confarreation*, (Lat.) a Ceremony with a Cake of Wheat, anciently used among the Romans at Marriages.

*Confection*, (Lat.) a finishing, a mingling of divers things together; a making of Conserves.

*Confessionary*, the Seat where people make their Confessions to the Father Confessor.

A *Confident*, (French) one that is imployed in matters of secrecie and trust.

*Configulation*, (Lat.) a making of Earthen ware.

*Configuration*, (Lat.) a fashioning or making of a like figure; a likeness, or resemblance of figures.

*Confines*, (Lat.) Marches, or Borders of a Country.

*Confirmation*, (Lat.) a making sure; also a Law term signifying a strengthening of an estate formerly had, and yet voidable; though not presently void.

*Confiscation*, (Lat.) a Law term, a bringing away a Mans Goods, as forfeited to the publick Treasury; from *Fiscus* a Pannier or Hamper, a place where the Kings Treasure useth to be kept.

*Conflagration*, (Lat.) a great consuming or destroying with fire.

*Confluence*, (Lat.) a meeting of divers Waters in one; also a great concourse of people.

*Confluentia*, a Town belonging to the Electoral Archbishop of Triers; vulgarly called *Coblentz*.

*Confluxibility*, (Lat.) an aptness to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

*Confederate*, (Lat.) joyned together in league by oath.

*Conformable*, (Lat.) agreeable, suitable.

*Confrication*, (Lat.) a rubbing or grinding.

To *Confront*, (French) to bring face to face; also to compare together.

*Confusion*, (Lat. *qu.* a pouring together) a confounding, mixing, or putting out of order; also a trouble or dismayedness of mind; also a blushing or being out of Countenance. In Chymistry it signifies a mixture of such things as are fluid.

*Conge*, (French) leave, *Conge d'Esire*, signifies in the Common Law, the Kings permission to a Dean and Chapter, to chuse a Bishop; or to an Abby, to chuse their Abbot.

*Congeable*, in the Common Law signifies lawful, or lawfully done.

*Congenerous*, (Lat.) of the same sort, of the same stock.

*Congeniality*, (Lat.) a resemblance of genius and fancy.

*Congelation*, (Lat.) a freezing, or congealing; in Chymistry it is when any liquor being decocted to the height, is afterwards by setting in any cold place, turned into a transparent substance like unto Ice.

*Conger*, (Lat. *Congrus*,) a great kind of Sea-Eel, which is hard of substance and digestion.

*Congiary*, (from the Lat. *Congius*, a measure containing nine Pints; or *Congiarius*, a measure of two Bushels;) a gift of a Prince, or great Man, to the People.

*Conglobation*, (Lat.) a gathering round into a Globe.

*Conglomeration*, (Lat.) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottom.

*Conglutination*, (Lat.) a fastning together with Glue.

*Congratulation*, (Lat.) a rejoicing with any one for his good fortune.

*Congregation*, (Lat.) an assembling, or gathering of people together; it is also taken for the Assembly, or company of People gathered together upon some publick occasion.

*Congress*, (Lat.) a coming together; also an incountring; also it is now generally taken for the Assembly or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of several Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other grand Affair.

*Congruence* or *Congruity*, (Lat.) agreeableness.

*Conical*, having the figure of a Cone, which by Geometricians is thus defined, *Conus est solidum varium, &c.* A Cone is a various solid, comprehended by a Conical Base, and Superficies, and is made by the conversion of the rest of a Right Angled Triangle upon the Perpendicularine, which makes the Right Angle.

*Conical Sections*, in Geometry, are those Sections of a Conical figure, which make the *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbole*, and *Parabola*; all which see in their proper places.

*Conjectural*, (Lat.) that may be conjectured or guessed at.

*Coniferus*, (Lat.) bearing Cones or Clogs, it is an Epithet chiefly appropriated to several Trees which bear a certain Fruit of a Conical form, as the Fir, Pine, &c.

*Coimbra* (vulg. *Coimbra*) a very eminent City and famous University of Portugal, situate upon the River *Munda*. Hence we have that so celebrated Tractate among Logicians *Collegium Conimbricense*. It is also remarkable for a stately *Aqueduct* built in the year 1572. by King *Sebastian*.

*Coninsborough*, a Castle in *Yorkshire*, where *Hengist*, after he had been vanquished by *Aurelius Ambrose*, rallied his forces, but being again utterly defeated, he was beheaded.

*Conjugal*, (Lat.) pertaining to marriage, belonging to Man and Wife.

*Conjugates*, (Lat. things linked together) particularly in Logick, things of the same rank, order, or original.

*Conjugation*, (Lat.) a deriving of things under the same order; particularly in Grammar, a coupling of Verbs with their Moods and Tenses under the same Theme.

*Conjunctiva*, (Lat.) a coat of the eye; so called, because it sticks fast to the eye.

*Conjunction*, (Lat.) a joyning together; also in Grammar, one of the eight inductionable parts of Speech, which aptly disposes and joyns together several Clauses of a Sentence.

*Conjuration*, (Lat.) a conspiracy or plot; also a compact, or bargaining with the Devil, or evil Spirits, to know any secret, or effect any purposed.

*Conizee*, and *Conizour*. See *Cognisee*, and *Cognisour*.

*Conaucht*. See *Conaught*.

*Connascecy*, (Lat.) a being born together, a springing together.

To *Conne*, to learn without book, from the Dutch word *kennen*, to know, or learn.

*Connen*, (old word) can.

*Connexion*, (Lat.) a knitting, or joyning together.

*Connex*, (Lat. knit together) in Logick, those things are said to be *Connex*, which are joyned one to another without any Dependence or Consecution.

*Connivence*, (Lat.) a faining not to see, a wincking at a fault.

*Connubial*, (Lat.) belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

*Connovium*, the ancient name of a City, which flourished in old time in *Caernarvonshire*, and took its name from the River *Conovius*, now called *Conwey*.

*Conquassation*, (Lat.) a shaking together a dashing in pieces.

*Conquest*, a term used in the practick of *Scotland*, and differs from *Heritage* in this, that *Heritage* signifies Lands and Goods pertaining to any person, as general Successor to his Father, or any other predecessor. *Conquest*, signifies those which any one possesseth by his own private Title, or by gift, or by any other single contract.

*Conquestion*, (Lat.) a complaining together.

*Conradus*, (German) Able Counsel; the name of Four German Emperors.

*Consanguinity*, (Lat.) nearness in blood, kindred.

*Consarcination*, (Lat.) a pitching, or sowing of several pieces together.

*Conscension*, (Lat.) a climbing or mounting;

*Conscious*, (Lat.) inwardly guilty, privy to ones self of any fault or error. Whence *Conscience*, substant.

*Conscription*, (Lat.) a Registering or Inrolling.

*Consecration*, (Lat.) a setting a-part to the service of any one.

*Conseclary*, (Lat.) that which follows from the demonstration of an argument.

*Consecution*, (Lat.) an immediate following Month



Month of consecution, is a term in Astrology, signifying the space between each Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun.

*Consequence*, ( *Lat.* ) that which followeth of necessity: also a business of consequence is a business of weight and moment.

*Consequent*, ( *Lat.* ) following, also in Logick being taken substantively, it signifies the last proposition of an Enthymeme, the first being called an antecedent.

*Conservation*, ( *Lat.* ) a keeping, or preserving.

*Conservator* of the peace, signifieth in Common Law, him that hath a special charge by vertue of his Office, to see the Kings Peace kept.

*Conservator* of the truce and safe conducts, was an Officer appointed in every Port of the Sea, to inquire of all offences done against the Kings truce, and safe conducts upon the main Sea, out of the Countries, and out of the Franchises of the Cinque Ports.

*Conservatory*, ( *Lat.* ) a place to lay up safe or keep any thing in.

*Consideration*, ( *Lat.* ) an advising, or taking heed: also a term in Common Law, signifying the material part of a contract, without which no contract standeth, or bindeth, Consideration is either expressed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain sum for any thing; or else implied, as when the Law inforceth a Consideration.

*Confignation*, ( *Lat.* ) a signing of a Bill with ones own hand.

*Confimilarity*, ( *Lat.* ) a likeness, or agreeing together.

*Confistence*, ( *Lat.* ) a being, or setting.

*Consistent*, an Epithite belonging to dry bodies, and opposed to Fluid.

*Consistory*, ( *Lat.* ) an Assembly of Prelates, a Council-house of Ecclesiastical persons.

*Confusion*, ( *Lat.* ) a planting together.

*Consolation*, ( *Lat.* ) a comforting or putting in good heart.

*Consolidation*, ( *Lat.* ) a sodering, strengthening, or making solid; also a term in Common Law, signifying a joyning of two Benefices into one; and in the Civil Law, an uniting of possession, occupation, or profit, with the property.

*Consonmiation*, ( *Lat.* ) a sleeping or dreaming together.

*Consonant*, ( *Lat.* ) sounding together or agreeing; also substantively taken, it signifieth a Letter which hath no sound of it self, but as it is joyned with a vowel.

*Consort*, ( *Lat.* ) a fellow, companion, or mate; also a set or company of Musicians.

*Consound*, ( *Lat.* *Solidago Saracenica Consolida* ) an Herb by some called Backwort, for its great efficacy in strengthening the back, but most usually Cumfry.

*Conspersion*, ( *Lat.* ) a bedewing or sprinkling.

*Conspicuous*, ( *Lat.* ) clear, manifest.

*Conspiracy*, ( *Lat.* ) a plotting, or secret consultation; but in Common Law it is always taken in the evil part, and signifieth an agreement

of such as bind themselves by Covenant or other Alliance, that each of them shall assist the other, maliciously to indite, or falsely to move and maintain, pleas; also such as cause children within age to appeach men of Felony, and such as receive men in the Countries, with liveries and fees, to maintain their malicious enterprises.

*Conspiratione*, a Writ that lies against Conspirators.

*Conspuration*, ( *Lat.* ) a defiling, fouling, or polluting.

*Conspatation*, ( *Lat.* ) a spitting upon.

*Constable*, *quasi comes stabuli*, or Master of the Kings Horse; or, as others say, derived from the Dutch word *Bonnis-stable*, i. e. prop and stay of the King. This word is diversly taken in Common Law, either for the Constable of England, a place formerly of great Dignity; or for an office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannors; and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferiour rank, as Constables of Hundreds or Franchises, who were appointed for the conservation of the peace, and called high Constables; and under these, the Constables of every Town or Parish, who are called petty Constables.

*Constant*, ( *Lat.* ) standing firm to ones duty, or principles.

*Constantinople*. See *Byzantium*.

*Constantinus*, the Son of *Constantius* and *Helenus*, born as is generally supposed at York; he was the first Roman Emperor that professed Christianity, and by reason of his great deeds, was called *Constantine* the Great. For after he had gained the Empire intirely to himself by the Conquest of *Maxentius* and *Licinius*; he overcame the *Goths*, the *Sarmatians*; and lastly the *Persians*. And building *Constantinople*, made that instead of Rome the seat of the Empire, there were also after him, besides one of the three that immediately succeeded him, several others of the same name distinguished by their different surnames, as *Heracleonas*, *Pogonatus*, *Copronymus*, &c. And under the name of the Emperor *Constantine*, though which of them is uncertain, there are extant 20 Books treating of *Agriculture*, Entituled *Geoponica*.

*Constat*, a Certificate out of a Court of all that remains upon record of any matter or thing in question.

*Constellation*, ( *Lat.* ) a Company of Stars, seeming, or rather fancied to represent some figure.

*Consternation*, ( *Lat.* ) amazement, or astonishment.

*Constipation*, ( *Lat.* ) a close imbodying together.

*Constitution*, ( *Lat.* ) an appointing, or ordaining: also constitution of the body, is the state and complexion of the body.

*Constraint*, ( *French* ) a forcing, or compelling.

*Constriction*, ( *Lat.* ) the same, also a binding together.

*Construction*, ( *Lat.* ) a placing, or setting together : also a term in Grammar, signifying the right placing of words, or sentences.

*Constupration*, ( *Lat.* ) a ravishing, or deflowring a Virgin.

*Consubstantial*, ( *Lat.* ) of the same substance with another.

*Consuete*, or *Consuetudinal*, ( *Lat.* ) usual or accustomed.

*Consuetudinibus & Servitiis*, a Writ that lieth against a Tenant, who deforceth his Lord of the Rent, or Service due unto him.

*Consul*, from the *Latin* word *Consulere*, to give counsel ; it was a place of the highest Dignity among the *Romans*, brought in after the expulsion of their Kings ; and at this present day the chief Governors of divers Cities are called Consuls. Also those that are the chief managers of Trade and Merchandise in foreign parts are called *Consuls* of this or that place, there are also so *Consuls* at *Paris* yearly chosen to determine matters of Debt.

*Consultation*, ( *Lat.* ) a taking counsel : also, the name of a Writ, whereby a cause being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court to the Kings Court, is returned thither again.

*Consummation*, ( *Lat.* ) a fulfilling, or finishing, also a making up an account.

*Consumption*, ( *Lat.* ) a falling away, or consuming : also a Disease which causeth the body to consume and wast away, it is also vulgarly called Tifick instead of Phthisick from the Greek *phthisis*.

*Contabulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a fastning of planks or boards together.

*Contaction*, ( *Lat.* ) a touching together.

*Contagion*, ( *Lat.* ) infection, the spreading of a Disease.

*Contamination*, ( *Lat.* ) a polluting, or defiling by touch.

*Conteste*, ( *old word* ) strife, or contention.

*Contemeration*, ( *Lat.* ) a deflowering.

*Contemplatives*, certain Fryers of *St. Mary Magdalens* Order : who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

*Contemplation*, ( *Lat.* ) a deep considering.

*Contemporal*, or *Contemporary*, ( *Lat.* ) of the same time with another.

*Contemptible*, or *Contemptuous*, ( *Lat.* ) worthy of disesteem and scorn.

*Con-tenement*, a term in Law, being the Freehold-land, which lieth to a mans House or Tenement.

*Contention*, ( *Lat.* ) a striving.

*Contermination*, ( *Lat.* ) a bordering upon, or lying near.

*Conterraneous*, ( *Lat.* ) of the same Land or Country.

*Contefferation*, ( *Lat.* ) an entering into league, or amity with strangers.

*Conestation*, ( *Lat.* ) a calling to witness.

*Context*, or *Contexture*, ( *Lat.* ) a weaving together : also the style, or form of a process or discourse.

*Contignation*, ( *Lat.* ) a laying of Fasters together, in Architecture signifies the floor-work.

*Contiguity*, ( *Lat.* ) a nearness or close touching.

*Continent*, ( *Lat.* ) temperate, containing ones self from any thing : also substantively taken, it signifies the firm or main Land.

*Contingence*, ( *Lat.* ) a hapning by chance.

*Contingent*, ( *Lat.* ) Casual, or falling out by chance, in Logick it is particularly taken for that proposition which may be true or false according as it falls out.

*Continual claim*, a term in Common Law, signifying a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to Land or any other thing, which at present we cannot attain without danger.

*Continuance*, seemeth to signifie in Common Law, the same as prorogation in the Civil Law, as Continuance until the next Assizes, when it chanceth that the Record cannot be found.

*Continuando*, a term in Law, when the Plaintiff endeavors to recover damages for several Trespases in one and the same Action.

*Continuation*, or *Continuity*, ( *Lat.* ) a lengthning, or going on with any thing, a holding out intire.

*Contorsion*, ( *Lat.* ) a pulling awry, a wresting.

*Contrabanded*, prohibited ; from the *Italian* word *bando*, a Proclamation, as contrabanded goods, are goods forbidden by Proclamation to be imported.

*Contract*, ( *Lat.* ) a bargaining or making a match, as contract of marriage ; in Common Law, it is a Covenant of agreement, with lawful consideration, or clause.

*Contraction*, ( *Lat.* ) a drawing together, also a making short.

*Contradiction*, ( *Lat.* ) a gain-saying.

*Contradictory*, ( *Lat.* ) gain-saying, in Logick *Contradictory Opposition*, is the repugnancy of two propositions both in quality and quantity, so that if one of them be affirmative, the other shall be negative ; if one universal, the other particular. As, Every man is rational, Some man is not rational.

*Contramure*, a term in Architecture, or Fortification, signifying an out-wall built about the wall of a City, a Counterscarp.

*Contraposition*, ( *Lat.* ) a putting against, in Logick it is a changing of the whole subject into the whole predicate, and the contrary keeping both the same quantity and quality ; but altering the terms from finite to infinite. As Every man is a living Creature ; therefore every thing that is a living Creature is not a man.

*Contrary*, ( *Lat.* ) being against, Contraries in Logick



Logick are those sorts of opposites wherein any one thing is opposed to another, as *Vifus & cecitas*.

*Contrasto*, ( *Spanish* ) Contention or Strife.

*Contrayerva*, a West-Indian Plant much used by the Spaniards and others in Counter-poysons. There is a water made thereof by Distillers.

*Contredaction*, ( *Lat.* ) a wanton handling of a Woman.

*Contribution*, ( *Lat.* ) a joynnt-giving of money or supplies, towards any business of Importance.

*Contributio facienda*, a Writ that lieth in case more are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one.

*Contristation*, ( *Lat.* ) a making sad.

*Contrition*, ( *Lat.* ) a bruising, or breaking, by rubbing one thing against another, also remorse or penitence. See *Attrition*.

*Controller*, an Officer, who keepeth a Roll of other Officers accounts. *Controler of the Hamper*; an officer in Chancery, who takes all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hamper, inclosed in leather bags, and takes a special charge of them. *Controller of the Pipe*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who writes summons to the Sheriff, to levie the debts of the Pipe. *Controller of the Pell*, an Officer of the Exchequer who keeps a controlment of the Pell, of receipts and goings out.

To *Controve*, ( *old word* ) to devise.

*Controversie*, ( *Lat.* ) contention in dispute, as it were a turning things contrary.

*Contumacy*, ( *Lat.* ) stubbornness, rebellion.

*Contumely*, ( *Lat.* ) injury, reviling.

*Contumulation*, ( *Lat.* ) an intombing together.

*Confusion*, ( *Lat.* ) a bruising, or beating in pieces; in Chymistry, it is a reducing to powder by pounding in a mortar.

*Convalescency*, ( *Lat.* ) a recovering health of strength, a growing well.

To *Convene*, ( *Lat.* ) to warn into any Assembly.

*Conveniency*, ( *Lat.* ) fitness, or meetness.

*Convent*, or *Covent*, a great Assembly of people: also a Society of Religious men dwelling together in a house.

*Conventicle*, ( *Lat.* ) a private Assembly.

*Conventual*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Company of Religious persons. *Conventual-Church*, a Church belonging to a Convent.

*Conversation*, ( *Lat.* ) a keeping company, or being familiar with any.

*Conversion*, ( *Lat.* ) a changing from one state to another, especially from bad to good, in Logick it is the transposing of the terms of a proposition still retaining the quality and truth, in Rhetorick it is the same with the figure *Apostrophe*.

*Convexity*, ( *Lat.* ) a bending down on every side, the difference between *Concavity* and *Convexity* is this, that *Concavity* is the inside, *Convexity*

the outside of a Globous body which is hollow within.

*Conviction*, ( *Lat.* ) in Common Law, is the proving of a man guilty by the verdict of a Jury; or when a man that is out-lawed appeareth, and confesseth.

*Convivial*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Feast.

*Convocation*, ( *Lat.* ) a calling or assembling together; a meeting of the Clergy. *Convocation-house*, the house where the Clergy assemble, to consult about Ecclesiastical affairs.

*Convoy*, ( *French* ) a guide or conduct.

*Convulsion*, ( *Lat.* ) a violent pulling together; also a Disease where the sinews are shrunk up, and drawn together.

*Cooie*, the foot that gathereth over an Ovens mouth, also a certain measure containing four Bushels.

To *Co-operate*, ( *Lat.* ) to bear another company in the same work.

*Coote*, ( *Lat. Fulica* ) a kind of Bird, otherwise called a Moor-hen.

*Copal*, a kind of white Rosin brought from the Indies, which they use for a perfume.

*Cope*, a Cloak: also a Vestment that Bishops wear. Also a custom paid by Miners, to the Lord of the Mannor. Also in the dialect of some parts, the top of a hill, it seems also to signify a covering over head, whence haply the *Cope* of Heaven, and *Coping* among Architects, the top or roof of any building.

*Coparceners*, or *Parceners*, in Common Law, such as have equal share in the Inheritance of their Ancestors.

*Copenhagen*. See *Hafnia*.

*Copiosis*, ( *Greek* ) a growing deaf, in Physick there is a disease so called wherein the hearing is totally lost; so that the Patient either hears no noise, or cannot distinguish it, if he does hear it.

*Copia libelli deliberanda*, a Writ that lyeth in a case where a man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Ecclesiastical.

*Coping*. See *Cope*.

*Coping-Irons*, among Falconers, are those Instruments used for the coping or paring the Hawks beak, pounces or Talons when overgrown.

*Copy-hold*, signifieth in Common Law a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing, but the Copy of the Roles made by the Steward of his Lords Court; this is also called base Tenure, and was wont to be called Tenure in Villenage.

*Copious*, ( *Lat.* ) plentiful.

*Copise*, or *Copse*, from the French *Couper*, to cut down a little Wood, which consists of underwoods that are to be cut down; before they grow to be great Trees.

*Copland*, ( *Saxon qu.* headland ) a Land whereinto the rest of the Lands in a furlong do shoot.

*Coporas*. See *Vitriol*.

*Copulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a joynning, or coupling together.

*Coquettery*, ( *French* ) a prattling like a Goslip.

*Coquination*, (Lat.) a dressing, or Cooking of meat.

*Cor Scorpii*, a constellation in *Scorpio* called the heart of the Scorpion.

*Coral*, (*Corallium*) a certain Maritime-plant growing under water, which when it is taken out, petrifies, and becomes red.

*Coralline*, a kind of plant, otherwise called Sea-moss, or Coral-moss.

*Coralwort*, (*Dentaria*) an Herb growing near *Mayfield* in *Sussex*, it helpeth the stone and easeth pains in the sides and belly, it is called also Tooth-wort, from the likeness that the Root hath with Teeth, for which it is said to be good by signature.

*Corasan*, the present appellation of *Bactriana*, which is a part of the Province of *Hircania*, the other part being *Margiana*, now *Elfabar*.

*Corasines*, a fierce and warlike people living in the North of *Asia*, who were forced to leave their Land and to betake themselves to the *Sultan* of *Babylon*, who bestowed on them all the Lands which the *Elpians* held in *Palestine*, they took *Jerusalem* without resistance, which was never since regained to our Religion, and utterly subdued all the *Elpians* in the Holy-land; soon after they fell out with the *Sultan*, who rooted out their Nation, so that none of their name remained.

*Corax*, a most ancient Rhetorician of *Sicily*, who as *Cicero* testifies, was the first that taught Rhetorick for gain, his being basted by his Disciple: *Tisias* gave occasion of that old Proverb, *χαλκὸν κλέπτει καὶ χρυσὸν διδοί*.

*Corbam*, a Hebrew word, signifying a gift dedicated to God.

*Corbel*, or *Corbet*, a term in Architecture, signifying a shouldering piece in Timber-work jutting out like a bragget.

*Corcioufness*, (old word) corpulency.

*Coreyra*, the ancient *Phæacia*, where King *Alcinous*, whose Palace and Gardens are described by *Homer* entertained *Ulysses*; one of the three chief Islands in the *Adriatick* or *Ionian* Sea: It is now called *Corfu*. The other two are *Cephalonia* and *Zacynthus* now *Zant*.

A Cord of Wood, a parcel of fire-wood, set out as the cole-fire, containing in measure four foot in breadth, as many in height, and eight in length.

*Cordage*, the tackle of a Ship, a word used in Navigation: also stuff to make Ropes of.

*Cordelier*, a Gray Fryer of the Order of *St. Francis*, so called because he wears a cord full of knots about his middle.

*Cordial*, (Lat.) comfortable to the heart.

*Cordon* an old English word, signifying Reward: in like manner also the French word *Guerdon*, is used by us, also a term in Fortification, being the end of the parapett towards the muraille.

*Cordovan* leather, leather made of Goat-skins, so called from *Corduba* a City of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, where the best sort of that kind of leather is made.

*Cordus*, a Roman Historian, who as *Capitolinus* testifies, wrote the lives of several of the Roman Emperors.

*Cordwainer* or *Cordinar*, (French) a Shoemaker.

*Corfu*. See *Coreyra*.

*Coriander*, (Lat. *Coriandrum*) an Herb somewhat like Parsley, but of a very strong savour, the seeds of it is useful in Phylick, being first prepared by being steeped in Vinegar, but unprepared it is dangerous.

*Corineus*, one of the companions of *Brutus*, whence *Cornwall* is said to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corinea*, it is fabulously reported of him that he fought with a Giant, called *Gogmagog*, and threw him down a steep Rock.

*Corinth*, a City in the very *Isthmus* of that famous *Peloponnesus* of *Greece*, now called *Morea*, it was in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt and restored to *Corinthus*, the Son of *Marathon*, or as some say, of *Pelops*; and by him called *Corinth*. The ancient glory and riches of this City drew envie, and consequently utter destruction from the Romans.

*Corinthian* order, a term in Architecture, signifying an adornment of Pillars, after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of Pillars in Architecture, *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*.

*Coritani*, a people anciently inhabiting that part of this Island, which containeth *Northampton-shire*, *Leicester-shire*, *Rutland-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, *Nottingham-shire*, and *Darby-shire*.

*Cork*, a Countrey of *Ireland*, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the people whereof were anciently called *Vodii* & *Coriandi*.

*Cormandel*, or *Coromanidel* a considerable Region or Kingdom of *Indostan* or *India* intra *Gangem*. Upon the Coast whereof standeth *Fort St. George* a Plantation of English Merchants.

*Cormorant*, (*Corvus Aquaticus*) a Sea-Raven, Metaphorically taken for a Glutton.

*Cornage*, is in Common Law a certain Tenure, whereby in the North, men used to hold their Lands, which was to blow a Horn when any invasion of a Northern enemy was perceived, also a certain imposition upon Corn.

*Cornalin*, a kind of precious Stone, which some think to be the same with *Corneol*.

*Cornarii*, the name of a certain people, who in ancient times possessed that part of this Island, containing those Counties which are at present called *Warwick-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Stafford-shire*, *Shrop-shire*, and *Cheshire*.

*Corn-flower*, a kind of flower, called *Blue-Bottle*.

*Cornea*, (Lat.) the second coat or tunicle of the eye, being of a horny substance.

*Cornelian*, the same as *Corneol*, a kind of precious Stone; also *Cornelion* Law, was a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla*, that any who would follow him in War, should be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

*Cornelius*,



*Cornelius*, (Lat.) a proper name of men; from *Cornu*, a horn. Of this prænomen were several eminent men, viz.

*Cornelius Celsus*, an ancient Latin Physician, who besides his extant System of Medicin is said by *Columella*, to have writ learned Books of Agriculture.

*Cornelius Nepos*, an eminent person, who lived in *Cicero's* time, and wrote the lives of divers famous men, whereof that of *Pomponius Atticus* is thought to be only extant; though some ascribe to him those lives which go under the name of *Paulus Æmilius*.

*Cornelius Tacitus*. See *Tacitus*.

*Corneal*, a kind of precious Stone, apt to be engraven, and therefore much used for the making of Seals: It is thought to be original of the *Amethyst*, and is called *Sardius* and *Sardinus*, haply because it hath been chiefly found in the Island of *Sardinia*.

*Corneous*, (Lat.) of a horny substance.

*Cornet*, (French) a kind of black Taffata, which Doctors of Physick or Law use to wear on the collar of their Robes, as an Ensign or Badge of their degree: also the Ensign of a Troop of Horse, so called because it was used to be made of that kind of Taffata. Also such a piece of Paper as Grocers and such like retailing Trades people wrap up small quantities of wares in, winding it in fashion of a horn, is called a Cornet of Paper. There is also a sort of shell Fish called in Latin *Buccinum*, in English Cornet, and both from the figure of a winding horn, which it resembles.

*Cornice*, a term in Architecture, signifying the Crests, or flourishing work at the upper end of a Pillar: it is also called a frize.

*Cornigerous*, (Lat.) wearing horns, an Epithet of *Bacchus*.

*Cornil-tree*, (*Cornus*) a Tree called Horn-tree, because its branches are hard like a Horn.

*Cornimuse*, (Lat.) a kind of musical Instrument, which some take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

*Cornu cervi*, a term in Chymistry, the mouth of an Alembick.

*Cornucopy*, a Horn which *Jupiter* gave to *Amalthea*, whereby she enjoyed plenty of all things; it is Metaphorically taken for Plenty.

*Cornuted*, (Lat.) horned. Also among Logicians a subtle or Sophistical Argument is called *Argumentum Cornutum*, a horned Argument. See *Ceratine*.

*Corody*, from the Latin word *Corrodo*; it signifieth in Common Law, a sum of Money, or allowance of meat and drink, toward the maintenance of any of the Kings servants out of an Abby, or Religious house, whereof the King is the Founder.

*Corodio habendo*, a Writ for the exacting a *Corody* out of an Abby, or Religious house.

*Corollary*, (a *Corollis*) an advantage above the ordinary measure: also a gift bestowed on the people at publick Feasts and Plays.

*Coromandel*, a Country in the East Indies, stretching from *Cape Comoryn* to the famous Gulph of *Bengala*, and hath in it these famous Towns of Trade: *Negapatan*, *Meliapore*, *Policat*, *Armagan*, *Narsinga*, *Mesulipatan* and *Bipilipatan*. See *Cormandel*.

*Corona*, by the Greeks called *Halo*, that is to say, a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but especially about the Moon: also, a celestial constellation upon the shoulder of *Bootes*.

*Corona*, or *Stephanopolis*, vulg. *Cranstadt*, one of the principal Cities of *Transylvania*.

*Coronal Suture*, as it is called by Chyrurgions, is the foremost seam of the skull, passing from one bone of the Temples to the other.

*Coronation*, (Lat.) a Crowning.

*Coroner*, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown and Common-wealth of *England*, his Office, is to inquire of every man that is slain or cometh to an untimely end, and what *Corn*, Cattel, or Freehold, the Felon had at the time of the fact committed, and to seize them to the use of the King; there are four of these Officers in every County.

*Coronet*, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

*Corporal*, (Lat.) belonging to the body: also a Commander of a band of ten Soldiers: also the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.

*Corporation*, or *Corporature*, the state, plight, or habit of the body; also *Corporation*, in Law, an Assembly and joyning together of many into one fellowship, and brotherhood; whereof one is head, the rest are the body, being authorized by the Kings Charter to have a common seal, and able by their common consent to grant or receive in Law, any thing within the compass of their Charter.

*Corporature*, (Lat.) the form, or constitution of the body.

*Corporeal*, (Lat.) of a bodily substance.

*Corporeity*, (Lat.) a Philosophick term.

*Corporeature*, a bodily substance.

*Corporification*, (Lat. a making into a body) in Chymistry it is a Spirits reassuming its body, and manifesting it self again to our senses.

*Corps*, (French) a carcase, or dead body.

*Corps-du-guard*, (French) a term in Military Discipline; signifying a company of Soldiers set to watch, as it were the body of a Guard.

*Corpulency*, (Lat.) fulness of body.

*Corpuscle*, (Lat.) a little body.

*Corpus-Christi*, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the year of our Lord, 1516. There is also in *Cambridge* a Colledge of the same appellation, founded by *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in the year, 1344. And this hath been also called *Bennet Colledge*.

*Corpus cum causa*, a Writ issuing out of Chancery to remove, both the body and the record, touching the cause of any man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for debt, into the Kings Bench.

Corr,

*Corr*, a certain measure containing two quarts.  
*To Corrade*, ( *Lat.* ) to scrape together.

*Correſtion*, ( *Lat.* ) an amending: alſo a chaſtiſing, in Rhetorick, it is taken for the ſame figure which the *Greeks* call *Epanorthofis*.

*Correſtor* of a Preſs, he that attends at a Printing-houſe to ſee that all the Compoſitors work be exactly right and agreeable to the Copy, before it go to the Preſs.

*Correſtor* of the Staple; a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recordeth the bargains of Merchants there made.

*Correlatives*, ( *Lat.* ) a term in Logick; ſignifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Maſter and Servant; Father and Son, &c.

*Correption*, ( *Lat.* ) a ſnatching ſuddenly away. The Grammatical figure which the *Greeks* call *Syllepfis*, the *Latins* term *Correptio*. See *Syllepfis*.

*Correſpondency*, ( *Lat.* ) a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity; an answerableneſs, or proportion of one thing to another.

*Corridor*, a term in Fortification, otherwiſe called *Cortina*. See *Cortin*.

*Corrigible*, ( *Lat.* ) eaſie to be corrected, or made better by correction.

*Corrigidor*, ( *Span.* ) a chief Governor or Mayor of a Town or City among the *Spaniards*.

*Corrival*, ( *Lat.* ) as it were one that tends towards the ſame River) a competitor, one that makes ſuit in the ſame buſineſs, one that makes love to the ſame Woman.

*Corroboration*, ( *Lat.* ) a ſtrengthening, or making firm.

*To Corrode*, ( *Lat.* ) to gnaw, to fret.

*Corroſion*, ( *Lat.* ) a gnawing, or fretting; in Chymiſtry, it is the calcining of bodies, by corroſive things.

*Corroſive*, ( *Lat.* ) having a gnawing, or fretting quality; it is ſpoken of thoſe things which are uſed in Phyſick, for the eating away of dead fleſh.

*Corrugation*, ( *Lat.* ) a contracting together, a drawing into wrinkles.

*Corruption*, ( *Lat.* ) a tainting, or depraving. Corruption of the blood, ſignifieth in Law, an infection of the blood growing to the eſtate and iſſue of a man tainted with Treafon, whereby he loſeth all to the Prince, and both he and his Heirs are made ignoble.

*Corſairs*, ( *Fr. Courſiers* ) a ſort of Pyrats, or Robbers by Sea.

*Corſe-preſent*, a Law term, the body of a beaſt or ſome ſuch like Offering, given to the Prieſt out of a dead mans goods. It is alſo called, a Mortuary.

*Corſica*, an Iſland, now belonging to the republick of *Genoa*, in that part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which is called the *Liguſtic* or *Ligurian*.

*Corſlet*, ( *Ital.* ) the ſame as *Cuiraffe* in French, Armour for the Back and Breſt.

*Coſtopitum*, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, mentioned by *Antonine*. Some

think it to be the ſame with *Ptolemies Curia Otadinorum*, now called *Corbridge*.

*Cortex Winteranus*, a kind of Cinamon brought firſt from the *Indies* by one Captain *Winter*.

*Corticated*, ( *Lat.* ) covered with a bark or rind.

*Cortin*, that ſpace of the Terraffe or *Muraille*, which is between the Baſtions.

*Corven*, ( *old word* ) carved.

*Corvine*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Crow, or Raven.

*Cornſcation*, ( *Lat.* ) lightning, a flaſhing or glimmering of light.

*Corybantes*, the Prieſts of *Cybele*, who uſed to celebrate the Feaſts of *Cybele* with Dancing and Ringing of Cymbals; they were thought to be the ſame with the *Curetes*, and *Idai Daſilyli*.

*Coffet*, ( *old word* ) a Lamb, Colt or other Creature brought up by hand, without the Dam.

*Cofcinomancy*, ( *Greek* ) a divination by a Sieve.

*Cofenage*, a Writ that lieth where the Father, or the great Grandfather is ſeiſed in his Demefn, as of a Fee at the day of his Death, of certain Lands and Tenements, and he dying, a ſtranger entereth and intrudeth. Then ſhall his heir have this Writ of *Cofenage*.

*Cofh*, or *Cotterel*, ( *old word* ) a Cottage.

*Cofham*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, in ancient times the Manſion-houſe of King *Ethelred*.

*Cofhacks*, Girdles that *Turkiſh* women wear.

*Cofier*, ( *old word* ) a Botcher, called alſo a Sowter.

*Coſine*, in Geometry is that which is the complement of the *Radius*, or whole Sine to a Quadrant, or ninety degrees.

*Cofmical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to the World. *Cofmical* riſing of a Star, is a term uſed in *Aſtro-nomy*, ſignifying a Star riſing at the ſame time with the Sun. It is otherwiſe called *Ortus Matutinus*, the *Cofmical* ſetting of a Star, is when a Star ſets at Sun riſing; it is alſo called *Occaſus Matutinus*.

*Cofmography*, ( *Greek* ) a deſcription of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe, and in Maps.

*Cofmometry*, ( *Greek* ) a meaſuring of the World by degrees and minutes, being a part of Geography, or *Cofmography*.

*Cofſacks*, a ſort of outlawed *Polanders* formed into a Commonwealth by themſelves, yet ſometimes ſerving the Crown of *Poland* againſt the *Tartar*, their chief Leader of late hath been one *Doroſenſko*.

*Cofſick*, an Epithete to thoſe numbers that are uſed in *Algebra*.

*Cof*, a term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of the Bend, or half the Gartier.

*Coftive*, ( from the *Latin* word *Conſtipatus* ) having the belly bound.

*Cofmary*, ( *Lat. Coſtus hortorum* ) a ſort of Garden Herb, otherwiſe called *Alecoſt* or *Maudlin*.

*Cofrel*, ( *old word* ) a Wine pot.

*Cofus*,



*Costus*, a certain Drug coming from the *Indies*, whereof there is the sweet and the bitter.

*Cote*, a kind of refuse or clotted Wool; also a Cottage or Sheepfold.

*Coteswold*, (*old word*) a company of Sheepcoats, and Sheep feeding on Hills.

*Cotta*, an Orator, who together with his Contemporary *Sulpitius*, is by *Cicero* brought in speaking in his *Dialogues de Oratore*: And also several times mentioned by him in his *Brutus*.

A *Cottager*, signifieth in Law, he that dwelleth in a Cottage or House without Land, or at most having but four Acres belonging to it.

*Cotterel*. See *Cosh*.

*Cottis*. See *Cost*.

*Cotton*, (*Xylum*) a Plant growing in *India*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*, of which is the Stuff *Cotton*, (*Lana Xylina*) having a Gloss like the Down of a *Pomeciron*.

*Cotyledones*, (*Greek*) in *Latin* *Acetabula*, the joyning together of the ends of two pair of Veins (one proceeding from the *Spermatick*, and the other from the *Hypogastrick* Branch) with the Mouths of the *Umbilical* Veins, through which the superfluity of Blood (called the *Courses*) is Monthly derived, and through which the Seed attracts the nourishment to itself. Also the hole wherein the *Huckle-bone* runneth is called *Cotyledon* or *Acetabulum*.

*Cotyto*, a most expert Woman among the ancients in all kinds of Dances, and antick Gestures and Movements of the Body; she came at last to be accounted a Goddess, and had her Rites and Ceremonies performed by certain Priests called *Bapta*; with nightly revellings and dancings.

*Couchant*, (*French*) lying or squatting close to the ground; a word often used in Heraldry to express that posture.

*Covenable*, or *Convenable*, (*old word*) suitable or convenient.

*Covenant*, (*French*) a bargain, pact, or agreement; also *Covenant* in Law, is that which the Law intended to be made, though in words it be not exprest; also the name of a Writ that lieth for the breach of any.

*Covent*. See *Convent*.

*Coventrey*, a famous City in *Warwickshire*, so called from a *Covent* of Monks that was anciently there. The first Lord of this City is said to be one *Leofrick*, who imposing heavy Taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at last at the earnest intercession of his Wife *Godiva*, upon condition she would ride naked through the chief Street of the City. Which she performed, but so covered with her long Hair, that no body could discern her.

*Covercle*, or *Coverkil*, (*old word*) a lid, or cover.

*Covert*, (*French*) an umbrage, or shady place for Deer, or other Beasts.

*Coverture*, in Common Law is the condition of a married Woman; who by the Laws of *England*, is under *Covert-Baron*, and so disabled to

make any bargain without her Husbands consent.

*Covy*, (*French*) a term in fowling, signifying a nest or brood of Partridges.

*Covin*, fraud; from the *Latin* word *Convenire*, it signifieth in Common Law, a deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

*Coulant*, (*French*) flowing or gliding along.

*Gouldray*, (*French*) a Hazel Grove.

*Coule*, a Vessel to carry Water in; also a robe which Fryers use to wear, called in *Latin* *Cullus*; also to *Coule*, in Archery, signifies to shear or cut the Feather of a shaft high or low.

*Coulter*, (*Lat.*) a Plough-share.

*Council* with a *c.* (*Lat. Concilium*) an Assembly of Counsellors.

*Count*, (*French*) an Eail; also a Law Term coming from the *Latin* word *Computatio*, and signifies the original Declaration in a Process, chiefly in Real Actions.

*Countenance*, (*French*) the face, or visage; also estimation or credit; also a term in Law, signifying the favor that is shewed to poor men, that will swear they have nothing whereof they may make Fine.

*Counter*, a Tradesmans Chest, where he puts his cash or money; also an *Accomptant*, or one that keeps Accompts; also the name of two Prisons in *London*, where men are put for debt, from the *French* word *Compter*; or from the *Dutch* word *Canto*, a secluded place; also *Counters Calculi*, are certain little things to cast account with.

To *Counterbalance* or *Counterpoise*, to weigh one thing against another.

*Counterband* or *Counter-security*, a Band or Security given reciprocally to him that is Bound or Security for another.

*Countercomponed*, a term in Armory, as *Bordure* contercomponed, is a *Bordure* compounded of two colours counterly placed.

*Counteurs* or *Contours*, are those which a Man setteth to speak for him in Court, as *Advocates*; whereas *Plaidours*, speak as Counsellors at Law for one, who is present himself.

To *Counterfeit*, (*French*) to feign.

*Counter-march*, a term in Military Discipline, a way of Rallying Soldiers, wherein the Leaders of every File turn to the Hand directed (which is chiefly to be observed) and pass through the Company; their Followers march up to the Leaders Ground, making it good, and then turn and pass through the company after their Leaders: This is done either to change the Flankers, or level the Ranks, or otherwise; for by a *Counter-march* the Rear, may become the Front, in the same Ground that the Front stood, having brought the Men up, and faced about.

*Countermand*, (*French*) a revocation of a former command.

*Counter-mine*, another Mine made to oppose and hinder the effort of the Enemies mine.

*Counter-mure*, a word in Fortification; a Wall, or Bank, opposite to the Town Wall.

*Counterpain*, one of the Copies of a Pair of Deeds, or Indentures; so that one party may keep one part, and the other the other.

*Counterplea*, signifieth in Common Law, that, which the Demandant alleageth against a Tenant in Courtesie, or in Dower, who prayeth in aid of the King, or him, who hath the Reversion, for his better defence.

*Counterpoint*, opposition; also a term in Musick, (*Lat. Contrapunctum*) being the old manner of composing parts, by setting Points or Pricks one against another, the measure of which Points or Pricks, was according to the words or syllables to which they were applied, the Notes now in use, being not then found out: And because now adays in plain Song Musick we set Note against Note, as they did Point against Point. Hence it is that this kind of Musick doth still retain the name of Counterpoint; also a term in Needle-work, called Back-stitch or Quilt-stitch; also a Quilt or Covering for a Bed.

*Counter-round*, a term in Military Discipline, signifying a certain number of Officers going to visit the Rounds or the Sentinels.

*Counter-scarf*, (a term in Fortification) that side of the Moat, which is opposite to the Fortrefs.

*Counter-tail* or *Counter-tally*, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of Wood, whereon any thing is scored; whereof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other piece.

*Counter-tenor*. See *Cliff*.

*Countervail*, (*French*) to be of equal price.

*County* or *Shire*, one of those several Portions or Circuits of the Realm, into which the whole Land is divided.

*County-Court*, a Court held every Moneth by the Sheriff, or his Deputy the Under-Sheriff.

*Comp* (*old word*) a piece cut off, or cut out.

*Coupant*, (*French*) cutting or lopping.

*Couped*, in Heraldry is spoken of Trees cut from the Trunk, or of any part of a thing cut off from the rest.

*Coupegorge*, (*old French*) a Cut-throat.

*Couple-close*, a term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of a Cheveron.

*Coursine*, (*old word*) fine heart.

*Courser*, (*French*) a Horse of service.

*Court*, the House where a King hath his present residence; also a place where Justice is judicially ministred, from the *Latin Curia*, or from the Greek *κωρη*, i. e. a Lord.

*Court-Baron*, a Court that every Lord of a Mannor hath within his own Precincts.

*Court of Requests*, a Court of Equity of the same nature with the *Chancery*; only this Court, instead of a *Subpœna*, useth a Privy Seal.

*Courtesie of England*, is a certain Tenure, whereby a Man, marrying a Woman seised of Land in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail general; if he have a child by her, which cometh alive into the World, though she and the child die immediate-

ly; yet if she were in possession, he shall hold the Land, during his life, and is called *Tenant per legem Angliæ*, or the courtesie of England.

*Courtilage* in Common Law, is a Garden, or piece of void Ground lying near a Messuage, from *Curtis*, Mansion-house, and *legere*, to gather.

*Courtisan*, (*French*) a Court-Lady; it is also commonly taken for a Strumpet.

*Court-lasse* or *Contelasse*, a short Sword.

*Couth*, quasi *Kennoth*, knew; from the Saxon word *Ken*, to know.

*Couthouslaugh*, (*Saxon*) he that receiveth, cherisheth, or hideth an Out-law.

*Cowde*, (*old word*) a gobbet.

To *Cowre*, to kneel, to fall down for fear; from the Italian word *Covare*.

*Cowring*, in Falconry, the Quivering of young Hawks, and shaking their Wings in sign of obedience to the old ones.

*Consel-bashas*, the same among the Persians, as *Spahis* among the Turks, that is a sort of compleat armed Horsemen that attend upon the Shaw-bander, or chief Governor of any Town or Port, at the reception of an Ambassador, or any other grand solemnity.

*Cowneer*, the hollow arching part in the Ship Stern.

*Cowslip*. See *Primrose*.

*Cow-wheat*, (*Crateogonum*) a small flowering Weed, growing among Corn.

*Cox-comb*, (*Crista Galli*) a sort of Herb, otherwise called *Yellow Rattle*.

*Coy* or *Coyen* (*old word*) nice, dainty; also, to quiet, to flatter.

## C. R.

*Crab*, (a term in Navigation) is an Engine of Wood, having three Claws placed on the Ground for the lanching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

*Crabbat*, (*French*) handsome, comely; also substantively taken, it signifieth a Gorget for Women, or a kind of Ridingband for Men.

*Cracovia*, vulg. *Cracow*, the chief City of the *Cracoviensian Satrapie* in Polonia, Minor or Lesser Poland, which is divided into three of these *Satrapies*, the *Cracoviensian*, the *Sandomirian*, and that of *Lublin*.

*Cradle*, (a term in Navigation) is a frame of Timber made along a Ship, or the side of a Gally by her Billidge, for the more easie and safe lanching, much used in *Turky*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; also a frame of Wood fixed to some sorts of Sythes.

*Craions* or *Pastils*, Little Pencils, as it were, of any sort of painting or colouring Stuff made into a Past and dried, and so used for drawing in dry colours upon Paper or Parchment of a different colour.

*Cratch*, a Crib or Rack for Beasts.

*Crabs eye*, a Stone found in a Crab which resembleth an Eye.

*Cramp*,



*Cramp*, (*Spasmus*) a disease which is caused by a violent distortion of the Nerves; also a disease that happens to Hawks in their soorage, by taking cold, and lies in the Wing.

*Cramp-fish*. See *Torpedo*.

*Cranage*, (a term in Law) Money paid for the use of a Crane to draw up Wares.

*Cranesbill*, an Herb so called from the Seed it bears, which hath the form of a Cranes Beak or Bill, it is called in *Latin* *Geranium*.

*Crank*, (*old word*) lusty, blithe, joyal.

*Crank-sided*, when a Ship will bear but small sail; a term in Navigation.

*Crantor*, an Academick Philosopher of *Soli*, a Condisciple of *Xenocrates* and *Palemon*, under *Plato* he wrote a Book *De Consolatione*, which is admired by *Cicero*.

*Crapulent*, (*Lat.*) glutted with Meat, having taken a surfeit.

*Crasie*, sick, distempered, from the *Greek* word *Craſis*, temperature.

*Crask*, (*old word*) fat.

*Craſſ*, (*Lat.*) thick, heavy, dull, lumpish.

*Craſſitude*, (*Lat.*) thickness, grossness.

*Craſſus*. See *Lucius*.

*Crater*, is a Sign in Heaven, called the bottom of the Pitcher in *Virgo*; it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of *March*; also the Line on which Hawks are fastned, when reclaimed, of what sort soever they be.

*Craterus*, one of *Alexander* the Great his Captains and Companions, who is said to have written his *Acts*. There were also of this name a Physician, a Painter, and Statuary, all excellent in their kinds.

*Crates*, an eminent Grammarian who flourished in the time of *Prothomaeus Philadelphus*, and was Contemporary with *Aristophanes* the Grammarian, being sent Ambassador to the *Roman* Senate, he professed at *Rome* in the time of his Ambassie; and for his Critical Comment upon *Homer* was surnamed *Criticus* and *Homericus*: Also a Cinick Philosopher of *Thebes*, which City by his authority and grave carriage was saved from the fury of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, he was the Disciple of *Dionigenes*, and is mentioned by *Plutarch*, *Philostatus*, *Diocles*, and *Suidas*.

*Cratenus*, a Botanick Writer, but most particularly of Roots, wherefore he surnamed *Περὶ ῥιζῶν*. He is mentioned by *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Pliny*, *Hippocrates*, and the Interpreter of *Nicander*; and some fragments of him are said to have been in Manuscript in the hands of *Aloysius Anguil-lara*.

*Cratinus*, a Person mentioned by *Pausanias* for a skillful Artist, beautiful Man, and great Wrestler.

*Cratippus*, a Philosopher of *Mitylene*, of whom (teaching at *Athens*) *Cicero* his Son was a hearer.

*Cratylus*, a Philosopher, to whom *Plato* inscribed a Book of the signification of names.

*Cray*, a disease in the Hawks, that hinders their muting.

*Creance*, (*French*) trust, confidence, credit; also a term in Faulconry, and is a fine small long Line of strong even-twined Packthread, fastened to the Hawks Leath when she is first lured.

*Creansour*, Law term, a Creditor.

*Creast-tile*, a Roof-tile, which is made to lay upon the Ridge of a House.

*Creation*, (*Lat.*) a making or forming of something, as it were, out of nothing; also the first donation of honor from a Prince to him that hath done him good service.

*Crebrous*, (*Lat.*) often, usual.

*Credible*, (*Lat.*) that may be believed.

*Credit*, (*Lat.*) trust, belief; also, esteem.

*Creditor*, (*Lat.*) he that lendeth or trusteth out Money.

*Credulity*, (*Lat.*) aptness to believe.

*Creed*, (from the *Latin*, *Credo*, to believe) a set form, containing the Articles of Christian Faith.

*Creek*, from the *Dutch* word *Breken* to make a noise; a part of a Haven where any thing is landed, or disburthened from the Sea.

*Creeze*, a broad sharp and waved *Indian* Weapon, about two foot long, sharp pointed and desperately poisoned, the Hilt being of Wood, Horn, or any other metal; according to the quality of the owner; and cut in the figure of a deformed Pagod.

*Crema*, a Town in *Marca Trevigiana* belonging to the State of *Venice*.

*Cremaſter*, (*Greek*) the Muscle, that holds up the Stones.

*Cremona*, a rich and well fortified Town in *Longobardia*, or the Dutchy of *Milan*. The Violins made in this place, are accounted the best in the World.

*Crenelle*, a term in Heraldry, being a Line dented like the Battlement of a Wall.

*Creon*, the Son of *Menatius*, King of *Thebes*; he was Brother to *Jocasta*, the Wife of *Laius*, and Mother of *Oedipus*, who unfolded the Riddle of *Sphinx*, and married *Jocasta*, not knowing her to be his Mother; and by her had *Eteocles* and *Polinices*, who succeeded in the Kingdom, and were to reign by turns every other year; but they having killed one another in Civil Wars, *Creon* regained the Kingdom, but behaving himself with much cruelty, he was overcome by *Theseus*, and slain.

*Crepitation*, (*Lat.*) a creaking noise.

*Crepuscle*, (*Lat.*) the dawning of the day.

*Crescens*, a Cynick Philosopher, one of the grand Persecutors of *Justin Martyr*.

*Cressant*, (*French*) the figure of a Half-Moon, a term in Heraldry.

*Cresses*, (*Lat.* *Nasturtium*) a sort of Herb vulgarly called *Nossemarr*. That sort called *Indian Cresses*, growing generally in Gardens, hath a very fine yellow flower.

*Cresset*, (*old word*) a Lanthorn, a Beacon.

*Crest*, (*French*) a part of a Helmet; also the upper part of a Scutcheon in Armory.

*Crestmarine*, (*Cribbium Marinum*) an Herb otherwise called *Rocksamphire*.

*Crete*, an Island of the *Mediterranean Sea*, heretofore called *Hecatompolis* by the *Greeks*, because it had a hundred Cities; and much celebrated by the Poets, as the place where *Jupiter* was educated. This Island now called *Candia*, hath been of late ages in the possession of the *Venetian*, but is now almost wholly taken from them by the *Turk*. *Canea* was taken in the year 1645. And *Candia*, the chief City of the same denomination with the Island in the year 1669. after a siege of a bove twenty years.

*Cretism*, or *Creticism*, (*Greek*) a forging of lies, falshood, or perfidiousness.

*Crevequeurs*, the name of an ancient Family in *Kent*, who built *Leeds Castle* in that County; they are stiled in ancient Records, *De Crepito Corde*.

*Crevet* or *Cruset*, from the *French* word *Crevex*, hollow; a Goldsmiths Melting-pot.

*Crensa*, the Daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Wife of *Aeneas*, by whom he had *Ascanius*; the following her Husband out of *Troy*, when it was set on fire, was not minded by him, till he came out of the City, by reason that he led his Son in his hand, and carried his Father on his shoulders through the flames; but going back to seek her, he could never hear what was become of her.

*Cribration*, (*Lat.*) a sifting through a Sieve or Hair-cloth, of any thing that hath been grinded or pounded.

*Criminal*, (*Lat.*) guilty of any crime or fault, blame worthy.

*Crinas*, a Physitian of *Maffilia*, of whom *Pliny* delivers, That before all his Prescriptions, he consulted his *Ephemerides*, and observed the motions and aspects of the Stars, and appointed set hours for diet.

*Crined*, having Hairs, from the *Latin* word *Crinis*, it is a word used in Heraldry.

*Cringles*, or *Creengles*, in Navigation are little Ropes spliced into the Bolt Ropes of all Sails belonging to the Main or Foremast.

*Crinifus*, a River of *Sicily*, near to the City *Sagesta*, of which it is related, that when the *Trojan* Virgins were to be exposed to the fury of a Monster, whom *Neptune* sent to destroy the Countrey, because of *Laomedons* perfidiousness. *Hippotes*, a Noble *Trojan*, committed his Daughter *Hegetta* to the wild Sea, and she being by Fortune carried into *Sicily*, *Crinifus* fell in love with her, and turning himself into a Bear, ravished her; whereupon she became with child, and brought forth *Acastes*, who was afterwards King of *Sicily*.

*Crinites*, in Falconry are the small black Feathers like Hairs about the Sere.

*Criplings*, (in building) are short Spars on the side of a House.

*Crisis*, (*Greek*) a judgment of discerning into any thing; also a term in Physick, denoting the

sudden change in a disease, tending either to recovery, or death.

*S. Crispins Launce*; an *Awl*, from *Crippin*, who was the Patron of the Shoemakers.

*Crispid*, (*Lat.*) frilled, curled.

*Crispus*. See *Salustius*.

*Critbology*, (*Greek*) a gathering in of the first fruits of Corn.

*Critias*, an ancient Philosopher, who held, that there was no other Soul in Man, but the Blood.

*Critical*, (*Greek*) of a nice judgment, apt to censure; also *Critical* days in a disease, are those days wherein a disease comes to its Crisis, and they are the odd days, as the third, fifth, seventh, and so on; but the most critical are counted the fourteenth. The Crisis in acute diseases, is judged by the Moon; but in Chronick diseases, the Crisis is judged by the Sun.

*Criticism*, (*Greek*) a playing the Critick; a Learning which consists in the curious and nice examining of Authors.

*Crito*, an Historian of *Pieria*, who wrote the affairs of *Persia*, *Sicily*, and *Macedon*; another of *Naxos* is mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Critobulus*, a Physitian, who as *Pliny* delivers, gained great fame and credit, by drawing an Arrow out of King *Philips* eye, without indangering the sight or leaving any scar behind.

*Critolams*, a Noble Peripatetick Philosopher of *Athens*, mentioned by *Cicero*; both as to his opinions, and his being sent Ambassador to *Rome* with *Carneades* and *Diogenes*.

*Cro*, or *Croy*, signifieth in the *Scotch* Acts of Parliament, a satisfaction which the Judge is to pay to the nearest of kin to a Man that is slain, in case he minister not justice as he should do.

*Croatia*, one of the four Provinces into which *Ilyricum* is divided; the other three being *Slavonia*, *Bosnia*, and *Dalmatia*.

*Crock*, (*Scotch*) a Pot.

*Croce*, (old word) a Shepherds Staff, or Crook.

*Croches*, among Hunters, the little tips of the Harts Horn.

*Crocolana*, the ancient name of a Town in *Lincolnshire*, now called *Ancaster*.

*Crocitation*, (*Lat.*) a cawing like a Crow.

*Crocodile*, (*Crocodilus*) an amphibious Creature in some parts of *Africa*, especially about the River *Nilus*, growing to a vast bigness, sometimes thirty foot in length.

*Crocus*, (*Greek*) Saffron, divers other Flowers also resembling Saffron, are so called; likewise several Chymical preparations are hence denominated, as *Crocus Martis qu.* Saffron of Mars, or Iron, *Crocus Veneris, qu.* Saffron of Venus, or Copper, *Crocus metallorum, &c.*

*Crocutte*, a certain Beast imitating the voice of a Man, and ingendred of *Hyena*, and a *Lioness*, it cometh from the *Ethiopian* word *Crocottas*.

*Crasus*, a King of the *Lydians*, who abounded in riches; he was overcome in War by *Cyrus*, and put upon a pile to be burnt; and calling out *Solon, Solon!* *Cyrus* demanding the reason, he acquainted



quainted him, how that *Solon* having been formerly asked of him, who was the happiest Man, told him, None could be happy till his death, and that the greatest riches could not keep a Man from misery; whereupon he was freed, and made one of *Cyrus* his Counsellors.

*Croft*, from the old word *Croaft*, i. e. Handycraft; a little Close joyning to a House, it being looked to with more than ordinary care.

*Croia*, the chief City of *Epirus*.

*Croisada*, a Bull of the Pope, granting the Sign or Badge of the Cross, in an expedition of Christians against Infidels.

*Croises*, Pilgrims; also Knights of the Order of *S. John of Jerusalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; they were both so called from the Sign of the Cross, which they used to wear on their Garments.

*Crome*, or *Corm*, (old word) a Crow of Iron; from the Dutch word *Brooth*, Crooked.

*Cronenburg*, a stately and strong Castle adjoining to *Helsingora* or *Elseneur*; one of the Principal Towns of the Danish Island *Selandia*.

*Cronical*. See *Chronical*.

To *Crool*, (old word) to mutter.

*Crosier*, a Bishops Staff, from the old word *Croce*, a Shepherds Crook; or, for that it bears the figure of a Cross.

*Cross*, one of the Ordinaries in an Escutcheon, being composed of two double Lines, dividing each other at equal Angles, and equally dividing the Escutcheon; of this Ordinary there are several kinds.

*Cross avellane*, in Heraldry is a Cross whose ends shoot forth like the Husk of a Filberd.

*Cross-fished*, for that is in a manner fixed in the Coat with a sharp end.

*Cross Fourcht*, a Cross-forked.

*Cross-flurry*, a Cross with a *Flower de Luce* at each end.

*Cross Milrine*, a Cross whose ends are clamped and turned again like the Milrine that carries the Millstone.

*Cross voided*, when you see the Field through the Cross.

*Crosswort*, (Lat. *Cruciata*) an Herb whose Leaves and Flowers, both grow in the manner of Crosses.

*Cross-bar-shot*, a term in Gunnery is a round shot with a long Spike of Iron cast with it, as if it went through the midst of it.

*Cross-Jackyard*, in Navigation, is a Yard slung under the top of the Mizzen-Mast.

*Crosselet*, (Diminutive) a little Cross, a word frequently used in Heraldry.

*Crostaff*, a Mathematical Instrument, wherewith the Altitude of any thing is taken.

*Croftrees*, those cross pieces of Timber which are set on the head of the Mast of a Ship.

*Crotch*, the forked part of a Tree, useful in many Cases of Husbandry.

*Crochet*, a measure in Musick being half a Minim, and a Minim is once down or up, it signifieth also a humor, or whimsy, also among

Hunters, the chief master Teeth of a Fox, are called *Crochets*.

*Crotaphites*, (Greek) the two Muscles of the Temples.

*Crotels*, or *Croteying*, (a term in Hunting) the ordure of a Hare.

*Cruch*, (old word) Cross; whence to Crouch, i. e. to Bless.

*Crow*, is a Celestial Constellation upon *Hydra's* tail: She hath her Mansion in the Austral parts.

*Crow-foot*, (Lat. *Ranunculus*) a sort of furious biting Plant, with very yellow flowers.

*Crowland*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, which is reported to have been heretofore mightily haunted with spirits, until such time as devout *Guthblack* lived there an Hermits life, to whose memory *Æthelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, built a famous Monastery.

*Crown*, of the several sorts of Crowns, as Triumphant, Civick, Gramineal, Mural, and the like. See *Aulus Gellius*, cap. 8. Crown is also metaphorically taken for glory, honor, dignity.

Clerk of the *Crown* in *Chancery*, an Officer that attends the Lord Chancellor for special matters of State: as Commissions of Lieutenancies, Justices, or such like; with their Writs of Association, and *dedimus potestatem* for taking of oaths; also all General Pardons, Writs of Parliament, Writs of Special Executions, &c.

Clerk of the *Crown-Office* in the *Kings Bench*, is he who Frames, Reads, and Records, all Indictments against Traytors, Felons, and all other offenders there arraigned.

*Crown Imperial*, (*Lilium Bisantinum*,) the largest and most beautiful sort of *Daffodil*, having for the most part a drop like a Pearl.

*Crowsbil*, a sort of Chyrurgions Instrument used in drawing out of Bullets, Arrow-heads, broken Bones, and such like out of a Mans Body.

*Crowsfeet*, in Navigation, are small Lines reeved through the Dead-mens eyes of small use, only to make the Ship strew full of small Ropes.

To *Cruciate*, (Lat.) to afflict, to torment.

*Crucible*, (Lat.) a Glass used by Chymists, wherein things are burnt, to be prepared for beating to powder.

*Cruciferi*, (Lat.) the same as *Crouched Fryers*, an Order that came into England, Anno 1244. and had their first Monastery at *Colchester*.

To *Crucifie*, (Lat.) to fasten, or nail to a Cross.

A *Crucifix*, an Image which represents the Crucifying of Christ.

*Crudity*, (Lat.) rawness, ill digestion of the stomach.

*Cruct*, or *Cruet*, a vial, or narrow mouthed Glass to keep oyl, or the like in.

*Cruise*, a word used in the Practick of Scotland, for a Hogs-lie; it is also called *Cressera*.

To *Cruise*, is spoken of a Fleet or Squadron of Ships sailing up and down near the Coast, for the guard of the Seas.

*Crunal*,

*Crunal*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the Thighs.  
*Crussel*, ( *old word* ) Grisse.  
*Crustaceus*, ( *Lat.* ) cruisted, or covered with a hard shell.

*Cruschet Fryers*, the same as crouched or crossed Fryers.

*Cruzada*. See *Croisada*.

*Cruzado*, a Portugal Crown of Gold.

*Cryptography* ( *Greek* ) the art of secret and obscure writing by Cyphers, or otherwise.

*Cryptology*, ( *Greek* ) a speaking in secret, a whispering.

*Crystal*, ( *Crystallus* ) a very bright and transparent kind of Mineral, which looks like Ice, or the clearest sort of Glass.

*Crystalline Humor*, a white splendid and shining humor, not flat nor round, seated in the Center of the eye, and is the first instrument of sight.

## C. T.

*Ctesias*, a *Gnidian*, both Historian and Physician; of whose *Persian History*, *Suidas* makes mention of thirty Books, besides what he wrote in *Phyick*.

*Ctesibochus*, a Painter famous for his Picture of the Birth of *Bacchus*, from *Jupiter's* thigh.

*Ctesiphon*, the Master builder of that so celebrated Temple at *Ephesus*. Also the name of an once famous, but now ruined City of *Arack* or *Parthia*.

## C. U.

*Cuba*, one of the chiefest Islands of *America*, situate in the *Mar del Nort*. In this Island is the most famous Port of the *Havana*.

*Cubbridge-head*, a division made across the Fore-castle and Half-deck with Boards; which in other places is called the Bulk-head.

*Cube*, a Geometrical figure, being a solid Body square every way, comprehending six equal sides; also in Arithmetick it is taken for that number which is the product of a square number, multiplied by its root: It is so called, because the unites of this number may be disposed into the foresaid figure, and one lineal side of the number is called a *Cubick Root*.

*Cubebes*, a certain kind of *Indian* fruit, not unlike *Ivy-berries*, used in several cordial Powders and Confections.

*Cubick Root*. See *Cube*.

*Cubicular*, ( *Latin* ) belonging to a Bed-chamber.

*Cubite*, a kind of measure, reaching from the elbow to the end of the little finger.

*Cuchaneal*, a little Worm bred in the fruit of the *Hollocke*, of which is made a certain costly grain, wherewith they Dye Scarlet or Crimson colour. Some say, it comes from the *Latin* word *Coccinus*, Scarlet.

*Cucking-stool*. See *Tumbrel*.

*Cuckow-flower*, ( *Cardamine* ) See *Ladies Smock*.

*Cuckow pint*, ( *Arum*, *Colocasia*, *Pes Vituli* ) an Herb otherwise called *Wake-Robin*, which purgeth tough humors out of the Chest and Lungs.

*Cucullated*, ( *Lat.* ) having on a Monks-Coul.

*Cucumber*, ( *Cucumis* ) a Gourdlike Plant, which being so frequent a Sallet, recreates much corruption by reason of its cold quality.

*Cucupha*, Caps quilted with medicinal things, such as are good for the Head, as *Rosemary*, *Marjoram*, &c. and applied to the Head.

*Cucurbite*, ( *Lat.* ) a Gourd; also a Cupping-glass, being a deep hollow Glass, which Physicians and Chyrurgeons apply to the Body, with Tow or Flax within it, to raise a blister or draw out blood from between the flesh and the skin, by setting fire on the Tow.

*Cucnye*, a strange kind of Bird in *Hispaniola*, having eyes under the Wings, which in the night time shine very bright.

*Cudweed*, ( *Lat.* *Gnaphalium* ) a certain Herb whose Leaves are so soft, that they are used for Cotton; it is also called Cotton-weed.

*Cue*, an item given to Stage-players when any of them are going to speak.

*Cuerpo*, ( *Spanish* ) a Body; also a Corporation: To walk in *Cuerpo*, is to go without a Cloak.

*Cui ante divortium*, a Writ, that a Woman divorced from her Husband hath power to recover her Lands from him, to whom her Husband did alienate them during the marriage.

*Cui in vita*, a Writ of Entry, that a Widow hath against him, to whom her Husband did alienate her Lands in her life time.

*Cuinage*, the making up of Tin into such a fashion as makes it fit for carriage.

*Cuirassier*, ( *French* ) he that is armed with a Cuirasse, or Corset, which is a kind of Armour for the breast and back.

*Culdeis*, *quasi cultores Dei*, a sort of Religious people, that were anciently in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

*Culerage*, ( *French* ) lechery, also an Herb called Water-peper, or Arse-smart, *Latin* *Periscaria*.

*Culinary*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the Kitchen.

*Cullers*, in *Latin*, *ovæ rejiculae*, Sheep that are chosen out, and separated from those that are good for meat.

*Cullion head*, the same as Bastion, Sconce, or Block-house.

*Cullions*, *Testiculus*, *Odoratus Orchis*, an Herb of the nature of Dog stones.

*Cullis*, ( from *Colare* to strain ) the juyce of boiled meat strained through a strainer.

*Cullot*, from *Cullus* the tail, a cushion to ride post with.

*Culm*, from *Culmen* the top, Smoak or Soot.

*Culm*, a Territory and City of the same name in that part of *Borussia*, which is called *Borussia Regalis*.

To *Culminate*, ( *Lat.* ) to get up to the top, in Astrology a Planet is said to *Culminate* when it appears in the Meridian or Mid-heaven.

*Culrach* or *Colrach*, signifieth in the practice of *Scotland*,



*Scotland*, a pledge or cautioner which is left for the repledging of a man from one Court to another.

*Culpable*, (*Lat.*) guilty, faulty, peccant.

*Culpon* that Trout, in the phrase of those that are curious in the Art of Carving, is as much as, cut up that Trout.

*Cultivation*, (*Lat.*) a Manuring or Tilling.

*Culture*, (*Lat.*) the same.

*Culver*, (*old word*) a Pigeon or Dove.

*Culverine*, *quasi Colubrine*, from *Coluber*, a Snake, a piece of Ordnance so called from the form.

*Culvertail*, a term in Architecture, a manner of fastning boards, or any Timber by letting one piece into another.

*Cumle*, (*French*) full heaped measure.

*Cume*, a very ancient City of *Campania Felix* a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and once the Habitation of one of the Ten *Syills*, thence called *Cumana*. It is situate by the Sea-side, not far from *Puteoli* or *Puzzoli*.

*Cumin*, (*Cuminum*) is a plant like Fennel, but less, the seed whereof is so small, that he that is niggardly, and will have inconsiderable things to be divided, is called *Cumini sector*.

*Cumulation*, (*Lat.*) a heaping up together.

*Cunctation*, (*Lat.*) prolonging of time, delaying.

*Cuneglassus*, the name of a cruel Tyrant, who succeeded *Vortiporus* in his Government of the *Britains of Wales and Cornwall*.

*Cunicle*, (*Lat.*) a Mine or Hole under ground.

*Cunobelinus*, an ancient King of the *Trinobantes*, a people of the Eastern parts of *Britain*, he succeeded *Mardubratius* in the Kingdom.

*Cunsey*, signifieth the same; as the ordinary Jury, or trial by the Country.

*Cupidity*, (*Lat.*) covetousness or desire.

*Cupping-glass*. See *Cucurbit*.

*Cupulo*, (*Lat.*) a term in Architecture, a high Arch, lower, or round, Tower on the top of a building.

*Curebulli*, tanned Leather, a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Curfew*, a Law made by *William the Conqueror*, that every one should put out their fire and light, at the Ringing of the Eight-a-clock-bell, which was called *Coverir le fue*, i. e. cover the fire.

*Curia Ottadinorum*, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*. See *Corstopitum*.

*Curialitas Scotia*, is equivalent to that which we call Courtship of *England*.

*Curlandia*, one of the three Provinces, (being also a Dukedom) into which *Livonia* is divided, the other two being *Estia* and *Lettea*, the Ducal seat is *Mittavia* or *Mittaw*.

*Curlew*, (*Arquata*) a kind of fowl so called.

*Curranço*, (*French*) a running *French Dance*: also a musical Air, which runs in that Mood called the *Imperfect of the More*, consisting of Triple time.

*Curricure*, a kind of *East-Indian Barge*.

*Curriedow*, a curry-favour, or flatterer.

*Current*, a running stream; from *Currere* to run.

*Curfiter*, a Clerk belonging to the Chancery, who makes Original Writs for that Shire which is allotted to him.

*Curteyn*, the name of King *Edward the Confessors* Sword, which is the first Sword that is carried before the Kings of this Land at the Coronation.

*Curtilage*, (*Curtilagium*) a term in Law, signifying a spot of ground, Garden-plot belonging to a Messuage.

*Curveta*, or *Corvetta* (*Ital.*) a prauncing of a Horse of service; from the *Latin Curvus*, crooked, because they bend in their feet.

*Curvity*, (*Lat.*) crookedness.

*Curules*, (*Lat.*) those of the *Roman* Senators, which were carried to Court in Chariots.

*Curulis Sella*, an Ivory-seat, which was placed in the *Roman* Consuls Chariot.

*Curzolari*. See *Echinades*.

*Cusco*, an eminent City of *Lima*, one of the three Divisions of the large Region of *Peru* in Southern America,

*To Cuspidate*, (*Lat.*) to make sharp at the end, from *Cuspis* a point.

*Cuspe*, the entrance of any House, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the Figure and Degree of the Zodiack is placed; as you find it in the Table of Houses.

*Custody*, (*Lat.*) safe hold.

*Custom*, both in Common and Civil Law, signifieth a Law, or Rite, not written; which being established by long use, and the consent of our Ancestors hath been, and is daily practised.

*Custos brevium*, a Clerk belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs and put them upon Files, every return by it self; and at the end of every Term to receive of the Prothonotaries, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called the *Postea*.

*Custos Rotulorum*, is he that hath the custody of the Rolls, and Records of the Sessions of Peace, and of the Commission it self: he is thought to be the same with *Custos placitorum Corone*.

*Custos spiritualium* keeper of the *Spiritualities*; he that exerciseth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of any Diocese, during the Vacancy of the *See*, which by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

*Cuthbert*, (*Saxon*) famous knowledge, a proper name. The chief whereof was that much venerated *English* Saint, who was Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the beginning of the *Saxon* Monarchy.

*Cuticle*, (*Lat.*) signifieth in Anatomy, the membrane, or thin-skin, which covereth the thicker skin all over the body, and is called in *Greek* *Epidermis*.

*To Cutt* the Sail in Navigation, is to let it fall.

*Cutter* of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchequer,

quer, that provideth wood for the Tallies, and cutting the sum paid upon them, calleth the same into the Court to be written upon.

*Cuttle-fish*, a certain kind of Fish, called in Latin *Sepia*; which, throwing a black juyce like Ink into the Water, becomes hid in that obscurity, and so escapes the Fisher.

*Cutlu-muses*, the second King of the *Turks*, under whom they won *Mesopotamia*, the greatest part of *Syria*, and the City of *Jerusalem*.

*Cutwater*, a term in Navigation, the sharpness of the Ship before.

## C Y.

*Cyamba*, a City in *Asia*, where they use Coral instead of Money, and have great store of Aloes and all kind of Spices.

*Cybele*, the Daughter of *Calus* and *Terra*, and the Wife of *Saturn*: she is otherwise called *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Vesta*, *Magna Mater*, or Grandmother of the Gods; also *Dindymene* and *Perecynthia*.

*Cyclades*, Fifty Islands in the *Ægean-Sea*, so called, as lying *ἐν κύκλῳ* in a circle about *Delos*, called by the *Italians*, *Isola del Archipelago*, the chief of these Islands are *Rhodus*, *Scarpanto*, *Cerigo*, *Tenedos*, and *Delos*.

*Cycle*, (Greek) a term in Astronomy: *Cycle* or *Circle* of the Sun, is that which in Twenty eight years (for so long it is in compleating its revolution) causeth the Dominical Letter; and by consequence, the day of the week from the changes, which the *Bissextile* or Leap-year made in them, to return again to their former station or day of the moneth; for the seven first Letters of the Alphabet, the Dominical Letter is varied according as the first of *January*, (which being the period of this circle, is always marked with *A*) shall happen to fall upon this or that day of the week, if it fall upon Sunday *A* must needs be the Dominical Letter, if upon Munday *G*. if upon Tuesday *F*. but in *Bissextile*, which is every fourth year, there are used two Dominical Letters, the first in reverse order until the 24<sup>th</sup> of *February*, the other from thence until the years end: *Cycle* of the Moon, the revolution of 19 years in which time, both of their motions recur to the same point. See *Prime*.

*Cyclopedie*, (Greek) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

*Cyclopes*, the Sons of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, or as *Apollodorus Atheniensis* saith, of *Calus* and *Terra*: they were the servants of *Vulcan*, and made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great eye in their forehead: their names were *Bronie*, *Sterope*, and *Pyracmon* whom *Apollodorus* calleth *Harpe*: others say, they were a very ancient people of *Sicily*, of a very Gyantly stature.

*Cygnus* the Son of *Mars*, who was killed in a combate with *Hercules*; whom *Mars*, to revenge his Sons death, resolved to fight with; but before they came to blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a clap of Thunder. There was another *Cygnus*,

the Son of *Neptune*, who being invulnerable, fought with *Achilles*, and could not be killed, till *Achilles* throwing him upon the ground, kneeled upon his neck and stifled him.

*Cydias*, a Painter in great esteem with *Hortensius* the Orator, who gave him for his Picture of the *Argonauts* 164 Talents, he flourished in the 114<sup>th</sup> Olympiad.

*Cydippe*. See *Acontius*.

*Cydoniatum*, Conserve of Quinces, called *Marmalade*.

*Cygnus*. Vide *Swan*.

*Cylinder*, (Greek) a Geometrical body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other: also a rolling stone to smooth Garden-allies, being just of that figure. In the Art of Gunnery, it signifies that part of the bore of a piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

*Cymace*, from the Greek word *Cyma*, a wave; It is a term in Architecture, signifying carved-work, which resembles waves.

*Cymbal*, a Musical Instrument, made of plates of Brass, resembling a kind of a Boat called *Cymba*.

*Cymraecan* language, the *Welsh*, or old *British* language.

*Cynanthrophy*, (Lat.) a kind of phrensie, or Disease, which possesseth a man with a conceit that he is turned into a Dog.

*Cynegeticks*, (Greek) Books treating of the Art of Hunting.

*Cynegirus*, or *Cynegiris*, an *Athenian* Soldier who catching hold of one of his Enemies Ships held it first with his right hand, and when that was cut off, with his left, and when both were cut off, yet still kept it with his Teeth.

*Cynical*, (Greek) crabbed, severe; from a certain Sect of Philosophers, who were called *Cynicks*.

*Cynosure*, (Greek) a constellation of Stars near the North-Pole, called *Ursa Minor*, by which the Sailors are directed in their course.

*Cynorexia*, (Greek) a greediness and unnatural ravening appetite, or desire of meat.

*Cynthius*, a name attributed to *Apollo* as *Cynthia* to *Diana*; from *Cynthus*, a Hill in *Delos*, where *Latona* brought them forth, being Twins.

*Cyon*, a young Tree, or slip, springing from an old.

*Cyperus*. See *Galingale*.

*Cyprian*, (Greek) a proper name of men: from *Cypria*, one of the names of *Venus*.

*Cyprus*, an Island in the *Carpathian* Sea, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*; it is now under the *Turks* Dominion.

*Cyrenaica*, a Country of *Africa*; called also *Pentapolitana*, because it contained these five Cities, *Beronice*, *Arfinoe*, *Prolemais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*.

*Cyrus*, the Son of *Cambyfes* and *Mandana*: he was King of *Persia*, overthrew the *Assyrian* Monarchy, conquered all *Asia*; but was at length overcome and slain by *Tomyris*, Queen of *Scythia*;



*ibia*; who causing his head to be cut off, and cast into a Tub of blood, cryed out, Now satisfie thy self with blood, after which thou hast always thirsted.

*Cytherick Arterie*, a branch of the *Celiac* which goes to the Liver and Gall.

*Cyrtick*, (*Greek*) belonging to the bag of Gall, which is called *Cyrtu*. *Cyrtick* vein signifieth in Anatomy a branch of the Portvein, which ascendeth up to the neck of the Gall, and there divideth it self.

*Cythera*, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, antiently dedicated to *Venus*, who was thence denominated *Cytherea*. It is at this day *Cerigo*.

*Cyzicus*, an Island in the *Propontis*, joynd to the continent with two Bridges, having a City in it of the same name.

## C. Z.

*Czar*, the title of the Emperor of *Russia*, who is so called *quasi Caesar*, which being the name of the first Roman Emperor, is now become a general title in Christendom, for all that have attained Imperial Power.

## D. A.

**D***Ab*, a sort of Fish which is thought to be no other then a young Flounder.

*Dae*, a part of those ancient people of *Scythia*, who were called *Nomades*; mentioned by *Virgil* in his Eighth Book of *Aeneids*.

*Dabuze*, a kind of Weapon carried before the Grand Signior in the nature of our Mace.

*Dace*, (*Leuciscus*), a sort of small River Fish, otherwise called a *Dare*.

*Dacia*, a Countrey of *Scythia Europea*, which at this day is divided into *Transylvania*, *Russia*, or *Servia*, *Bulgaria* and *Walachia*.

*Dactyle*, (*Greek*) the fruit of the Palm-tree, a Date; also a foot in Verse, consisting of one long syllable, and two short; also a finger, as *Tityre*, the long syllables being marked over head with this Character (ϝ), the short with this (υ).

*Dactylogy*, (*Greek*) a discoursing by signs made with the finger.

*Dedalus*, a famous Artift, who made the famous Labyrinth in *Crete*, into which he was shut up himself with his Son *Icarus*, for having made a Wooden Heifer, in which *Pasiphae* was injoyed by *Jupiter* in the shape of a Bull. But he making artificial Wings for himself and his son, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*; but *Icarus* soaring too high, melted the Wax, and fell into that Sea.

*Demoniack*, (*Greek*) possessed with a Devil, or evil Spirit.

*Demonology*, (*Greek*) a discourse of Angels, Spirits, or Devils.

*Daff*, (*old word*) a Coward, or a Dastard.

*Daffadil*, a kind of flower, otherwise called *Narcissus*.

*Dag*, (*Dutch*) a Dagger, some say from the *Dacians*, who used this sort of weapon. Also a *Dag* (*old word*) a Leather Latchet.

*Dallison*, the name of an ancient family in *Lincolnshire*, contracted from *D'Alancon*.

*Dallops*, Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among the Corn.

*Dalmatian Cap*, a Flower, otherwise called a *Tulip*, because it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Countrey bordering upon *Greece*.

*Dalmatic*, a kind of Vestment worn by the Priests; so called from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

*Dalreudini*, the ancient name of a certain people of *Scotland*; so called from *Reuda* an Irish Captain, who conquered those parts.

*Dama*, the Daughter of *Pythagoras*, her chiefest study was to explain the hard and obscure passages of her Fathers Philosophy. *Cel. Rhodig.*

*Damascius*, a Stoical Philosopher, who lived in the Reign of *Justinian*, and was an intimate Friend of *Simplicius*; his Comment upon *Plato*, and other things are mentioned by *Suidas*. Also a *Sigeon* Historian who lived before the *Peloponnesian* War, in the time of *Herodotus*, and wrote the Affairs of *Greece*, and other things mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Damascus*, the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have the best sort of Pruins, which are called *Damask Pruins*, or *Damascines*.

*Damiata*, a Port Town of *Egypt*, antiently *Pelusium*; seated on the Easternmost stream of *Nilus*. Here the East and West World met together to exchange their ware; the grudging for Trade to give the upper hand to *Alexandria* it self.

*Damage*, a term in Common Law; any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate; also a part of that the Jurors are to inquire of, passing for the Plaintiff in a civil action.

*Damage Feasant*, in Common Law, is when a strangers Beasts are in another Mans Ground, and there feed without licence of the Tenant, spoiling the Grass or Corn; in which case the Tenant may impound them.

*Dammask*, a kind of fine stuff first made in the City of *Damascus*.

*Damnation*, (*Lat.*) a condemning or giving sentence.

*Damocrater*, a Botanick Writer, particularly of the Herb *Iberis*, as is testified by *Galen* and *Pliny*. Also one of those Authors cited in the *Geoponicks*, ascribed to *Constantine*.

*Damocrita*, a Roman Matron, whose Husband *Alcippus* being banished, and the forbid to follow him, and her Daughters prohibited marriages, that his race might be extinct; she in revenge, when the chief Women of the City were met in a House to sacrifice, set fire on the House; and when she saw people run to their aid, she first killed her daughters, then her self.

*Damon*, an Athenian singer, mentioned by *Cel. Rhodiginus*.

*Damophilus*, an ancient Greek Painter.

*Damotratius*, a Philosopher, who wrote *Hali-enticks*, or a Treatise of Fishes and Fishing.

*Dan*, (Heb. Judgment) one of the Twelve Sons of *Jacob*, a Father of a great Tribe which from him took the denomination off.

*Danae*, the Daughter of *Acrisius*, King of *Argos*. See *Acrisius*.

*Danaus*, the Son of *Belus*, and Brother of *Ægyptus*; he was King of *Argos*, and from him the Greeks were called *Danai*.

*Dancet*, is much like indented, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

*Dandelion*, (*Dens Leonis*;) a common Plant of a diuretick quality.

*Dandruff*, a kind of Scurff, or small Scales, sticking to the skin of the Head, which look like Bran. From the Saxon words *Tan*, a Scab, and *Drof*, nasty.

*Dane Gilt*, from *Dane*, and *Gelt*, which signifies Money: It was a Tribute anciently laid upon our Ancestors by the *Danes*, of twelve pence for every Hide of Land through the Realm.

*Danewort*, *Dwarfe Elder*, or *Walwort*, (*Lat. Ebulus*) a Plant with flowers like unto Elder springing up annually and decaying again; it openeth, and purgeth Choler, Phlegm, and Water, helpeth the Drople, Gout, Piles, &c. It is called in French *Hieble*, from *Hybla*, a Mountain of *Sicily*, where it chiefly grows.

*Dangwallet*, (old word) Excessive, quasi making the Wallet to dangle down.

*Dania*, a Country of *Europe*, almost invironed with the Northern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

*Daniel*, (Hebr.) Judgment of God.

*Danism*, (Greek) Usury.

*Dank*, moist, from the Dutch word *Dampicht*.

*Danmonii*, the ancient name of a people in old time inhabiting that part of this Island, now called *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*.

*Dantiscum*, (*vulg. Dantzick*) the chief Town of that part of *Borussia*, which is called *Borussia Regalis*, a Province belonging to the King of *Poland*. This Town is a most famous Emporium or Mart Town, and the Granary of *Europe*.

*Dantzick*. See *Dantiscum*.

*Danubius*, or *Ister*, the greatest River in *Europe*, which rising from the Mountain *Arnoba*, runneth through many Countreys; as *Germany*, *Dacia*, *Mysia*, *Poland*, &c. And falls into the *Euxin* or *Black-sea*. It is now called the *Danow*.

*Daphneus*, a Grammarian who was crucified upon Mount *Ætna*, for writing reviling Verses against Kings.

*Daphne*, the Daughter of *Peneus*; she flying from *Apollo*, who became in love with her for her beauty, was turned into a Laurel-tree.

*Daphnomancy*, (Greek) a divination by Laurels.

*Dapper*, fine, neat, spruce; from an old Latin word *Taper*, i. e. swift; or the Dutch word *Dapper*, stout, agil; or else from *Dapifer*, which signifies in Latin a Sewer, or he that serves up the first dish at a Feast.

*Dapple*, (from the Dutch *Appfel*, a divers coloured Apple) a sort of colour chiefly taken notice of in Horses, being a kind of mixed, spotted, and variegated colour.

*Dara*, a Kingdom (with its capital City of the same name) of *Africa*, one of the six into which *Barbary* is divided; the other five being *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Fes*, *Tremisen*, and *Morocco*, though some divide it but into four in all, viz. *Fes*, *Morocco*, *Tremisen*, and *Tunis*.

*Darapti*, a word by which in Logick is signified the first Mood of the third figure, wherein the two first Propositions are Universal Affirmatives; the last, a Particular Affirmative.

*Darby*, the chief Town of *Darbishire*; so called by Contraction from *Derwentby*, because it standeth upon the River *Derwent*. This Town was won, in old time, by *Ethelfleda*, that victorious Lady of the *Mercians*, from the *Danes*, of whom she made a very great slaughter.

*Darcies*, or *de Adrecies*, the name of an ancient Family of Barons in *Lincolnshire*, descended from the Norman *de Adrecy*, or *Darey*, *de Nocton*, who lived in great favor and esteem with *Henry the Third*.

*Dardanelli*, two opposite Castles in the *Hellepontick Straits*, possessing the places of the ancient *Seftus* and *Abydus*. So celebrated by Poets for the loves of *Hero* and *Leander*.

*Dardanus*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, who having killed his Brother *Jafius*, fled to *Samo-thrace*; afterwards he went into *Asia*, where he built *Dardannum*, or *Troy*. Also the name of a Magician, so eminent, that from him Witchcraft hath among some derived the appellation of *Dardanian Art*.

*Darick*, a kind of ancient Coyn, bearing the value of two shillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

*Darien*, a Province of *America*, adjoining to *Castena*, *Aurea*, or *Panama*.

*Darius*, the name of several ancient Kings of *Persia*, as *Darius Hystaspis*, *Darius Nothus*, and *Darius Codomannus*; which last was overcome by *Alexander the Great*.

*Darnel*, (*Lolium*) Cockle-weed, from the Dutch word *Deren*, to hug.

*Darnix*, a sort of Stuff so called from *Doornick* a Town of *Flanders*, but better known by the name of *Tournay*, where it is made.

*Darrein*, from the French word *Dernier*, i. e. last; as *Darrein* presentment, last presentment.

*Darreighn*, (old word) at attempt.

*Dartos*, one of the membranes that involve the bones.

*Darford*, or *Darenford*, a Town in *Kent*, so called from the River *Dareu*, where King *Edward* the Third built a Nunnery, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

*Darii*, an artificial word among Logicians, by which is signified the third Mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the two last Particular Affirmatives.

*Daruga*,



*Daruga*, an Officer of State among the *Per-  
sians*.

*Datary*, an Office in *Rome*, for the collation of Ecclesiastical Benefices.

*Date*, (*Dactylus*) the fruit of the Palm-tree; also (*Datum*) the day of the Month and Year, wherein any Letter is written.

*Datifi*, the fourth Mood of the third figure in Logick, in which the Propositions are answerable to *Darii* in the first figure.

*Datisme*, (*Greek*) an often rehearsal of the same thing, by a heaping of synonyma's together; from *Datis*, a Satrape of *Greece*.

The *Dative Case*, the third of the six Cases in Grammar used in actions of giving or attributing.

*Daventria*, (*Daventry*) the Principal City of *Oversel*, one of the seven United Provinces. Also a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

*David*, (*Hebr.* Beloved) the Son of *Jesse*, he slew the Giant *Goliath*, the Champion of the *Philistines*, and was by Gods appointment anointed King of *Israel*, after the death of *Saul*.

*David's Staff*, an Instrument used in Navigation, consisting of two Triangles united together, but the one longer then the other, and both having their Base arched, and containing an intire Quadrant of ninety degrees between them in the Circle of their Bases.

*Daulphin*, an Appellation commonly given to the King of *France* his eldest Son, from a Province so called of *Gallica Braccata*, or *Narbonensis*; a certain Earl whereof, named *Humbert*, sold it to *Philip* of *Valois*, King of *France*, for a very small rate; but upon condition that the Heir Apparent of *France* should still be called the *Daulphin* of *Viennesis*, *Vienna* being one of the chief Cities of this Province.

*Dawnsset*, a term in Heraldry, being almost the same with a line indented, but only it is deeper and wider.

*Dawntury*, the name of a very ancient Family in *Suffex*, stiled in *Latin* Records, *De alta ripa*.

*Day*, signifieth in Law a day in Bank before ordinary Judges, wherein the party should appear and plead: As for the Astronomical and Political distinction of days, and the parts thereof. See *Macrobius* and *Censorinus*.

## D. E.

*Dea Bond*, or Good Goddes, a name attributed by the old Heathen to the Earth, whom they worshipped as a goddess; she was also called *Opr*, *Fatua*, and *Fauna*. The Poets feign, that being drunk with a Wine made of Myrtle Berries, called *Myrtidannum*; she was whipt to death by her Husband *Faunus* with Myrtle Twigs.

*Dea viriplaca*, a certain Goddes among the ancient *Romans*; in whose Chappel, Man and Wife, after they had fallen out, were reconciled again.

*Deacon*, (from the *Greek*, *Diaconus*, a Minister, or Servant,) is an Officer of the Church that is appointed to distribute alms to the poor.

*Dead-mens-eyes*, Blocks which have many holes, but no Sheevers, wherein the Laniers go that make fast the Shrowds to the Chains.

*Dead-pledge*, Land or moveables pawned for Money; which is to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed on: It is also called, *Mortgage*.

*Dead-water*, the eddy water at the Stern of a Ship.

*Dean*, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate that hath power over ten Canons; and those which have a jurisdiction assigned them by the Bishop, over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoining, are called *Deans Rural*.

*Deauration*, (*Lat.*) a gilding over.

*Debauchery*, or *Desbouchery*, (*French*) riot, disorderly revelling.

*Debellation*, (*Lat.*) an overcoming in War or Duel.

*De bene esse*, a term used in Common Law, as when a Defendants Deposition is only allowed of for the present, but after more full examination, is either to stand or fall.

*Delentur*, (*Lat.*) a Bill drawn upon the Publick, for the payment of any Seamans or Land Soldiers arrears to the Creditor.

*Debet & solet*, a Writ of Right, which hath those words in it, as formal words not to be omitted, when a man sueth for a thing now first of all denied him, and which hath been enjoyed by his Ancestors, as Suit to a Mill, or Common of Pasture, or the like.

*Debilitation*, (*Lat.*) a making weak or feeble.

*Debito*, a Writ which lieth where a Man oweth Money upon obligation, a bargain for any thing sold.

*Debonairity*, (*French*) a being *Debonair*, that is of a brisk or sprightly air.

*Deborah*, (*Hebr.* a word or a Bee) *Rebecca's* Nurse; also a Prophetess who judged *Israel*, and sent *Barak* against *Sisera*.

*Deboishery*, or *Deboishness*. See *Debauchery*.

*Decade*, (*Greek*) the number of Ten.

*Decadency*, (*Lat.*) a declining or falling down.

*Decagon*, (*Greek*) a term in Fortification and Geometry, signifying a figure of Ten Angels.

*Decalogue*, (*Greek*) the Ten Commandments, imparted to the *Jews* from God by *Moses*.

*Decameron*, (*Greek*) a Book of Fables, written by *Boccace*; so called, because it is divided into ten Parts or Books.

To *Decamp*, a term now grown much into use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of Incampment, in order to a removing and incamping in another place.

*Decan*, one of the six Regions or Kingdoms into which, that part of the *East-Indies* called *India intra Gangem* is divided, the rest are *Orixa*, *Narsinga*, *Coremandel*, *Malabar*, and *Cambaja*.

*Decantation*, (Lat.) a prailing; in Chymistry it is the pouring off of any liquor which settleth by inclination.

*Decapitation*, (Lat.) a beheading.

*Decapolis*, a Countrey of Syria, so called because it contained Ten Cities.

*Decarch*, (Greek) a Commander or Governor over ten.

*Decemvir*, one of the Twelve Moneths, so called as being the Tenth from March.

*Decempedal*, (Lat.) Ten foot long.

*Decemvires*, a Law term, being a supply of Ten Men impannelled upon a Jury, and not appearing, which are to be like in reputation to those that were impannelled.

*Decemvirate*, (Lat.) the Office of the *Decemviri*, who were ten noble Men among the Romans, chosen to govern the Commonwealth in place of the two Consuls, until the Law were fully established.

*Decennial*, (Lat.) lasting, or being of the age of ten years.

*Deception*, (Lat.) deceit, fraud, or beguiling.

*Deceptione*, a Writ that lieth against him that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another, for him that receiveth damage thereby.

*Deception*, (Lat.) a cropping off, or pulling away.

*Decertation*, (Lat.) a striving for any thing.

*Deceffion*, (Lat.) a going away, or departing.

*Decies tantum*, a Writ that lieth against a Juror that taketh Money to give his verdict, wherein there is recoverable ten times so much as he took.

*The Decimal Chain*, a certain Mathematical Instrument for the measuring of Land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts.

*Decimation*, (Lat.) a gathering tithes; also a punishing every tenth Man by lot.

*De decimis solvendis*, &c. a Writ which formerly lay against those that had farmed the Priors *aliens* Lands of the King.

*Deciners*, or *Doziners*, such as were wont to have the check of ten Friburghs for the maintenance of the Peace, the limits of whose jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.

*Decision*, (Lat.) a determining of any business or controverfie.

*Decius*, the name of several Roman Captains, three whereof, viz. Father, Son, and Grandchild, were especially eminent as devoting themselves, *Diis Manibus* for their Countreys safety: The first in the War against the Gauls; the second, in that against the Etruscians; the third, in that against Pyrrhus. Also a Roman Emperor, one of the ten persecutors of the Christians.

*The Deck of a Ship*, the Floor of Planks which lies upon the Beams, and on which the Ordnance is placed. There are three Decks, first, second, and third, whereof the lowest is the first, also the Half Deck, is that which is from the Main Mast to the Stem; the Quarter Deck, that which is from the Steerage aloft, to the Masters Cabin;

the Spar Deck is the uppermost betwixt the two Masts; a Flush Deck, or a Deck Flush, Fore, and Aft, is, when from Stem to Stem it lies upon a right Line without any fall.

*Declamation*, (Lat.) a crying out against any thing; also an Oration, made of some feigned Argument.

*Declaration*, (Lat.) a shewing forth; also in Common Law, it is the shewing in writing the grief of the Demandant or Plaintiff, against the Tenant or Defendant, wherein he supposeth to have received wrong.

*Declension*, or *Declination*, (Lat.) a declining or bowing down; also in Grammar, it signifieth the varying of Cases and Tenses in Nouns and Verbs. In Astrology, the Declination of a Planet, is his distance from the Equator; and as he declines from thence, either Northward or Southward, so is his Declination nominated either North or South.

*Declinator*, a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Declination of the Planets.

*Declivity*, (Lat.) a bending downwards, steepness.

*Decolition*, (Lat.) a boiling away; it is applied chiefly to medicinable things; as Herbs, Roots, &c.

*Decollation*, (Lat.) a beheading.

*Decomposite*, a term in Grammar, signifying a word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other words, as *In-dis-posi-tio*.

*Deconate*, vide *Faces*.

*Decoration*, (Lat.) an adorning or decking.

*Decortication*, (Lat.) a pulling off the outward Rind or Bark.

*Decorum*, (Lat.) good grace, order, decency.

*Decrees*, or *Decretals*, a volume of the Canon Law, composed by Gratian, a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict.

*Decrement*, (Lat.) a decreasing; also in the Universities *Decrements*, are fees paid by the Scholars for the spoiling or indamaging of any thing made use of from the Colledge.

*Decrepid*, (Lat.) weak and impotent with age.

*Decressant*, (Lat.) the waining or decreasing Moon.

*Decrustation*, (Lat.) a taking away the uppermost Rind or Crust of anything.

*Decumbence*, (Lat.) a lying down.

*Decumbiture*, (Lat.) a lying down, it is a word particularly used in Physick, when a man is so violently taken with a disease, that he is forced to take his Bed; and it is properly taken from the first lying down of the diseased, and from this the Crisis is to be gathered.

*Decuple*, (Lat.) tenfold.

*Decurion*, (Lat.) the chief of a *Decuria*, which signifieth a Band of Ten Soldiers, or a company of Ten Senators; also an Alderman or Burgefs of a City.

*Decussation*, (Lat.) a cutting across, or in the form of a figure of ten.

*Decussion*, (Lat.) a shaking off.

*Dedalus*.



*Dedalus*. See *Dedalus*.

*Dedecoration*, (Lat.) a disgracing, or dishonoring.

*Dedignation*, (Lat.) a disdain.

*Dedimus Potestatem*, a Writ whereby Commis- sion is given to a private Man for the speeding of some act appertaining to a Judge. It is called by the Civilians, *Delegation*.

*Dedition*, (Lat.) a rendering up.

*Deeds*, signifie in Common Law, Writings that contain the effect of a Contract between Man and Man, which the Civilians call *Literarum ob- ligation*.

*Deep-sea-bead*, the Lead which is hung at the Deep-sea-line to sink it down.

*Deep-sea-line*, a small Line with which Seamen found in deep waters to find ground.

*Dees*, (*Uraniscus*, old word) a Canopy.

*Deesis*, (Greek) a beseeching, a figure of Sen- tence which is oft-times elegantly made use of in Oratory and Poetry, upon occasion either of earn- est intreaty or calling to witness; as,

*Lydia dic per omnes, te, deos oro.* Horat.

*Per has ego lachrymas dextramq; tuam te.* Virg.

*Defaillance*, (French) a failing or defect.

*Defatigation*, (Lat.) a making weary.

*Defaulking*, (French) an abating, or cutting off in Accompts; from the Latin, *Defalcation*, as it is a cutting off with a Sieth.

*Default*, (in Law) a Non-appearance in Court without sufficient Cause made out.

*Defeasance*, or *Deifeisance*, signifieth in Com- mon Law, a condition annexed to an Act, Obliga- tion, or Recognisance; which being performed, the act, &c. is made void.

*Defecation*, (Lat.) a refining or cleansing from dregs.

*Defection*, (Lat.) a failing; also a revolting, or falling off.

*Defeifance*. See *Defeasance*.

*Defendant*, is in Common Law, he that is sued in an Action Personal; as Tenant is he who is sued in an Action Real.

*Se Defendend*, an expression in the Law for any ones killing another Man in his own defence; which the Law allows for a sufficient justification of the fact.

*Defendimus*, a word used in Infeoffment or Do- nation, binding the Donor and his Heir to defend the Donee.

*Defender of the Faith*, a title given by Pope Leo the Tenth, to King Henry the Eighth of Eng- land, and continued ever since as the proper title of the Kings of England, as most Christian is the title of the Kings of France, and Catholick of the Kings of Spain.

*Defensatives*, a term in Physick, those Medi- cines which divert the humors from the place affected.

*Deficiency*, (Lat.) a want or failing.

*Definition*, (Lat.) an Explication, or accord- ing to Logicians, an unfolding of the essence of a thing, by its Genus and Difference.

*Deflection*, (Lat.) bending down, a bowing or turning aside.

*Defloration*, (Lat.) a ravishing or deflower- ing.

*Defluxion*, (Lat.) a flowing downward, also in Physick it is taken for a falling down of humors to any part of the Body.

*Defst*, (old English) little, pretty, and hand- some.

*Deformation*, (Lat.) a deforming or making out of form.

*Deformity*, (Lat.) ugliness.

*Dehors*, in Common Law, is one that casteth another out of possession by force; whereas *Dis- seisor* is he that doth it without force.

To *Defray*, to make free; also to pay anothers charges, from the Dutch word *afreften*.

*Defterdar*, a great Officer belonging to the Grand Signior or Turkish Emperor. Equivalent to Lord High Treasurer with us.

*Defunct*, (Lat.) dead.

To *Degenerate*, (Lat.) to fall from a more no- ble to a baser kind, to go aside from the virtues of ones ancestors.

*Deglutination*, (Lat.) an unglewing.

*Deglutition*, (Lat.) a speedy devouring; in Physick it is taken for a power of the animal-facul- ty, which makes us swallow our meat and drink with an appetite.

*Degradation*, (Lat.) a casting out from any Dignity or Office.

*Degree*, (French) a step or stair; by a Meta- phor, any state, or condition, which is as it were an ascending or descending from one step to an- other. In Astronomy it is the thirtieth part of any of the Twelve Signs; in Physick and Chymistry, it is the intenseness, or remissness of the hot or cold quality of any thing.

*Dehortation*, (Lat.) a dissuading.

*Deianira*, the Daughter of *Oeneus*, King of *Aetolia*: She was first espoused to *Achelous*, after- wards to *Hercules*. Being to pass over the River *Evenus*, *Nessus* the Centaure offered his service to carry her over; but as soon as he was on the far- ther side, he attempted to ravish her, whereupon *Hercules* thot at him with a poysoned Arrow. *Nessus* perceiving he had received his deaths wound, he to be revenged, presented *Deianira* with a Shirt dipped in his own Blood, telling her, That if her Husband wore it, it would draw his affections from all other Women; which she be- lieving, gave it to *Hercules*, but the Shirt stick- ing to his Body, so burnt his flesh, that to avoid the torment, he threw himself into a flaming Pile; and *Deianira* for grief, slew her self.

*Dejeration*, (Lat.) to taking a solemn oath.

*Deifie*, (Lat.) to make a god of one.

*Deiphobus*, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who caused *Paris* to be slain by treachery, and married his Wife *Helena*.

*Deipnosophists*, (Greek) a company of wise men discoursing at Supper.

*Deity*, (Lat.) Godhead. The Nature or Essence of God.

*Delamere*,

*Delamere*, a Forest in *Cheeshire*, whereof the *Downs* of *Uskinton* were, by the gift of *Ranulph*, the first Earl of *Chester*, made Foresters by Hereditary Succession. In this Forest *Ædelfleda*, the *Mercian* Lady, built a Town called *Eadelbury*, i. e. The Happy Town; which now being nothing but a heap of rubbish, is called *The Chamber in the Forest*.

*Delator*, (Lat.) an accuser, or informer.

*Delayed*, an Epithete given to Wine, when it is mingled with Water.

A *Delegate*, (Lat.) he that executes judgment in the place of a Civil or Ecclesiastical Judge.

*Deletion*, (Lat.) a blotting out.

*Deletery*, (from the Greek *δυναμις* to hurt,) deadly, destructive.

*Delfstienne*. See *Delpb*.

*Delf*, (*Delpbi*) a very neat and pleasant Town in South Holland.

*Delgovitia*, the name of an ancient Town in *Yorkshire*, which stood as some think in that place where now *Wighton* is.

*Delibation*, (Lat.) a sacrificing; also a tasting.

*Deliberation*, (Lat.) a consulting, or debating.

*Delict*, (Lat.) an offence, or crime.

*Delineation*, (Lat.) a drawing the first draught of a Picture.

A *Delinquent*, (Lat.) one that hath committed an offence or crime.

*Deliquation*, (Lat.) the peregating of things melted upon the fire. A term in Chymistry.

*Deliquium*, (Lat.) A Chymical term, signifying the dissolving of any hard body into a liquor, as Salt, or the Powder of any calcined Matter, &c. in a moist place.

*Deliration*, (Lat.) a doting, or being besides ones senses.

*Delirium* (Lat.) dotage, in Physick it is the frantick or idle talk of people in a Fever.

*Delos*, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, the chiefest of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born; whence they were called the *Delian* Twins.

*Delpb* or *Delfiens*, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Escutcheon, proper to him that revoketh his own challenge, and eateth his own words; being the figure of the bottom of a Spade in a Field Tenne or Tawny.

*Delpbos*, a Town of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*.

*Deltoton*, (Greek) a Constellation of Stars resembling the figure of a Greek Delta Δ.

*Delusion*, (Lat.) a deceiving, or beguiling.

*Deluge*, (French) an inundation or overflow of Waters.

*Demades*, an *Athenian* Orator, who spending in Luxury the riches he had acquired by his favor with *Antipater*, and the *Macedonians* grew a contemptible person in his old age. He is mentioned by *Cicero*, *Suidas*, and *Plutarch*.

*Demagogue*, (Greek) a Leader of the People,

it is taken for one that heads any party or faction.

*Demand*, in Common Law, is opposite to *Plaint*; for in pursuit of Civil Actions, if they be Real Actions, the pursuer is called *Demandant*; if Personal, Plaintiff.

*Demefn*, or *Demain*, (French) by the Civilians called *Dominicum*, is that Land which a Man holdeth originally of himself, especially a Patrimony belonging to a Prince, or the Church; whereas *feodum* are those which he holdeth by the benefit of a Superior.

*Ancient Demefn*, a tenure by which Crown Mannors were held in the time of *William* the Conqueror, and somewhat before.

*Demetrius*, the name of several famous Kings in *Asia*, who succeeded *Alexander*: The word signifieth belonging to *Ceres*, who in *Greek* is called *Demeter*. There were also of this name several persons eminent for Learning and Arts, as *Demetrius Triclinius*, a famous Astronomer *Demetrius Phalerens*.

*Demi*, (Lat.) joyned with another word, signifieth Half; as *Demigod*, &c.

*Demichace Boots*. See *Wholechace*.

*Demin*, (old word) a Judge.

To *Demise*, (Lat.) to Farm or Let.

*Demission*, (Lat.) a casting down, or abasement.

*Democedes*, a noble Physician of *Crotona*, whose curing *Darius* (by whom he had been taken prisoner) of the Gout, when none else could, gained him great honor among the *Persians*.

*Demochares*, an *Athenian* Orator, *Demosthenes* his sisters son, whose behavior in his Ambassie to King *Philip* of *Macedon*, is mentioned by *Seneca* in his *Morals*; he wrote as *Cicero* testifies of the affairs of *Athens*, that hapned in his time.

*Democides*, a Physician, who got his fame and a great reward by curing *Polycrates*, Tyrant of *Samos*. *Suidas* mentions a Book of his *de Medicina*.

*Democracy*, (Greek) a Government wherein the Magistrates are chosen from among the people, and by the People.

*Democrates*, a Physician, mentioned by *Pliny*, as the first discoverer of the Virtues of the Herb *Hyberida*. Also an Architect of *Alexandria*, who set out the Bounds of that City.

*Democlitus*, an Historian, who together with *Cleoxenus* began a History of the *Persian* affairs, which was finished by *Polybius* according to his own testimony.

*Demodocus*, a *Citharist*, whom *Homer* brings in playing on the Harp, at the feast which King *Alcinous* made for *Ulysses*.

*Democritus*, a famous Philosopher, born at *Abdera*; he thought the World to be composed of Atoms, and having spent his Patrimony in travelling Foreign Countreys, out of a desire of knowledge. After his return, that he might the better contemplate upon Natural Causes, and not to be taken off with any outward objects; he put out his eyes with a burning Bason. He is said by *Varro*,



*Varro*, *Pliny*, *Theophrastus*, and *Laertius*, to have written Books of Agriculture: He conversed with the *Gymnosophists* of *India*, and learned Astrology of the *Magi* and *Chaldeans*; and what ever accident befel him, he broke forth into laughter. Whence he is called *The laughing Philosopher*, he lived One hundred and nine years. His Father was a Man of so great riches, that he feasted *Xerxes*, and all his Army.

† *De-monachation*, (*French*) an expelling from the Monkish order; also a forsaking of the same.

*Demoniack*, See *Demoniack*.

*Demonstration*, (*Lat.*) a shewing, or making plain.

*Demonstrative*, (*Lat.*) easie to be shewn or explained, in Grammar it is taken Substantively for that sort of Pronoun, which shews a thing that was not spoken of before.

A *Demonstrative Syllogism*. See in *Syllogism*.

*Demogorgon*, a very ancient Philosopher, so skilful in Magick, that he was feigned to be the chief over all ghostly spirits and goblins; and to have them at his beck.

*Demolition*, (*Lat.*) a casting down, or ruining.

*Demonax*, a Philosopher who lived in the time of *Adrian*, and held society and conversation to be the chief good among Men; and therefore when he travelled, never took care for any provision, but went for entertainment to the next good house he saw open.

*Demophilus*, a famous ancient Statuary.

*Demophoon*, the Son of *Theseus* and *Phedra*; he was driven by Tempest upon the shore of *Thrace*, and married *Phyllis*, the Daughter of *Lycurgus*; but *Theseus* dying, he took the Government of *Athens* upon him, and forgetting *Phyllis*, she for grief hanged her self upon an Almond-tree.

*Demosthenes*, an *Athenian*, the most renowned of Orators, the Son of a Knife-Cutler. He was a most eloquent Champion by his Orations, many whereof are yet extant, for the liberty of his Countrey, against King *Philip* of *Macedon*, who was accounted an Invader thereof, after the death of *Alexander*. When *Antipater* entered upon the Government, he betook himself to a Sanctuary, sacred to *Neptune*, in the Isle of *Calauria*, whence, when *Archias*, an Actor of Tragedies, had in vain sought to allure him by fair means, he to prevent force, procured his own death by poyson, which he administered to himself by the Pen wherewith he used to write. Also a Grammarian of *Thrace*, who as *Suidas* reports, turned *Homers Iliads*, and *Hesiods Theogony* into Prose.

*Demur*, signifieth in Common Law, a kind of pause upon any point of difficulty.

*Denariata terra*, the fourth part of an Acre of Land; it is also called *Farding-deal*, or a Farundel of Land.

*Denary*, (*Lat.*) the number of ten; also the same as *Deneer*.

*Denbigh*, the chief Town of *Denbighshire*, called by the *Britains*, *Cled fryn-yn Ros*, i. e. a rough Hill in *Ros*; for so that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

*Deneer*, a kind of Copper Coyn, which values about the tenth part of a penny.

*Denwere*, (*old English*) Doubt.

*Dene-lage*, the Law of the *Danes*; by which a third part of *England* was governed before the Conquest.

*Denis*, a proper name, contracted from *Dyonisius*, which some fetch from *Dios nous*. i. e. Divine mind. The chief of this name, was *S. Denis*, the great Saint of *France*: It is also a Womans name contracted from *Diana*.

*Deneck*, (*Arab.*) the Tail of the Swan.

*Deneck eleced*, (*Arab.*) the Tail of the Lion.

*Deneck alibedi*, (*Arab.*) the bowing of the Back, or doubling of the Tail of the Goat.

*Denizon*, quasi *Danes-son*, or from the *French* word *Donaison*, an indowing; signifieth in Common Law an alien that is Infranchised by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office or of purchasing Land; but it cometh short of Naturalization, because a stranger naturalised, may inherit by descent.

*Dennington*, a Castle in *Berkshire*, built by Sir *Richard de Aberbury*. It was once the Residence of the Poet *Chaucer*, afterwards of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

*Denomination*, (*Lat.*) a giving a name, from some accident or occasion.

*Dense*, thick, opposed to Rare by Philosophers; and that Body is said to be Dense, where the substance is more, and the quantity less.

To *Denshire*, is to cut off the Turff of Lands, and when it is dry, to lay it on heaps and burn it to ashes. Some will have it so called by contraction from *Devonshire*, where this sort of Husbandry is said to have been first used. This *Denshiring* of Land yields a very great profit, even to barren soil; it is otherwise called *Burn-beating*, which is in all probability is much as to say, *Burning of Peat*, for Turf in many places is called Peat.

*Density*, (*Lat.*) thickness.

*Dent*, a term in *Blazon*; as a Bordure Dent, or indented is, when the Line of which the Border is made, is indented in and out like the teeth of a Saw.

*Dental*, a small Shellfish, oblong, white, sharp without, very smooth within, hollow like a little tube, and acuminate; on one side like a Dogs-tooth, whence it hath its name; it is an ingredient in the *Citrian unguent*.

*Dentelli*, in Architecture the Teeth immediately above the *Cymatium*, by some also *Assero*, from their square form.

*Dentifrice*, (*Lat.*) a certain powder made up into a consistence, wherewith to rub the Teeth.

*Dentiloquent*, (*Lat.*) speaking in the Teeth.

*Dentiscalp*, (*Lat.*) a Tooth-picker, or Tooth-scraper.

—*Dentition*,

*Dentition*, (Lat.) a putting forth, or breeding of Teeth.

*Denudation*, (Lat.) a making bare, or naked.

*Denuntiation*, (Lat.) a proclaiming or denouncing.

*Deodand*, (Lat.) a thing devoted, and consecrated to the Service of God, to expiate some eminent hurt, or mischief it hath done.

*Deosculation*, (Lat.) a kissing with eagerness.

*Departer*, a term in Law, signifying, He that pleading one thing at the first in Bar of an Action, and being replied thereunto, doth, in his Rejoinder, shew another matter contrary to his first plea; also departers of Gold or Silver, are those that purifie, and part those metals from the courser sort: They are also called, Parters and Finers.

*Departure in despite of the Court*, is, when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the Action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same Term, and does not appear but makes default; it is called a departure in spite of the Court.

*Depauperation*, (Lat.) a making poor.

*Depeculation*, (Lat.) a publick thievery, or stealing from the Commonwealth.

*To Depend*, (Lat.) to stay, or rely upon.

*Deptford*, a famous Ship-dock in Kent, where the Ships for the Kings Navy use to be built, and where a relick of Sir Francis Drakes Ship is put to be seen. It was anciently called *West Greenwich*, and at the Conquest of England, was given to Cislebert Mammignot, one of William the Conquerors Soldiers.

*Depilation*, (Lat.) a making bare of Hairs, a making bald.

*Deploration*, (Lat.) a mourning for, or bewailing.

*To Deplume*, (Lat.) to strip off Feathers.

*Deponent*, (Lat.) laying down, in Grammar it signifieth a Verb which hath a Passive termination, and an Active signification: Also in Common Law it is he who deposeth or layeth down any matter upon oath.

*Depopulation*, (Lat.) a spoiling, or unpeopling any Country.

*Deportation*, (Lat.) a carrying away.

*Deportment*, (French) a carriage, comportment, or behavior.

*Depositum*, (Lat.) a pledge, or gage committed to the trust of any one.

*Depravation*, (Lat.) a spoiling, corrupting, or making naught.

*Depredation*, (Lat.) a preying upon, a taking away by force.

*Deprecation*, (Lat.) a diverting Gods judgments by Prayer; a praying against any calamity.

*Deprehension*, (Lat.) a catching, or taking unawares.

*Depression*, (Lat.) a pressing downward; also an humbling.

*To Deprætiate*, (Lat.) to pull down the price of a thing.

*Deprivation*, (Lat.) a bereaving or taking away.

*Depromption*, (Lat.) a bringing out.

*Depudication*, (Lat.) a vitiating or corrupting.

*Depulsion*, (Lat.) a driving from.

*Depuration*, (Lat.) the cleansing of a wound from its Filth and Matter; a word used in Physick and Chirurgery.

*Deputy*, a Lieutenant, one that governs in the place of another.

*To Dequace*, (old word) to dash.

*Derbent*, a strong and famous Port Town in Persia upon the Caspian Sea, viewing from her lofty Turrets, the Armenian and Hiccanian Territories; as also Ararat, and the Sea.

*Derbices*, a People of Asia inhabiting near the Mountain Caucasus, who strangle there Kinred as soon as they arrive at the age of seventy years, and eat their flesh, inviting their Neighbors to the Feast. And this they hold to be the most noble kind of Burial.

*Derceto*, the name of a certain Idol Goddess anciently worshipped at Askalon, her forepart representing the shape of a Woman, her hinder part the shape of a Fish; most probably the same with Dagon.

*Dercyllidas*, a famous Lacedemonian Commander, who succeeded Thymbron; he took Larissa, Amaxitor, and Colona, and gained divers victories over the Persian.

*To Dere*, (old word) to hurt.

*Dereliction*, (Lat.) an utter forsaking.

*Derein*, from the French word *Defrenger*, or the Norman word *Defrene*, signifieth the proof of an Action, which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies.

*Derham*, in the Saxon tongue *Deorham*, a Town in Gloucestershire, where Ceaulin the Saxon King slew three Princes of the Britains, *Commeail*, *Condidan*, and *Fariemciol*, and utterly subdued the Nation.

*Derick*, a proper name of a Man; it being a word contracted from *Theoderick*.

*Derision*, (Lat.) a scorning or laughing at.

*Derivation*, (Lat.) a drawing or taking; it is used in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its original: Also in Physick, it is taken for a drawing of the humor from one part of the Body to another; also in Logick it is used by *Julius Russinianus* for the same figure of diction with *Paregmenon*. See *Paregmenon*.

*Dermouth*, a Port Town in Devonshire, which in former times Monsieur de Castle, a French Pirat, going about to invade, was by the Countrey people intercepted, and slain.

*Derogation*, (Lat.) a lessening or detracting from the worth of any thing, or any person.

*Derunciation*, (Lat.) a taking away Weeds, or any thing that molesteth.

*Derviser*, an order of Religious Persons among the



the *Turks*, who undergo very sharp and strict penances.

*Descalsas* (*Spanish*), *Discalceati*, (*Lat.*) a sort of Fryers that go unshod or bare-footed.

*Descant*, (called in *Latin*, *Frequentamentum vocis*, in *French* *Fredon*) is a term in Musick, signifying the answering of quick notes in one part, unto a slower measure in the other part.

*Descent*, (*Lat.*) a coming down; also, a deriving ones pedigree: Also to make a *Descent* into an Enemies Countrey, is to land a hostile and invading Force, an expression much brought into use of late.

*Descension*, (*Lat.*) a descending or going down, in Chymistry it is a falling downward of the Essential Juice dissolved from the matter to be distilled.

*Description*, (*Lat.*) a setting forth the nature or property of any thing.

To *Descry*, from the *French* word *Cry*, or clamor, to discover afar off.

*Desection*, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or mowing down.

*Desert*, a Wilderness, or solitary place; from the *Latin* word *Deferere*, to forsake: But *Desert*, with the accent in the last syllable, signifieth Merit; from the *French* word *Deservir*.

*Desertion*, (*Lat.*) a forsaking, or abandoning.

*Desiccation*, (*Lat.*) a drying up.

*Desidery*, from the *Latin* *Desiderium*; desire, or lust: It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Designation*, or *Design* (*Latin* and *French*) a purposing or contriving; also in Rhetorick, *Designation* is used by *Julius Ruffinianus* for the same figure of Speech which some call *Distribution*. See *Diuresis*.

*Desidious*, (*Lat.*) negligent, lazy, sluggish.

*Desipience*, (*Lat.*) foolishness, indiscretion; also in Phyllick it is taken for the dotage of a sick person.

To *Desist*, (*Lat.*) to leave off, or cease.

*Deslavy*, lecherous, beastly; a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Desmonia*, a County in *Ireland*, anciently inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberni*. It is vulgarly called *Desmond*.

*Desolation*, (*Lat.*) a loneliness, or lying waste.

*Despection*, (*Lat.*) a casting ones eyes downward.

*Desperation*, (*Lat.*) a despairing, or giving over.

*Despicable*, (*Lat.*) liable to contempt, or to be despised.

*Despoliation*, (*Lat.*) a robbing or spoiling.

*Despondency*, (*Lat.*) a dejection of spirit, or despairing.

*Desponsation*, (*Lat.*) a betrothing, a giving in marriage.

*Despote*, (*Greek*) a great title heretofore among the *Greeks*, being as much as chief Lord, or Governor of a Countrey.

*Despotical Dominion*, the power of a Master over his servant.

*Despumation*, (*Lat.*) a taking off the scum or froth.

*Desser*, (*French*) the last service at a Table consisting of Fruits and Sweet-meats.

*Destination*, (*Lat.*) an appointing, or ordaining, as it were by Destiny.

*Destiny*, Fate; the three Destinies, three fatal Sisters. See *Lachesis*.

*Destitution*, (*Lat.*) an utter forsaking or deserting.

*Destruction*, (*Lat.*) a destroying or undoing, also a Rhetorical figure so called by *Ruffianus*, being the same with *Anastrophe*.

*Desuetude*, (*Lat.*) a desisting from any custom, or use.

*Desultoriour*, (*Lat.*) easie to be vaulted or leaped on; also fickle or unconstant.

*Detachment*, (*French*) a word now very much brought into use, in relations of the affairs of the *French* Army, and signifies a drawing off of a party from one place for the relief or assistance of some party, upon occasion, in another place.

*Detection*, (*Lat.*) a revealing or laying open.

*Detention*, (*Lat.*) a detaining, or withholding.

*Deterioration*, (a word rather of Art, then of the true *Latin* Standard) a making worse.

*Determination*, (*Lat.*) a purposing, or intending.

*Deterred*, (*Lat.*) frightened, discouraged.

*Detersion*, (*Lat.*) a cleansing or wiping with a dry cloath.

*Detestation*, (*Lat.*) a detesting, or abhorring.

*Detronation*, (a word modernly used for *Latin*) an unthroning, a putting out of the Throne.

*Detinue*, (*French*) a Writ that lieth against him, who having Goods or Chattels delivered him to keep, refuseth to deliver them again.

*Detonation*, (*Lat.*) a thundering down, in Chymistry it is a driving away of all the Sulphureous and Mercurial parts of a Body, which are not pure, that earthly only may accompany with the fixt Sulphur, in which is properly inherent the vertue of Minerals.

*Detorsion*, (*Lat.*) a wresting away.

*Detraction*, (*Lat.*) a drawing away; also a slandering.

*Detriment*, (*Lat.*) hurt or damage.

*Detrition*, (*Lat.*) a diminishing any thing, by wearing or rubbing off some Particles.

*Detrusion*, (*Lat.*) a thrusting away.

*Detruncation*, (*Lat.*) a cutting off a Limb or Branch.

*Deturpation*, (*Lat.*) a fouling, or defiling, or making filthy.

*Devastation*, (*Lat.*) a laying waste.

*Devastaverunt bona Testatoris*, (*Lat.*) a Writ lying against Executors, for paying of Legacies without Specialties before the debt, upon the said Specialties, be due.

*Deucalidonians*, a certain people inhabiting in old times the Western parts of *Scotland*; they were vulgarly called *Picts*.

*Deucalion*, the Son of *Prometheus*; he with his Wife *Pyrrha*, the Daughter of *Epimetheus*, were saved in the Universal Deluge, being carried in a Ship to the top of *Parnassus*; and consulting the Oracle of *Themis*, what way they should take to restore mankind, and being told they should throw the Bones of their first Mother behind them, they took stones out of the Earth, and cast them behind them. Those which *Deucalion* cast, became Men; and those which *Pyrrha* cast, became Women.

To *Devest*, (*Lat.*) signifieth in Common Law, to deprive of a possession.

*Devils bit*. See *Devils bit*.

*Developed*, (*French*) unfolded.

*Devexity*, the bending or hanging down, the sloping steepness of any place.

*Deviation*, (*Lat.*) a turning aside out of the way.

*Devirgination*, (*Lat.*) a deflowering, or depriving of Virginity.

*Devise*, in Common Law is, when a Man in his Will bequeaths his Goods or his Lands to another, after his decease, and he, to whom the Lands or Goods are bequeathed, is called the Devisee. Devise also signifieth a Motto, or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, or Picture; and is also called an Imprese.

*Denno*, an Idol adored by the *East Indians* of *Calicut*.

*Devoir*, (*French*) duty. *Devoirs* of *Calais*, were the Customs due to the King for Merchandize, brought to or carried thence, when our Staple was there.

*Devolution*, (*Lat.*) a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

*Devote*, (*Lat.*) vowed or consecrate to God.

*Devotion*, (*Lat.*) a vowing or consecrating; also Piety, Religiousness.

*Deusan*, any kind of hard fruit that lasteth long; so called from *Durare*, to last. Or as some think more probable from the *French Deuxans*, because it lasteth two years.

*Deuteronomic*. See *Intention*.

*Deuteronomy*, (*Greek*) a Book written by *Moses*, signifying the Second Law, being the Fifth Book in the *Old Testament*.

*Dew*, is generated of a most thin cold vapor, only exhaled so high by the Sun, as to keep it up in the air; but when he withdraws himself from our Hemisphere, it falleth down again in round drops, and is by the coldness of the air congealed.

*Dewclaw*, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer.

*Dewlap*, called in *Latin Paleare*, the skin which hangeth down under the throat of an Ox.

*Dexippus*, a Physician of *Cous*, the Disciple of *Hippocrates*; he is said by *Suidas* to have written a Book of Prognosticks, and some other things in Medicin. Also an *Athenian* Orator surnamed *Herennius*, who flourished under the Emperor *Valerian*, and lived till the time of *Aurelian*.

*Dexter-Epiploick Vein*, the second Branch of

the Spleen Vein which passeth to the *Epiploon* and *Colon*.

*Dexterity*, (*Lat.*) nimbleness, readiness, agility.

*Dexter Aspect*, is contrary to the succession of the Signs.

*Dexter Point*, a Point in Heraldry, being that place in an Escutcheon, that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the Chief thereof.

## D. I.

*Dia*, a Preposition set before divers Physical Compositions, to which the principal ingredient is adjoined by Physicians and Apothecaries in their Dispensatories.

*Diabetical*, (*Greek*) a term in Physick, signifying troubled with the Diabetes, which is a disease wherein a Mans water runneth from him without any stay; after which followeth a violent Thirst and Consumption of the whole Body.

*Diabolical*, (*Greek*) devilish.

*Diacalaminthe*, a powder whose main ingredient is Mountain Calamint.

*Diacatholicon*, a certain Medicin, or Physical Composition of universal use, serving as a gentle purge for all humors.

*Diachylon*, a Plaister composed of Juices, or mucilages of certain Fruits, Seeds, and Roots, whose office is to soften and concoct.

*Diacodium*, a Syrrup made of the tops of *Poppies* and Water.

*Diaconal*, (*Greek*) belonging to a Servant, Minister, or Deacon.

*Diacoep*, a Rhetorical figure. See *Diastole*.

*Diacydonium*, a Confection made of the flesh of Quinces and Sugar, commonly called *Marmalade*, being compounded with Spices, it becomes an Electuary.

*Diadare*, a great Officer among the *Egyptians*, next in power to the *Sultan*.

*Diadem*, (*Greek*) a Linnen Wreath for the Head, anciently worn by Kings and Emperors in the nature of a Crown.

*Diarexis*, (*Greek*) dividing, also a Poetical figure, wherein for the verse sake one syllable is divided into two, which are noted over head with two points, as *Evoluisse* for *Evoluisse*; also a Rhetorical figure of Speech which distributes several things; as, *Hic Dolopum manus, hic sevens tendebat Achilles, &c.* This is called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, *Distributio* or *Designatio*.

*Diagalanga*, (*Greek*) a Confection of *Galingale*, and certain hot Spices, good against the Wind-cholick, and cold distempers of the inward parts.

*Diagoras*, an *Athenian*, both Philosopher and Lyrick Poet, the next in fame after *Pindarus* and *Bacchylides*; he was surnamed *ἄσπετος*, because he denied the gods, and condemned all Religious Rites; for which he was banished *Athens*, and proscribed. He is mentioned by *Suidas* and *Cicero* in his Book *De Natura Deorum*.

*Diagnostick*,



*Diagnostick*, (*Greek*) thoroughly knowing or discerning. In Physick, Diagnostick signs of a disease, are those signs which at present are apparent. Among Herbalists it is some particular sign whereby one Herb may be known from another.

*Diagonal*, (*Greek*) passing from corner to corner; in Geometry it is a particular *Parallelogram*, having one common Angle and Diagonal Line, with the principal *Parallelogram* or *Square*.

*Diagonal*, a Line in a Quadrangle, that Line which passeth from one corner to another.

*Diagram*, (*Greek*) a Sentence or Decree, also a Geometrical figure; also a certain form described in demonstrative Sciences; also a proportion of measures in Musick, distinguished by Notes.

*Diagraphical*, (*Greek*) belonging to the art of Painting or Graving.

*Diagrydium*, the dried Juyce of the Root of the Herb Scammony, but not called so till it be prepared, and then it is a very great purger of Choler, Phlegm, and watry humors.

*Dialect*, (*Greek*) a propriety of Speech, or difference of pronunciation, peculiar to each several Countrey; as in *Greece* heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, and *Aeolick*, *Dialects*, or *Idioms*; it is also the Art of Logick.

*Diallel-Lines*, (*Greek*) Lines running Cross, and cutting one another.

*Dialogism*, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein a Man reasoneth, and discourseth with himself, as it were with another, what is to be done, as, *Quid igitur faciam?* Terent.

*Dialogue*, (*Greek*) a written discourse, wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

*Diatyon*, (*Greek*) dis-joyned, a Rhetorical figure being the same with *Alyndeton*.

*Diamargariton*, a very restorative powder generally mentioned and taught, how to be made in dispensatories; it is so called from the *Margarita* or Pearl, which is the Basis thereof, and is of two sorts, *Calidum* and *Frigidum*.

*Diameter*, (*Greek*) a Geometrical word, signifying a straight line drawn through the middle, or center of any figure.

*Diamond*, a sort of precious stone called also *Adamant*; so hard, that it is not to be softened by any thing but Goats Blood; it cometh from the *Greek* word *Adamas*, untameable. Also among Printers, it is a smaller Character or Letter then is commonly made use of.

*Diamaschum*, a Medicinal powder, whose chief Basis is Musk.

*Diana*, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*. She, that she might keep her Virginity, fled into the Woods, and addicted her self wholly to hunting; whereupon she was called, the Goddess of the Woods.

*Dianæa*, (*Greek*) a considering, a figure in Rhetorick, signifying a serious consideration of matter in hand. A *Dianoetick* Argumentation in Logick, is that which carries on a discourse from one thing to another.

*Diapasm*, (*Greek*) a Pomander, or perfume made of dry Powders, which is used upon several occasions.

*Diapason*, (*Greek*) an Eight, or the most perfect Concord in Musick.

*Diapente*, a certain Concord in Musick vulgarly called a Fifth; also a Composition consisting of five ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory, and Bay-berries; if a sixth thing, viz. Honey be added, it is called *Diahexapla*, it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging.

*Diaper*, a kind of Linnen-cloth which is wrought with Flourishes and divers sorts of figures.

*Diaper'd*, a Bordure in Heraldry is properly said to be *Diapord*, where it is fretted all over and hath something quick or dead, appearing within the frets.

*Diapering*, in Painting, is an overrunning your work after it is quite finished with Branches, or other work.

*Diaphanous*, (*Greek*) transparent, or that may be seen through, or pierced through by the Sun-beams.

*Diapbanicon*, (*Greek*) an Electuary used by Physicians to purge Phlegm and Choler, the Basis thereof being Dates, called in *Greek* *obivus*.

*Diapnastica*, (*Greek*) Medicines that bring a tumor to suppuration, and break a fore.

*Diaprunum*, an Electuary made of Damask-prunes, and divers other Simples, being good to cool the Body in burning Fevers; it is of two sorts, *Simplex* and *Solution*, the last whereof is the more effectual purgative.

*Diaphony*, (*Greek*) a harsh sound, a sound, which maketh a discord.

*Diaphora*, (*Greek*) difference, a figure in Rhetorick, wherein a word repeated signifies another thing than at first it signified.

*Diaphoretick*, (*Greek*) easily piercing through; a word used in Physick, and signifies a Medicine that discusses any humor by concoction or transpiration, or sweating.

*Diaphragm*, (*Greek*) a Fence, or Hedge, in Anatomy it signifieth a Skin, or Muscle, which passeth overthwart the Body, separating the Breast or middle Region, from the Stomach or lower Region.

*Diapadesis*, (*Greek*) the sweating of Blood, through the Pores of the Veins.

*Diaporesis*, (*Greek*) a doubting, a Rhetorical figure, in which there seems to be doubt proposed to the audience before whom the Oration is made.

*Diary*, (*Lat.*) a Day-book.

*Diargument*, one of the three Easterly Provinces of *Persia*, anciently called *Ariana* or *Aria*, the other two being *Hyrcania* and *Drangiana*.

*Diarrhaea*, (*Greek*) a gentle Flux of the Belly without Inflammation or Ulteration of the Intestines.

*Diastyrion*, an Electuary, whereof the Basis

is *Satyrium*, used by those in whom the Generative faculty is less vigorous.

*Diafcoridium*, an Electuary of great use in all pestilential and infectious Diseases, driving the cause thereof from the Heart which is the seat of life: It hath its name from *Scordium*, which is the Basis thereof.

*Diafena*, a purging Electuary, whose Basis is *Sena*, good against Quartan Agues, and all other diseases proceeding from Melancholy.

*Diastole*, (Greek) Extension, a figure of Prosoody, whereby a syllable short by nature is made long; also a Rhetorical figure of Sentence wherein between two words of the same kind some word is to be put, and sometimes two; as — *Dii mea vota*, *Dii audivere* Lyce. Horat. *Duc age*, *Duc ad nos*, &c. This figure is otherwise called *Diacope*, and by *Ruffianus* by a Latin term *Separatio*: Also in Physick, it is taken for that motion of the Pulsés, which dilates the Heart and the Arteries, being contrary to *Systole* which contracts them.

*Diafyrmus*, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick, in which we elevate any person or thing by way of derision.

*Diatefferon*, (Greek) one of the chief Chords in Musick, called a Fourth; also a Plaster that consists but of four ingredients.

*Diatonick Musick*. See *Enharmonick*.

*Diatragacanth*, (Greek) a Confection made of Gum *Tragacanth*, and other Simples, good against the heat of the Brest.

*Diatrobe*, (Greek) a place where Orations, or Disputations are held.

*Diatrion Santalon*, a Composition mentioned in the London Dispensatory, which is made of all the three sorts of *Saunders*, the White, Yellow, and Red, which is very effectual against the Yellow Jaundice, and Consumption of the Lungs.

*Diatyposis*, (Greek) a description, in Rhetorick it is a figure wherein a thing is so lively described, that it seems to be set as it were before our eyes: As in the descriptions of the Shield of *Achilles* in *Homer*, of *Hercules* in *Hesiod*, and of *Aeneas* in *Virgil*.

*Dibble*, a two forked Instrument, wherewith they set Herbs in a Garden.

*Dicacity*, (Lat.) taunting or mocking.

*Dicæarch*, (Greek) a just Governor or Prince.

*Dicæarchus*, a Sicilian, both Philosopher, Orator, and Geometrician, the hearer of *Aristocles*. He wrote so well of the *Spartan Commonwealth*, that his Book was ordered to be read yearly to all the youth of the City, who were ordered upon penalty to be present. Also a Grammarian of *Lacedemon*, the hearer of *Aristarchus*.

*Dicæologia*, a figure in Rhetorick, in which the justice of a cause is set in as short a sentence as may be.

*Dication* or *Dedication*, (Lat.) a promising, devoting, or consecrating.

*Diebotomy*, (Greek) a cutting in two pieces; a dividing a speech, or discourse, into two parts.

*Dicker*, (a term in Law) a quantity of Leather containing ten Hides.

To *Diçase*, (Lat.) to tell any one what they are to write.

*Dickins*, a contraction from Devil-kins, or little Devils.

*Diçator*, (Lat.) a great Commander among the Romans, who had the chief Authority for the time being, both in War and Peace: he was never chosen, but upon some great occasion, and his command was to last but half a year.

*Diçionary*, (Lat.) called in Greek a *Lexicon*; a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned, and unfolded.

*Diçum*, the ancient name of a City in *Caernarvonshire*, now called *Diganway*.

*Diçynna*, a name attributed to *Diana*; who flying from *Minos*, she cast her self into certain Nets which are called *Diçtya*.

*Didapper*, a kind of Bird so called from the Greek word *Diadipstein*, to duck under water.

*Dido*, the Daughter of *Belus*, King of the *Tyrrians*; she was married to *Sichæus*, Priest of *Hercules*, whom *Pymaglion* slew, that he might obtain his riches; but she gathering all the wealth she could together, fled into *Africa*, and there built a City which was first called *Byssa*, afterwards *Carthage*; and refusing to marry *Iarbas* King of *Getulia*, because he went about to force her by war, she killed her self. Others say, it was because falling in love with *Aeneas*, who was driven by tempest on her Coast, he refused to marry her.

*Didream*, an ancient Coyn, valuing Fifteen pence.

*Didymus*, an ancient Commentator, yet extant, upon *Homer*; also one of the *Mulomedick* Writers, now extant Printed with *Abfyrus*, and probably the same with that *Didymus* of *Alexandria*, whom *Suidas* reports to have written Fifteen Books of *Georgicks*. Also an ancient *Academick* Philosopher.

*Diem clausis extremum*, a Writ that lieth for the heir of him that holdeth Land of the Crown, either by Knights Service, or in Soccage, and dieth. It is directed to the *Escheator*; to inquire of what estate he was seized, and who is next Heir; and this Inquisition is to be returned into the *Chancery*.

*Dies datus*, a respite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

*Diennial*, (Lat.) of two years continuance.

*Diepe*, (*Diepa*) the chief Town of *Lower Normandy*, and one of the principal Havens of all that Province.

*Diçpiter*, *quasi diei pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is also called *Lucetius*, from *Lux*, the Light.

*Diet*, in Greek, *Diata*, from *Dais* a Banquet, signifieth a general Convention of the German Peers, to consult of the affairs of the Empire.

*Dieta Rationabilis*, a reasonable days journey; a word used in the Civil Law.

*Dietetical*,



**Dietetical**, (*Greek*) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

**Dieu & mon Droit**, (*French*) the general Motto of the Kings Arms, signifying God and my Right.

**Diemches**, a *Botanick* Writer, particularly of the Herb *Brassica* or *Colewort*; as is testified by *Galen* and *Pliny*.

**Diexengmenon**, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, in which several Clauses of a Sentence have reference to one Verb; as, *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna sordida, natura turpis a ratione abhorret*. It is otherwise called *Epixengmenon*, and in *Latin* by *Aquila Romanus Dis-junctum* and *In-junctum*.

**Diffamation**, (*Lat.*) a disgracing, a blemishing any ones good name.

**Diffarreation**, (*Lat.*) a Solemnity anciently used among the *Romans*, in the Divorcement of Man and Wife; being the contrary of *Confarreation*.

**Differences**, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby Bearers of the same Coat-armor are distinguished each from other.

**Difficulty**, (*Lat.*) uneasiness, hardness.

**Diffidence**, (*Lat.*) doubtfulness, mistrustfulness.

**Diffoded**, (*Lat.*) digged, as a hole, or ditch, is digged in the Earth.

**Dilatation**, (*Lat.*) is, when through heat, spirits arising, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverse *Camera*, and there are found coagulated; a term in Chymistry.

**Diffuence**, (*Lat.*) a flowing asunder, or several ways.

**Diffusion**, (*Lat.*) a scattering or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy, is the dilating of a substance into more parts.

**Digamma**, (*Greek*) the *Æolick* Letter among the *Greeks*, like unto our Letter F.

**Digestion**, (*Lat.*) a disposing; a concocting of meat in the stomach, in Chymistry it is a concocting and maturing of crude things by an ease and gentle heat.

**Digests**, (*Lat.*) a volume of the Civil Law so called, because the legal Precepts therein contained, are so excellently disposed and digested.

**Digestive**, Medicines in Physick, those which prepare for cleansing.

To **Dig** a Badger, in the phrase of Hunters, is to raise or dislodge him.

**Dight**, (*old word*) ready, adorned.

**Digit**, a character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetick, as V. the figure of five; also the parts of an Eclipse are called *Digits*.

**Digitation**, (*Lat.*) a pointing with the fingers, also an expressing the form of the fingers.

**Digladation**, (*Lat.*) a fighting, or disputing the matter with Swords.

**Digne**, from the Latin word *Dignus*, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

**Dignitary**, an Officer that hath no cure of Souls, as *Dean*, *Prebend*, &c.

**Dignity**, (*Lat.*) honor, reputation, advancement. Essential dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own Houses, Exaltations, Triplicities, and Faces. How these are assigned to every Planet; see in *Mr. Lillys Introduction*, fol. 104.

To **Dignosce**, (*Lat.*) to know or discern one from another.

**Digression**, (*Lat.*) a wandering out of the way, a going from the matter in hand.

**Dijudication**, (*Lat.*) a deciding a difference between two.

**Dike-grave**, one that oversees the Dikes and Banks of the *Low Countreys*, that keeps the Banks from Inundation of the Sea.

**Dilaceration**, (*Lat.*) a rending or tearing asunder.

**Dilaniation**, (*Lat.*) a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

**Dilapidation**, (*Lat.*) a taking away, or ridding of stones; also a wasting.

**Dilatation**, (*Lat.*) a widening, or laying at full length.

**Dilatory**, a Chirurgeons Instrument, to widen any part that is too much closed.

**Dilatory**, (*Lat.*) breeding or making delays.

**Dilation**, (*Lat.*) a tender affection or love.

**Dilemma**, (*Greek*) a double acception or takings in Logick it is called a horned syllogism, wherein both Propositions are so framed, that neither can well be denied.

**Dill**, (*Lat. Anethum*) an Herb somewhat like Fennel.

**Dilling**, a Child born when the Parents are old.

**Dilstone**, otherwise called *Diveelstone*, because it standeth upon the River *Diveelburn*, a Town in *Northumberland*, where King *Oswald* slew *Cedwalla* the *British* Tyrant.

**Dilucidation**, (*Lat.*) a making clear or plain.

**Dilation**, (*Lat.*) a purging or washing away; also Wine dilute, signifieth Wine that is mingled with Water.

**Diluvial**, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

**Dimension**, (*Lat.*) the just measure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry, length, breadth, and depth, are called the Three Dimensions.

**Dimeta**, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which containeth those Countreys now called *Caermardenshire*, *Pemkresshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

**Dimeter Iambick**. See *Iambick*.

**Dimication**, (*Lat.*) a skirmishing or fighting.

**Dimidiation**, (*Lat.*) a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves.

**Dimocks**, an ancient Family in *Cheeshire*. See *Grand Sergeanty*.

**Diminutive**, (*Lat.*) little, small; in Grammar, it is taken substantively for a word whose termination implies a littleness in respect of another thing that is bigger; as from *Tabula*, a Table,

Table, comes *Tabella*, a little Table or Tablet. In Heraldry, it is a Blemishing or defacing of some particular Point of the Escutcheon, by the imposition of some strain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it signifies the lessening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Base to the top.

*Dinah*, (Hebr.) Judgment, *Jacobs* Daughter by *Leab*, ravished by *Hemor*, the Son of *Sichem*, a Prince of the *Hivites*.

*Dingle*, a narrow Vale between two steep Hills.

*Dinocratus*, an Architect belonging to *Alexander* the Great, who designed the building of the City of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*.

*Dinomenes*, *Dinosthenes*, and *Dinosycles*, three ancient Statuaries, mentioned by *Pausanias*.

*Diocesan*, a Bishop to whom the care of a Diocese is committed.

*Diocese*, from the Greek word *Diæcesis*, a Governing, signifieth the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of a Bishop.

*Dioclesian*, an Emperor of *Rome*, one of the Ten Persecutors, having not reigned two whole years, he resigned his Empire, and betook himself to a private life, spending most of his time in the study of Simpling and Gardening; at length he pined and wasted away with long and painful diseases.

*Diodorus* surnamed *Siculus*, an excellent Historian, who flourished under the Emperor *Augustus*, his *Bibliotheca* contained Forty Books of the *Roman*, and other intermixed History. Also a *Geonick* Writer, mentioned by *Varro*, *Columella*, and *Pliny*: Also a *Socratick* Philosopher, mentioned by *Hieronymus*, the lives of his Daughters, all excellent Logicians, were written by *Philo* the Master of *Carneades*. Also a *Stoick*, the Master of *Cicero*.

*Diogenes*, a famous Philosopher who lived in a Tub, which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churlish disposition and clownish conversation, called the *Cynick*.

*Diognetus*, an excellent Painter, who, as *Julius Capitolinus* testifies, flourished in the reign of the Emperor *Antoninus Philosophus*.

*Diomedes*, the Son of *Tydeus* and *Deiphile*, and King of *Ætolia*; he was accounted one of the chiefest Heroes at the Wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rhesus* his Horses and the *Palladium*; he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, fought with *Hector* and *Aeneas*, who his Mother *Venus* protected: At length being ashamed to return home, because of the whorish pranks of his Wife *Ægiale*, he went into *Apulia*, and had that Kingdom given him by *Daanus*. There was also another *Diomed*, King of *Thrace*, who used to feed his Horses with Mans flesh; but at last *Hercules* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own Horses. Also a witty Grammarian, mentioned by *Stephanus*.

*Dionysia*, a noble Gem so called, which brayed and assumed, though it resemble the sapor of Wine, yet it resists Ebriety. The Poet thus de-

scribeth it: *Nigra micat rubris Dionysia confusa gemmis.*

*Dion Cassius*, a Historian of *Nice*, who besides his extant Books of the *Roman* History, is said by *Suidas* to have written the Acts of the Emperor *Trajan*, and the life of *Arrianus* the Philosopher; also a *Colophonian* Writer *de re Rustica*, mentioned by *Varro* and *Pliny*. Also a learned Sophister and Philosopher, surnamed *Pruseus* from his Countrey, and *Chrysostomus* from his Countrey. he wrote many Volumes whereof some are extant. Also a Philosopher of *Alexandria*, Brother to *Jopsius* the Wrestler, and a patient sufferer of reproaches, which gave occasion to the Proverb *Dionis Gry*, interpreted by *Erasmus*.

*Dionysiodorus*, a Flutist, mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Dionysius*, a Historian of *Halicarnassus* in the time of *Augustus*, besides his extant *Roman* History, he is said by *Suidas* to have written the Characters of the ancient Philosophers, and other things. Also an Historian of *Miletus*, who as *Suidas* delivers, wrote a *Persian* History; and as *Philostratus* testifies, was made Lieutenant of a Province, and one of *Equestrian* Order by the Emperor *Adrian*. Also a Writer *de Plantis*, mentioned by *Varro*, and for his *εὐτομία* by the Scholiast of *Nicander*. Also an *Uticensian*, of whom there is extant a Book of Agriculture, and probably the same that is mentioned by *Varro* for a Book of Plants; and by *Servius*, and the Scholiast of *Nicander*. Also a Philosopher of *Heraclea*, a hearer of *Zeno*, the excessive pain he felt in a fit of the Stone, made him deny the grand principle of his Philosophy. Also *Ælius Dionysius*, a Grammarian, the Author of a small Treatise of Indeclinable Verbs. There was also of this name a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, Library-keeper and Secretary to the Emperor *Trajan*. *Suidas*.

*Diophanes*, a Rhetorician of *Mitylene*, the Master of *Græchus*, as *Cicero* testifies. Also a *Geonick* Writer, mentioned by *Varro* and *Pliny*. Also *Diophanes* of *Bithynia*, is mentioned by *Dionysius Uticensian*.

*Dioptrick Art*, that part of Perspective which belongs to Astronomy, and by instruments searcheth out the distance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending the *Intercapedines* of Sun, Moon, and Stars.

*Dioptrical*, (Greek) belonging to a *Dioptra* or Geometrical Quadrant.

*Dioscorius*, a Grammarian, who as *Suidas*, was Præfect of the Prætorian to the Emperor *Leo*, and Tutor to his Children.

*Dioscorides*. See *Pedacius*.

*Diphilus*, an Architect who took such deliberation in the finishing his designs, that it became a Proverb, *Slower than Diphilus*.

*Diphryges*, the subdient drops of perfect Brass, sticking to the bottom of the Furnace, like the Ashes of burnt Wood: It is very desiccative, and cures foul Ulcers.

*Diphthong*, (Greek) a syllable composed of two vowels clapt together into one.

*Diple*,



*Diple*, a mark in the Margent, to shew where a fault is to be corrected.

*Dipanus*, a famous Sculptor of *Crete*.

*Dipsas*, a kind of Serpent whose biting brings a deadly thirst.

*Dipseiline*. See *Deepsealine*.

*Diprote*, (*Greek*) signifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Cases.

*Dipsybs*, (*Greek*) folded Tables out of which the names of famous Men were formerly recited at the Altar; those alive being written on the one side, and those dead on the other.

*Dirce*. See *Amphion*.

*Dire*, (*Lat.*) cruel, fell, unmerciful.

*Direction*, (*Lat.*) a directing or putting in the right way. In Astronomy, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs. In Chronology, the number of direction is a number consisting of thirty five, which containeth the term of years between the highest and the lowest falling of any of the moveable Feasts.

*Director*, (*Lat.*) that which directeth or putteth into the right way.

*Diremption*, (*Lat.*) a setting apart.

*Direption*, (*Lat.*) a snatching or taking by force.

*Dirge*, from the *Latin* word *Dirigere*; Prayers, or Divine Service, offered to God for the Soul of the dead.

*Diribitory*, from the old *Latin* word *Diribere*, to distribute or divide; a place where Soldiers are mustered, and receive pay.

*Disruption*, (*Lat.*) a bursting asunder.

*Disamis*, a word by which Logicians denote the third Mood of the figure of a Categorical Syllogism; as some learned Men are admired, all learned Men have errors: Therefore some that have errors are admired.

*Disard*, a doltish fellow from the *French* word *Disard*, *Loquacious*; or the *Dutch* word *Dwaes* *saer*, i. e. A Man of a stupid wit.

*Disarmed*, (among Hunters) Deer are said to be when the Horns are fallen.

*Disastre*, (*French*) ill-luck, derived from the evil influence of the Stars.

*Discent*, in Common Law, is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any Man from his Ancestors.

*Disceptation*, (*Lat.*) a contentious disputing.

To *Discern*, (*Lat.*) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

*Discription*, (*Lat.*) a tearing in pieces.

*Discession*, (*Lat.*) a departing.

*Hair Discheveled*, (*French*) loosely scattered out of order.

*Discirci*, (*Lat.*) ungirded; also, careless.

*Discipline*, (*Lat.*) a teaching or instructing.

*Disciplinants*, an Order of Religious Men that scourge themselves.

*Disclaimer*, in Common Law is an express denial or refusal in standing out against any action.

*Disclosed*, in Faulconry is said of young Hawks,

who are newly hatched, and as it were disclosed from the shells.

*Discolour*, (*Lat.*) of divers colours.

*Discomfiture*, (*French*) a total routing or vanquishing an enemy.

*Disconsolate*, (*Lat.*) comfortless.

*Discontinuance* or *Discontinuity*, (*Lat.*) an interruption or breaking off; also in Common Law, Discontinuance of Possession is this, that a Man may not enter upon his own Land being alienated, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover possession by Law.

*Discordance*, (*Lat.*) a disagreement, jarring, or being out of tune; for in Musick those Notes are called *Discords*, which sung or played make harsh and unpleasing sounds, as Seconds, Fourths, and Sevenths.

*Discount*, a term amongst Merchants, who in exchanging of Wares, do not count how much they are to receive, but how much less they have to pay, they being before in the other parties debt; some call it setting off.

*Discrepance*, (*Lat.*) a differing or varying one from another.

*Discretion*, (*Lat.*) a separating, or distinguishing; also wisdom, prudence; because it teacheth us how to make a right distinction of things.

*Discrimination*, (*Lat.*) a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Paradiastole*.

*Discumbence*, (*Lat.*) a sitting or lying down to eat; it being a custom among the Ancients to lie down upon the ground and eat.

*Discre*, to discover, a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Discursion*, (*Lat.*) a running to and fro.

*Discussion*, (*Lat.*) a shaking off, or into pieces; also a searching narrowly into a business.

To *Disembogue*, (*Spanish*) to come out of the Mouth of a River or Haven.

*Disfigure that Peacock*, in the phrase of Carvers is the same, as cut up or carve that Peacock.

*Disfranchise*, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or Free-Denizens.

*Disgrading*, a depriving a Clergiman of his Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, cannot purge himself of the crime, whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

*Disgregation*, (*Lat.*) a scattering or separating, as it were a dispersing the Flock.

To *Disguise*, (*French*) to put into another guise or form.

To *Disgust*, (*Lat.*) to distaste.

To *Disherit* or *Disinherit*, (*French*) to put out of possession.

*Disjunction*, (*Lat.*) a severing or disjoyning.

*Disjunctive*, Argument in Logick is, that which from two contraries by denying one proveth the other.

*Disjunctum*, a Rhetorical figure, which see in *Diezeugmenon*.

*Dislocation*, (*Lat.*) a putting out of its right place. It is particularly used in Chirurgery for a Bone being out of joyn, or any other part of the Body being out of its proper place.

To *Dislodge* any Beast of Game, is in the language of Hunters to raise them from their Lodging, and is differently phrased according as it is applied to this or that Beast; as they say, *Unbarbor the Hart, Unkennel the Fox, &c.*

*Disloyalty*, (French) unfaithfulness, perfidiousness.

To *Dismantle*, (French) to take off a Cloak or Mantle; but by a Metaphor it is taken for to beat down the Walls of a Fortrefs.

*Dismember that Hern*, say those that are curious in the Art of Carving.

*Dismes*, (French) Tithes, or the Tenth part of all the Fruits; being consecrate to God, and consequently to be paid unto those who take upon them holy Orders.

*Dismission*, (Lat.) a sending away.

To *Dismount a Piece*, in Gunnery and Navigation, is to take her down from her Carriages.

*Dispansion*, (Lat.) a spreading both ways.

*Disparagement*, (Ital.) a disgracing or undervaluing: In Common Law it is used for the marrying of an Heir or Heiress under their degree, or against decency. Some derive it from the Latin word *Dispar* and *Ago*, it being as it were a doing that which is disagreeable.

*Disparates*, (Lat.) in Logick are those sort of opposites, wherein something is opposed to many others.

*Disparity*, (Lat.) unevenness or diversity.

*Disparpled* or *Disperpled*, loosely scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts; a term used in Heraldry.

To *Dispart* or *Dispert*, to set such a mark at or near the *Muzzle-ring*, that a Sight-line taken upon the top of the *Basering* against the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the *Axis* of the *Concave Cylinder*.

*Dispaupered*, signifieth in Common Law, deprived of the privilege of *Forma Pauperis*.

To *Dispend*, (Lat.) to spend or lay out Money.

*Dispensation*, (Lat.) a distributing or dealing; also a performing the office of a Dispenser or Steward.

*Dispensatory*, a Book set out by able Physicians to direct apothecaries, in the dispensing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the quantity and manner of making up their Compositions: It is also called by a Greek name *Pharmacopœa*, i. e. The way of making Medicines.

*Dispersion*, (Lat.) a scattering into several parts.

To *Dispert*. See to *Dispart*.

*Dispicience*, (Lat.) a looking diligently, a considering.

*Displacence*, (Lat.) a displeasing.

*Displlosion*, (Lat.) a bursting in two; also the shooting off a Gun.

*Dispoliation*, (Lat.) a spoiling, rifling, or robbing.

*Dispone*, (old word) to dispose.

*Disposition*, (Lat.) a placing or disposing of things; also the natural inclination of the mind; also the constitution of the Body.

*Dispossession*, (Lat.) a depriving any one of their possession.

*Disproportion*, (Lat.) inequality; a not answering, or holding proportion.

*Disputation*, (Lat.) a disputing or contesting in words about any doubtful subject.

*Disquamation*, (Lat.) a taking off the Scales or Bark of any thing.

*Disquisition*, (Lat.) a narrow search after any thing.

*Disrationare*, in French, *Disrener*, to prove any thing by Battel, Writ, or Affize.

*Dissection*, (Lat.) a cutting asunder; or in pieces.

*Disseisin*, in Common Law, is an unlawful dispossessing of a Man of his Lands or Goods. *Disseisin* upon *Disseisin* is, when the *Disseisor* is disseised by another.

*Dissemination*, (Lat.) a sowing or scattering up and down.

*Dissentaneous*, (Lat.) discording, disagreeing. In Logick those things are said to be *Dissentaneous*, which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clear taken separately.

*Dissentory*, (old word) a kind of Still.

*Disservice*, an ill office.

*Disfidence*, (Lat.) a disagreeing or falling out.

*Disfilience*, (Lat.) a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder.

*Disfimilar*, (Lat.) unlike; in Anatomy the *Disfimilar* parts of the Body, are those which are compounded of several *Similar* parts; as a Hand, being compounded of Flesh, Nerves, and Bones, is called a *Disfimilar* or *Organick* part.

*Disfimilitude*, (Lat.) unlikeness, whence a form of Speech is so called wherein divers things are compared in a diverse quality; as the *Stork*, in the Air knoweth her appointed times, and the *Turtle*, and the *Crane*, and the *Swallow*, &c. But my people know not, &c.

*Disfimulation*, (Lat.) a counterfeiting or dissembling; also a Rhetorical figure. See *Ironia*.

*Disheveled*. See *Deschevelled*.

*Disfipation*, (Lat.) a scattering or dispersing.

*Disfite*, (Lat.) situate apart, distant from each other.

*Disfociation*, (Lat.) a separating or putting asunder.

*Disfolution*, (Lat.) a dissolving, a melting, or destroying; also, a dissoluteness, debauchery, or licentiousness of life; also, contrary to *Annexation*; also in Chymistry, it is the turning of Bodies into liquor, by the addition of humidity. In Rhetorick, it is the same figure with *Dialyton*.

*Disfonnance*, (Lat.) a difference in sound; also a disagreement.

*Disfuaſion*, (Lat.) a perswading against any thing.

*Disfyllable*, (Greek) a word consisting of two syllables.

*Distance*, (Lat.) a being a far off.

*Painting in Disfemper*, or *fize*, is a kind of Painting



ing which hath been ancientlier in use, than that which is in oiled colours.

*Distention*, (Lat.) a drawing out or stretching to the full length.

*Distich*, (Greek) a couple of Verses ending in the same rhyme or measure.

*Distillation*, (Lat.) a dropping down, or distilling in a Limbeck; it is defined by Chymists an extraction of the humid part of things by virtue of heat, being resolved into a vapor, and then condensed again by cold.

*Distillatio per descensum*, is when the liquor drawn from the distilled materials, falls down into a vessel placed below that which contains the matter; a term in Chymistry.

*Distinction*, (Lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another. A Logical distinction, is, when a word having several significations, may be taken either way.

*Distortion*, (Lat.) a pulling away, or wringing several ways.

*Distractio*, (Lat.) a drawing several ways; also perplexity or madness.

*Distress* or *Distraint*, (in Latin *Districcio*) is a straitning, wringing, or affliction. In Common Law it signifieth a compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a debt or duty denied.

*Distribution*, (Ital.) a dividing amongst many. There is a figure in Rhetorick so called, which see in *Diuresis*. In Logick it is a resolving of the whole into parts.

*Distributive Justice*, is that whereby is signified the Justice of an Arbitrator, who being trusted and performing his trust, is said to give every Man his own: Also in Grammar, a Distributive Noun is that Noun which betokeneth a reducing into several orders or distinctions; as, *Singuli*, *Bini*, *Terni*, &c.

*Distraction*, a ridding out of trouble, from the Latin word *Dis*, a Preposition, and *Trica* small threds about Chickens legs, which hinder them from going; but, Metaphorically, any kind of incumbrance.

*Districum*, the circuit or territory within which a Man may be compelled to appear.

*Distingas*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to distrain one for a debt to the King, or for his appearance at a day.

*Disturbance* or *Disturbation*, (Lat.) a causing trouble, or unquietness.

*Disunited*, (Lat.) disjoyned or severed.

*Dithyramb*, (qu. *Δις Δίεξ ἀμύβαν*) a kind of Hymn, anciently sung in honor of *Bacchus*; also any kind of lusty or jovial song.

*Diton*, (Lat.) a Dominion, Jurisdiction, or Territory.

*Ditmarsia*, a Province in that part of Germany, called the Circle of Saxony, being partly in the Dominion of the King of Denmark, partly under the Dukes of *Sleswick* and *Holsatia*, or *Holstein*.

*Dittander* or *Dittany*, (Latin, *Lepidium* or *Dicamum*, from *Ditie* a Promontory of Crete, where some say it was first taken notice of) a sort

of Herb which hath a cleansing quality, sharp taste, and is a Martial Plant; it is otherwise called *Piperites* or *Pepper-wort*: The ancient tradition, of Deers curing their wounds with that Herb, deserves inquiry.

*Ditto*, (Italian, said) a word used much in Merchants Accompts, and relation of Foreign news; and signifieth the same place with that immediately beforementioned.

*Dittology*, (Greek) double reading, such as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of.

*Ditty*, (from the Latin, *Dictum*) a song which hath the words composed to a tune.

*Divan*, a great solemn Council or Court of Justice, among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

*Divaporation*, (Lat.) is exhalation of vapors by fire; a term in Chymistry.

*Divarication*, (Lat.) a winnowing, or tossing to and fro.

*Divels-bit*, (*Morsus Diaboli*) an Herb whose Root looks as if it were, and is feigned to have been bitten by the Devil out of envy, because of the excellent vertues and properties it hath, wherewith mankind is benefited.

*Diverberation*, (Lat.) a violent beating.

*Diversified*, (Lat.) varied.

*Diversity*, (Lat.) a being different or diverse: In Logick, those things are said to be diverse which have no opposition to another, but differ only in circumstance.

*Diverticle*, (Lat.) a by-way; also a device or shift.

*Divertisement*, (French) recreation or pastime.

*Dividend*, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided; also the share which is equally divided among the Fellows of a Colledge. Also *Dividends* in the *Exchequer*, seem to be one part of an Indenture.

*Dividual*, (Lat.) easie, or apt to be divided.

*Divinale*, (old word) a Riddle.

*Divination*, (Lat.) a presaging of things to come.

*Divine*, (Lat.) heavenly; also it is taken substantively for a Professor of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a *Divinistre*.

*Divisibility* (*Philosophick*) it signifies a capacity of being divided.

*Division*, (Lat.) a dividing or cutting into two parts.

*Divitiacus*, a King of the *Gauls*, who as some say, was King of the *Britains*.

*Divoree*, (*Divortium*) in Common Law is a separation of two married persons, the one from the other, not only as to bed and board, but all conditions belonging to the Bond of Wedlock.

*Diuretical Medicines*, (Greek) provoking Urine.

*Diurnal*, (Latin) belonging to the day. It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the Passages of every day are Recorded.

*Diuturnity*, (Lat.) lastingness, or long continuance.

*Divulgateion*, (*Lat.*) a making known abroad.

*Divulsion*, (*Lat.*) a pulling violently asunder.

*Dizain*, (*French*) the number ten; also a kind of *French* Coyn about the value of a penny; also a song consisting of twelve Stanzaes.

## D. L.

*D. La fol re*, the name of the Fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries in the *Gam ut*, or ordinary Scale of Mutick, only in the lower-most Septenary, *La* is wanting, and in the upper-most *Re*. It answers in the lowest to the *Greek*, Διζάρης, in the next to Διζάρης συμμιγνύων; in the last to Διζάρης Διζάρης.

## D. O.

*Dobeler*, a great Dish or Platter.

*Dobuni*, ancient people of the *Britains*, who inhabited those parts which are now called *Oxfordshire* and *Glocestershire*.

*Dosed* or *Donced*, (*old word*) a Musical instrument, otherwise called a *Dulcimer*.

*Docility* or *Docibility*, (*Lat.*) aptness to learn that which is taught.

*Dock*, a place where Ships are built, or laid up, from the *Greek* word *Docheion*, a Receptacle; also a kind of Herb, called in *Latin*, *Lapathum*, the Root whereof is good against the Yellow Jaundice, Itch, and other breakings out; also a term in hunting, being the fleshy part of a Boars Chine, between the middle and the Buttock.

*Docket*, a Brief in Writing, or a Subscription at the foot of Letters Patents made by one that is called Clerk of the Dockets.

*Doctōral*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Doctor, *i. e.* Teacher; or one that hath taken the highest degree in Divinity, Physick, or Civil Law.

*Document*, (*Lat.*) a teaching or instructing.

*Dodded*, (*old word*) in *Latin*, *Decornatus*, unhorned; also lopped as a Tree, having the Branches cut off.

*Dodder*, (*Lat.* *Epithymum* and *Cuscuta*) a certain Weed winding about Herbs.

*Dodecaedry*, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure of twelve sides.

*Dodecagon*, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure of twelve Angles.

*Dodecatemory*, (*Greek*) an Astronomical term, being one of the twelve parts, into which the Zodiack is divided.

*Dodkin*, a kind of small piece of Money, which some think to be of the same value as our farthing.

*Dodona*, a City of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, sacred to the same Deity; of which Wood, it was fained that the Trees were vocal, and returned the answers of the Oracle: Also the name of a Fountain,

whose water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

*Dodonew*, a famous Physician and Herbalist of the City of *Mechlin*, he set forth an Herbal which is of very great esteem.

*Dodrantal*, (*Lat.*) of the weight or measure of nine ounces.

*Doeg*, (*Hebr.* Careful,) *Sauls* chief Herdsman, who betrayed *David*, and at *Sauls* command slew the Priests of God.

*Dog-days*. See *Canicular days*.

*Dogdraw*, (a term used in Forest Law) is when any Man is found drawing after a Deer, by the scent of a Hound, which he leadeth in his hand; being one of the four circumstances wherein a Forester may Arrest the Body of an offender against Vert or Venison in the Forest, the other three being Stablestand, Back-berond, and Bloody-hand.

*Doge of Venice*, is the supream Magistrate, or Duke of *Venice*.

*Dogger*, a kind of Ship.

*Dogmatist*, (*Greek*) one that bringeth in any new Sect or Opinion.

*Dogsbane*, an Herb so called, because it killeth Dogs; the *Apocynum rectum latifolium Americanum*, or great Dogsbane of *America*, is a stately and costly Plant, not to be seen but in the Gardens of the most curious.

*Dogs-grass*, (*Lat.* *Gramen Caninum*) a Plant common in Gardens and Ploughed Fields; it provoketh Urine, and wasteth the Stone.

*Dog-stones*, (*Cynosorchis*) a Species of *Satyrion*, being an Herb of great efficacy to provoke to venery. It is otherwise called *Adders-grass*, perhaps because Adders or Vipers so use to lurk about it.

*Dola*, (*vulg.* *Dole*,) a considerable Town in the County of *Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Comte*, lately taken from the *Spaniard* by the King of *France*.

*Dolation*, (*Lat.*) a making smooth or plain.

*Dole*, (*Lat.*) deceit, fraud; also, a distributing, or dealing of Alms, or gifts.

*Dole-fish*, in Common Law, is the Fish which the North-Sea Fishermen do by custom receive for their allowance.

*Dollar*, a *Dutch* Coyn of the value of Four shillings.

*Dolling*, (*old word*) warming.

*Dolorous*, (*Lat.*) painful, or sorrowful.

*Dolphin*, a kind of Fish, so called as some say, from the *Delpbi*, who were the first finders of it; also the title of the eldest Son of the King of *France*, from *Daulphin*, a Province of *France*; also a Constellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Muses.

*Dolt*, a sot, or blockhead; from the *Dutch* word *Doll*.

*Dolven*, buried, from the old word *Delve*, to dig.

*Dolus Mendefius*, an *Egyptian* Writer of Agriculture, cited by *Columella*.

*Dolyman*, a kind of Turkish Garment.

*Domable*,



*Domable*, (Lat.) tameable.

*Dome*, (Ital.) a Town-house, or chief meeting place of a City.

*Domesman*, (old word) one that passeth Sentence, a Judge, or Confessor.

*Domestick*, (Lat.) tame, belonging to a family, or household.

*Domicil*, (Lat.) a dwelling-house, or place of habitation.

*Domination*, (Lat.) a ruling, or lording over others. Dominations are also one of the nine orders of Angels.

*Dominical Letter*, that which declareth at any time, upon what day of the week any immovable Holiday will fall; as if *S. Mark's* day, which is on the 25 of *April*, be marked with *B.* when the Sunday Letter is *A.* it sheweth that it fall-eth upon Munday; if with *C.* on Tuesday, the order of the Letters shewing the order of the days.

*Dominicans*, an Order of Fryers, instituted by *S. Dominick* a Spaniard, about the year 1206. who is also said to have been the first Author of the Inquisition.

*Domino*, a kind of Hood worn by Canons; also, a mourning veil for Women.

*Domition* or *Domiture*, (Lat.) a taming.

*Domo Reparanda*, a Writ that lieth against one whose House going to decay, may endanger his Neighbors house by falling.

*Donary*, (Lat.) a gift, or present.

*Donatists*, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid sort are called *Circumcellians*; they held the Son to be less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the Son; and affirmed, the true Church to be only in *Africa*. They were instituted by *Donatus*, Bishop of *Carthage*, in the year 358. The more moderate sort were called *Rogatists*.

*Donative*, (Lat.) apt to give. It is substantively taken for a Benefice merely given by a Patron to any Man; also a Princes gift.

*Elivs Donatus*, a Writer of several Grammatical pieces, most of which are extant.

*Donee*, in Common Law, is he to whom Lands are given; as *Donour*, is he who giveth them.

*Donehours*, Canonical hours, *qu. Heures donees a Dieu*, Hours consecrated to God.

*Donegal*, one of the Seven Counties, into which the Province of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, is divided.

*Doomsday-Book*, a Book made in the time of *Edward* the Confessor; some say, of *William* the Conqueror, wherein all the ancient Demeans of *England*, were registered with the names of all those that possessed them.

*Doomsman*, a Judge; from the Saxon word *Doom*, a Judgment, or Sentence.

*Dorcus*, the proper name of a Woman; the word signifyeth a Deer, or Roe-Buck.

*Dorado*, (Spanish) gilded over.

*Dorchester*, the chief Town in *Dorsetshire*; it was in old-time called *Durnavarva*, i. e. The River-

passage. It was miserably harrassed by *Sueno* the Dane, and afterwards by *Hush* the Norman; but flourished again in King *Edwards* days. There is also another Town of this name in *Oxfordshire*; by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. *Dour*, signifying in the ancient *British* tongue, Water.

*Dordracum*, (vul. *Dordrecht* or *Dort*) an ancient and rich City of *Holland*, torn from the main Land by the Seas, and made an Island *An. 1421*: This City was once a Staple for Wooll, Cloth, and Timber, and is famous for the great Assembly or Synod of *Calvinistical Divines* which was held there, *An. 1618*.

*Dorias his Wound Wort*, a lusty herb with broad Leaves, so called from one Captain *Dorias*, who used them to cure himself and his Soldiers being wounded.

*Dorick Dialect*. See *Dialect*.

*Dorick Mood*, in Musick among the ancients was that which consisted of a slow solemn Spondaick time, it commonly began that Key which we call *C. sol fa ut*, and reached to *A. lami re* above; also *Dorick* work in Architecture. See *Corinthian*.

*Dorion*, a Writer of *Georgicks*, and *de Piscibus*, mentioned by *Athenæus*.

*Doris*, the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; she being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of Sea-nymphs, called *Nereides*.

*Dormant*, in Heraldry signifieth lying in a sleeping posture; also in Law, a writing *Dormant* is, that which hath a blank to put in the name of any one.

*Dormant-Tree*, is a great beam, which lieth cross the house, which some call a Summer.

*Dormers*, Windows made in the Roof of a House.

*Dornix*, a kind of Stuff used for Curtains, Carpets, and Hangings, so called from *Dornick*, a City in *Flanders*, where some *English* learning the way of making it, came into *England* and taught it here.

*Dorothy*, a Womans name, signifying in *Greek* the Gift of God. *Dorotheus*, also among the ancient *Greeks*, was a frequent name of Men (though now not used) particularly *Dorotheus* surnamed *Sydonius*, a famous Astronomer.

*Dorp* or *Thorp*, a Countrey Town, or Village.

*Doronicum*, an herb like unto *Aconite* in form; but not in qualities; for it is said to be a sovereign Cordial, and to resist the poyson both of Beasts, and other Medicines.

*Dorry*, a kind of Fish; so called, because the sides of it shine like Gold; it is called in *Latin*, *Faber*.

*Dortor* or *Dormitory*, a place where many sleep together; also a place where people are buried.

*Dose*, (Greek) a term in Physick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medicine which is prescribed by a Physician to his Patient.

*Dosology*, (Greek) a discourse concerning the dose or quantity of Simples, that is how much of every one ought to be taken at a time; and

so likewise in Compounded, as well as Simple Medicines.

A *Dofel* or *Dorfel*, from the *Latin* word *Dorsum*, a rich Canopy under which Princes sit; also, the Curtain of a Chair of State.

*Doffer*, *qu. Dorfer* from *Dorsum*, a Pannier that Country People use to ride with.

*Doted*, (*Lat.*) indowed, having a joynture.

*Doskin* or *Dodkin*, the eighth part of a stiver, or *French* shilling.

*Dotterel*, a kind of Bird, so called from its doltish foolishness in imitating the gestures of the Fowlers, till it be caught in their Net; there is plenty of them in *Lincolnshire*.

*Double Plea*, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth two several Matters in Bar of the Action.

*Double quarrel*, (a term in Law) a complaint made by a Clerk or other person, to the Archbishop of the Province against any inferior Ordinary, for delaying of Justice in any Cause Ecclesiastical.

*Doubles*, in *Greek Diplomata*, Letters Patents.

*Doubleth*, a term in Hunting; when a Hair keeps in plain Fields, and chaceth about to deceive the Hounds; it is said, *She doubleth*.

*Doublet*, a precious Stone, consisting of two pieces joyned together.

*Doubletings*, a term used in Heraldry, for the Linings of Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

*Dovesfoot*, a kind of Cranesbil, good for the Wind-colick, Stone and Gravel, Wounds inward and outward, and also Ruptures.

*Doughty*, (*old word*) stout, valiant.

*Doucets*, the Stones of a Hart or Stag.

*Dovane*, (*French*) Custom, or Impost.

*Dover*. See *Dubris*.

*Dovetail*, a Joynt used by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of figure.

*Dowlens*, a Town in the County of *Pontbieu*, in *Gallia Belgica*, or *Picardy*, where that sort of Linnen-cloth is made, which is thence vulgarly called *Donlas*.

*Doufabel*, (*French*) sweet and fair. (*Lat. Dulcibella*) a Womans name answering to the *Greek Glycerium*.

*Douset* or *Doucet*, a kind of Custard, from the *Latin* word *Dulcis*.

*Dowager*, a title applied to the Widows of Princes, and great Persons.

*Doway*. See *Duacum*.

*Dowlas*. See *Dowlens*.

*Down*, the finest Feathers of Geese, where-with Beds and Pillows are filled; also a soft woolly substance growing upon the tops of Thistles, and other Plants, when they grow old: Also the name of a Town, which is a Bishops Sea in *Ulster*, a Province of *Ireland*.

*Downs*, Hilly Plains: Also a part of the Sea lying near the Sands, from the *Saxon* word *Dune*,

a Hill: The same word signifying in *Dutch* a Sand-bank.

*Dowry*, in Common Law signifieth that which a Wife hath with her Husband in marriage: It is also taken for that portion which she bringeth with her, which is called in *Latin*, *Maritagium* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donatio*.

*Dowsets*. See *Doucets*.

*Downtremere*, fair wearing, a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Doxy*, (*old word*) a she beggar or trull.

*Doxology*, (*Greek*) a Verse or Song of praise, anciently instituted in the Church, which was to be recited in Divine Service, after the Prayers and Psalms.

## D. R.

*Drabler*, in Navigation, is a piece added to the Bonnet, when there is need of more sail.

*Dracoës Laws*, certain rigid and severe Laws made anciently in *Athens* by one *Draco*; whence all severe punishments for trivial offences, are called *Dracoës Law*.

*Dragant* or *Tragacant*, a certain Gum distilling from an Herb of the same name, in *English* called *Goats-born*.

*Dragons-head*, called in *Greek* *Αρακιδζων*, a node or place in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and ascends from the Austral part of the node into the Septentrional; it hath no Aspect to any Planet, but it may be affected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

*Dragons-tail*, called in *Greek* *Κατακιδζων*, is a node opposite to the *Dragons-head* in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and descends from the Septentrional part of the node, unto the Austral.

*Dragons*, (*Lat.*) *Bisaria*, *Colubrina*, and *Dracunculius* a certain Herb otherwise called Serpentary, or Vipers Bugloss.

*Dragonstone*, a certain precious Stone called in *Greek* *Draconitis*.

*Dragonwort*. See *Bistort*.

*Drags*, pieces of Wood so joyned together, as floating upon the Water, they may bear a Butload of Wood or other Wares down the River.

*Draiton*, a Town in *Shropshire*, near which, a very Bloody Battle was fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

*Dram* or *Drachme*, (*Greek*) the eighth part of an ounce.

*Dramatick*, (*Greek*) Active, a Dramatick Poem, is that which being composed to be acted by several interspeaking persons upon a stage, sets before the eyes a lively representation of things done. Of this sort are Comedy, Tragedy, &c.

*Drap-de-Berry*, a kind of thick Cloth made in the Countrey of *Berry* in *France*.

*Drapery*, a term in Painting and Architecture, being a work wherein Cloaths are represented. See *Cilery*.



To *Draul*, (old word) to speak dreamingly.

*Drawlatchers*, a sort of nightly Thieves, so termed in divers Statutes; they are also called *Roberts-men*.

*Drawing*, (among Painters, and other Artists) is the representation of the shape or form of any Corporeal substance, by an exact observance of the proportion of what is to be so imitated or represented; and that which is thus drawn, is called a *Draught*, from the Latin, *Tractus*. It comprehends Pictures by the Life, Stories, Opticks, Landskips, &c.

*Dredgers*, Fishers for Oysters, a term used in the Law of the Admiralty.

*Dreint*, (old word) drowned.

*Drery*, (old word) sorrowful, lamentable.

*Dresda*, (*Dresden*) a Town of *Misnia*, a Province in the Circle of the Empire or *Saxony*.

To *Dretch*, (old word) to dream, to tarry.

*Dry exchange*, a term which is given to *Usury*.

*Dribblers*, (old word) small portions or pieces.

*Driffeld*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raised about it.

*Drift*, of the Forest, a driving of Cattel, or a view of what Cattel are in the Forest; also a Boat is said to go adrift when it hath no Body to row or steer it. *Drift* is also taken for Counsel or Policy, from the Dutch word *Driften*, i. e. to Act: Also in Navigation it is any piece or utensil of Wood that floats in the Sea.

*Drift sail*, that which is only used under veered, outright a head by Sheets, to keep the Ships head right upon the Sea in a storm, or when a Ship drives too fast in a Current.

*Drill*, a Stone-cutters tool, wherewith he bores holes in Marble; also a Baboon.

*Drink lean*, a quantity of Drink provided by Tenants, for the entertainment of the Lord or his Steward. It is otherwise called *Scot-ale*.

*Drivebolt*, in Navigation is a long piece used for the driving out a Tree, Nail, or the like.

*Droge-da*, the name of a Town in *Ireland* usually called *Tredah*, where Sir *Arthur Aston*, and several hundreds besides, were barbarously put to the Sword by *Cromwel*.

*Drogoman* or *Truchman*, in Greek *Dragomenos*, a word used by the *Turks* for an Interpreter.

*Droit*, (French) Right.

*Drolery*, (French) a merry facetious way of speaking or writing.

*Dromedary*, a kind of Camel with two bunches on his back; it is called in Greek *Dromas*, for its swiftness.

*Drunklew*, (old word) given to drink.

*Dropax*, a Topical Medicine made of Pitch, and other ingredients, sometimes hard like a Salve, sometimes soft like a Pultice, as the case requires. It helps such as are infested with frequent Vomits, Colicks, and Crudities; it helps all such parts as do not grow for want of nutriment.

*Dropping*, in Faulconry, is when a Hawk mureth directly downward in several drops.

*Dropwort*, (Lat. *Filipendula*) an Herb of *Venus* (as some will have it, though hot and dry) it is counted good against the Strangury, or Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder.

*Drovy*, (old word) troubled, from the Dutch *Droef*, sad.

*Dru*, (Saxon) subtle, a proper name, called in Latin *Drogo* or *Drugo*.

*Drug*, any dry Simple used in Medicine, from the Dutch word *Droogh*, i. e. Dry, because all Medicines vehemently dry the Body.

*Druides*, certain Learned Men or Priests, anciently of great esteem among the *Gauls*; they were so called from the Greek word *Drys*, a Wood, because they loved to inhabit among the Woods.

*Drury*, (old word) sobriety, modesty.

*Drusilla*, the proper name of divers famous Women, particularly the Wife of the Emperor *Dioclesian*.

*Dryads*, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the Wood, from the Greek word *Drys*, an Oak.

*D. Sol re.* See *D. La sol re.*

## D. U.

*Duacum* or *Doway*, a Town of *Flanders*, a Province of the Spanish *Netherlands*, where there is an English Seminary, instituted by the Procurement of *William Allen* of *Oxford*, in the year 1568.

*Dual*, (Lat.) of or belonging to Two. *Dual* number in Grammar is that which signifieth two things, or persons, and no more.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the French word *Douber*, to Arm compleat.

*Dubious*, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

*Dublin*, the chief City of *Ireland*, situate in the Province of *Leinster*; it was anciently called *Bala-cleigh*, i. e. a Town upon Hurdles. Some say it was built by *Harold*, King of *Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*;) from whom descended, in a direct line, *Griffith ap Conan*, born at *Dublin*, in the Reign of *Tyrlough*. This City was bravely defended by the English against *Asculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gottard* King of the *Illes*; and in the time of King *Henry the Second*, was given to a Colony of *Bristow-men*.

*Dubris*, the ancient name of a Port Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and strong Castle, built as some say by *Julius Caesar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Arviragus* against the *Romans*.

*Ducal*, (Lat.) belonging to a Duke.

*Ducape*, a certain kind of Silk used for Womens Garments. From the French *Du Chappe*.

*Duckmeat*, (Lat. *Lenticula*, and *Lens palustris*) an Herb swimming on the top of standing Waters; it is good against all inflammations and swellings (in any part) proceeding from heat.

*Duces*

*Duces tecum*, a Writ summoning one to appear in *Chancery*, and to bring with him some evidence which that Court would view.

*Ducket*, a certain Golden Coyn, valuing about six shillings; first coyned in *Rome*, in the year of the City Five hundred forty and seven, having the Image or Arms of a Duke or Supream Magistrate stamped upon it.

*Ductile*, (*Lat.*) easie to be drawn out, and beaten to a thin Plate; a word most commonly applied to Mettals.

*Duction*, (*Lat.*) a leading.

*Duel*, (*Lat.*) a single combat between two, from *duo*, i. e. two; and *Bellum*, i. e. War.

*Duellona*. See *Belona*.

*Duilius*, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Cartaginians* in a great Sea fight, and was the first that triumphed after a Naval Victory.

*Dulcarnon*, a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*; for which happy invention, he sacrificed an Ox to the gods in thankfulness, which sacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

*Dulciaries*, (*Lat.*) such things as sweeten.

*Dulcification*, (*Lat.*) a making sweet, in Chymistry it is the washing off the Salt from any Matter that was Calcined therewith, with warm water, in which the Salt is dissolved, and the Matter dulcified.

*Dulcimer*, a kind of Musical Instrument, otherwise called a Sambuck, in *Greek* *Δαλτιμιον*.

*Dulcisonant*, (*Lat.*) sweetly sounding.

*Dulcitude*, (*Lat.*) sweetness.

*Dulcoration*, (*Lat.*) a making sweet, the same with *Dulcification*.

*Dulcraffe*, (*Greek*) a Government where slaves and servants domineer.

*Dumosity*, (*Lat.*) fulness of Bryers and Brambles.

To *Dun*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to come often, to importune the payment of any debt. From the *Old Saxon Dyn*, a noise.

*Dunbar*, a Town in *Lothien* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*, where of late years, a total defeat was given to the *Scotch Army* under the command of *Lefly*, by *Oliver Cromwel*, then General of the *English Forces*.

*Dunch*, (old word) deaf.

*Dundee*, a Town of *Angus*; a Province of *Scotland*, called in *Latin* *Taodunum*, by others *Aledum*.

*Duni Pacis*. See *Knowls of Peace*.

*Dunmow*, a Town in *Essex* wherein was a Priory, founded by *Juga*, a noble Lady, in the year 1111. for Black Nuns, afterwards altered into a Male Monastery, proverbially famous for allowing a Flich or Gammon of Bacon, to such married couples as repented not of their bargains, within a year and a day after, nor made any nuptial transgression nor offence each to other, in word or deed, upon their solemn oath first taken kneeling on two Stones at the Church door before the Prior or Covent.

*Dunstan*, (*Sax.*) most high. The chief of this name was a person held in great veneration for his sanctity and learning, by King *Asbelftan* and several of the succeeding *Saxon Monarchs*, under whom he bore a great sway in this Nation, and held a long time the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*.

*Duodecimo*, a Book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet.

*Duplicity*, (*Lat.*) a being double or twofold.

*Duplicate*, a second Letter Patent granted by the Lord Chancellor, of the same Contents with the former.

*Duplication*, (*Lat.*) a doubling; also a word used in Law, signifying an Allegation brought in to weaken the Reply of the Pleader; also in Rhetorick it is the same with the figure *Anadiplosis*.

*Dura mater*, (*Lat.*) a term in Anatomy, signifying the outward skin that infolds the Brain.

*Duration*, (*Lat.*) a long continuing, or lasting.

*Dures*, in Common Law is a Plea used by way of Exception, by him who being cast into Prison, or hardly used by any, is constrained to Seal a Bond to him during his restraint.

*Durham*, the chief City of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, built by Bishop *Aldwin*, with the help of *Uthred*, Earl of *Norshumberland*. Here the Monks of *Lindisfarm* sheltered themselves when they fled with the Body of *S. Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunbalm*, and *Dunelmum*.

*Durham Colledge*. See *Bernard Colledge*.

*Durity*, (*Lat.*) hardness.

*Durnovaria*. See *Dorchester*.

*Durlach*, a Town in the Marchionate of *Baden*, in the Circle of *Suevia*, being the chief Seat and Residence of the *Marquesses*.

*Durotriges*, an ancient people among the *Britains*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorsetshire*.

*Dusky*, obscure, dark; from the *Greek* word *Dascios*, shady.

*Dutchy Court*, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, are decided by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

*Duumvirate*, a certain Magistracy anciently in *Rome*.

*Dwale*, (*Solanum Lethale*) a kind of Herb called, Sleeping or deadly night-shade.

To *Dwindle*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to waste, or be at the last cast, as a Candle going out; to shrink or consume to nothing. From the *Dutch* word *Dwinnen*, to extenuate.

*Dwined*, (old word) consumed.

## D. Y.

*Dyers-weed*, an Herb with long narrow leaves of a dark blewish green colour, used by the Dyers and others, to make a yellow colour: Its root cutteth tough and digesteth raw phlegm, thinneth gross



## E A

gross humors, dissolveth hard tumors, and openeth obstructions.

*Dina*, a kind of *East-India* Coin, valuing about Thirty shillings.

*Dynasty*, (*Greek*) Supream Government or Authority.

*Dirrachium*, or *Epidamnium* a City of *Epirus*, lying upon the *Adriatick-Sea*, now called *Durazzo*.

*Dyscracy*, (*Greek*) a distemper of the body, proceeding from an unequal mixture of the first qualities.

*Dysentery*, (*Greek*) a Disease called the Bloody-Flux.

*Dyspathy*, (*Greek*) evil passion or affection.

*Dyspepsie*, (*Greek*) ill Digestion of the meat in the Stomach.

*Dyspnea*, (*Greek*) difficulty of breathing.

*Dysury*, (*Greek*) a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painful pissing.

## E. A.

**E***Ad*, or *Eadith*, (*Sax.*) a proper name of Women, signifying Happiness. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by some *Edonea*.

*Eaglestone*, a certain pretious Stone found in the nests of Eagles, in *Greek* called *Ætites*.

*Ealdeman*, or *Adelman*, a *Saxon* word, signifying a Nobleman.

*Eadgar*, (*Sax.*) happy Power. See *Edgar*.

*Eadish*. See *Eddish*.

*Edulph*, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

*Eadwin*, (*Sax.*) happy Victor. See *Edwin*.

*Eaglet*, a young or little Eagle.

*Ealderman*, or *Alderman*, the same as *Eadelman*. See *Alderman*.

*Ealred*, (*Sax.*) all-Counsel: a proper name.

To *Ean*, to bring forth young; from the *Greek* word *Odynein*.

To *Eay* or *Are*, the ground, (from the *Lat.* *Arare*) to till or plough, or fallow the ground.

*Earing*, a part of the bolt-rope, which at all four quarters of the Sail is left open.

*Earle*, (*Sax.*) a Nobleman, from *Ebre*, *i. e.* Honour; and *Edel*, *i. e.* Noble.

To *Ease a Ship*, signifies among Seamen to slacken the Shrouds when they are too stiff.

To *Ease the Helm*, is to bear, or let her fall to the Leeward.

*Easell*, is a word used in Painting, being that frame upon which the Artist placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaseth.

*Earthnut*, (*Lat.* *Nucula terrestris*) a Root growing somewhat deep in the ground, in the form and taste like a Nut, from which arise a few fine leaves, with a stalk and umbell of white flowers, like unto Saxifrage or Meadow Parsley, but lesser.

*Easement*, in Common Law, is a service which one Neighbour hath of another by Charter or

## E B

Prescription: as a passage through his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *servitus predii*.

*Easter*, the time of the celebration of Christ's Resurrection, contracted from the *Dutch* word *Aufferstand*, *i. e.* Resurrection, or from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddess of the *Saxons*, whose Feast they kept about the same time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-monath*. It is also called *Pasca*, from the *Hebrew* word *Pasach*, to pass over; because about this time the *Jews* celebrated the Feast of the Passover.

*Easterlings*, people inhabiting the East part of *Germany*: also, *Easterling* money, is that which we call *Sterling*, or *Currant* money; from a certain Coin which *Richard* the first caused to be Coined in those Parts, being held in great request for its purity. It is generally now used to distinguish the Pounds of *English* Money from those of any other Countrey.

*Eastmeath*, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*; it is divided into Eighteen Baronies.

*Eat-Bee*, (*Picus Martius*) a sort of Bird which delights to feed upon Bees.

## E B.

*Eben-Tree*, a Tree which grows in *India*, and *Æthiopia*: it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood being black and very hard, and serving for many uses; is called *Ebony*, and is sometimes used in Physick.

*Ebenbitar*, or as some call him *Abenbitar* an *Arabian*, whose excellent Book of Plants is cited by *Bellunenfis*.

*Ebenes*, another *Arabian*, who wrote of Plants, and is cited by the same Author.

*Ebionites*, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of Christ, and rejected all the Gospels but *St. Matthews*; they were instituted by one *Ebion*, in the year 71.

*Ebissa*, a certain Captain of the *Saxons*, who with *Otha*, came to aid *Hengist* against the *Britains*.

*Ebora*, an Archiepiscopal See, and one of the chief Academies of *Portugal*; it was in the time of the *Romans* called *Liberalitas Julia*.

*Eboracum*, the second City of *England*, commonly called *York*, *Ptolemy* calleth it *Brigantium*, from the *Brigantes*, an ancient people of that Countrey; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Britains*, or as others say from the River *Ure*.

*Ebraek*, the *Hebrew* tongue; a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Ebriety*, or *Ebriosity*, (*Lat.*) Drunkenness.

*Ebro*. See *Iberus*.

*Ebullition*, (*Lat.*) a bubbling, or boiling up.

*Ebumean*, (*Lat.*) made of Ivory.

*Ebusa*, now *Tivica*, one of the Islands anciently called *Pitiusæ*.

## E C.

## E C.

*Eccentrick Orb*, in Astronomy, is that which moves at unequal distance from the Center.

*Ecclesiastical*, (Greek) belonging to the Church.

To *Eche*, (old word) to increase: add or help out.

*Echidne*, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by *Hercules*, had three Children at a birth; whereof one of them named *Scythia*, who only was able to bend his Fathers Bow, succeeded in the Kingdom: and from him it was named *Scythia*.

*Echinades*, a Company of Islands in the Bay of *Ambrosia*, so called from the multitudes of *Echini* or Hedge-hogs, with which they abound.

*Echo*, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cepheissus*; she dying for the love of *Narcissus*, was feigned by the Poets to be changed into that voice, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

*Eclipse*, (Greek) a want, or defect: an Eclipse of the Sun is a depriving us of its light, by the interposition of the Moons body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipse of the Moon is caused, by the interposition of the Earth.

*Ecliptick*, line, a line running through the midit of the Zodiack and twelve Signs; it is so called, because the Eclipses happen under that line.

*Elegma*, (Greek) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but lickd, or sucked up, and softly to melt down into the stomach; it is a liquid confection, thicker than a Syrup, and thinner than an Electuary; and is vulgarly called a *Lobcock*.

*Eclogue*, or *Eglogue*, a pastoral Poem, or speech between two Shepherds.

*Ephantus*, an ancient Greek Philosopher.

*Ephonestis*, (Greek) Exclamation, a Pathetical figure of sentence whereby the Orator both expresses the vehement affection and passion of his own mind, and stirs up the affections of those to whom he speaks, as

*O spes falsas! prob vana voluptas!*

*Ob false hopes! vain pleasure!*

*Estasie*, (Greek) a Figure wherein a syllable is made long contrary to its proper nature; also a Trance, or suddain rapture of Spirit.

*Ectblypsis*, (Greek) a pressing out, it is a word particularly used in the scanning of *Latin* verse for the thrusting out of *m* with the vowel before it, when the word following begins with a vowel or *b*, so that the *m* with its vowel seem utterly lost as *Div Incido* for *Divum incido*.

*Ectype*, (Greek) a thing drawn from another Copy.

## E D.

*Edacity*, (Lat.) a greedy eating, or devouring.

*Edder*, a Fish somewhat like a Mackrel.

*Eden*, Paradise, 'tis an Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure.

*Eddie*, the turning round in a stream.

*Eddie tide*, in Navigation is where the water runs back, contrary to the Tide.

*Eddish*, or *Eadish*, the latter Pasture, the Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. It is also called *Esteb* or *Eegras*.

*Edeffa*, one of the chief Cities of *Mesopotamia*.

*Edeffeda*, or *Elffeda*, the Wife of *Eibelfred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her Husbands death, governed that Kingdom for Eight years, with great prudence and moderation.

To *Edentate*, (Lat.) to make toothless.

*Edgar*, (Sax.) Happy power. Of this name, there was a King of this Nation, the 11th from *Egbert*, and one of the greatest of the *Saxon* Monarchs in Power, Success and Renown.

*Edge-bill*, a Hill in *Warwick-shire*, where the first pitch field was fought, between the Forces of King *Charles* the first, and the Parliament of *England*.

*Edict*, (Lat.) a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance.

*Edification*, (Lat.) building; also is Metaphorically taken for Instruction.

*Edifice*, (Lat.) a house or building.

*Edile*, or *Eadile*, (Lat.) an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to oversee the building of Temples, and private Houses.

*Edinburgum*, (*Edinburg*) the chief Town of *Laudon*, a Province of *Scotland*, and the Metropolis or Principal City of that Nation.

*Edinton*, (called in old time *Eathandune*) a Town in *Wiltshire*, where King *Alfred*, overthrew the *Danes* in a memorable Battle. Here also, *William de Edinton*, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon homines*, i. e. good men.

*Edition*, (Lat.) a setting forth of any thing; but commonly it is taken for the Impression of a Book.

*Edmund*, the proper name of a man; signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy Peace. Of this name there were three Eminent Kings in and of this Nation. The first, a King of the *East-Angles*, who gave name to the Town of *St. Edmundsbury*, next immediately mentioned. The second, a *Saxon* Monarch the 8th from *Egbert*. The last firnamed *Ironside* the 14th of the *Saxon* Monarchs, a very Warlike, hardy and valiant Prince, Victorious in many Battles against *Canutus* the *Dane*; but induced at last to yield to a dividing of the Kingdom; soon after, which he is said to have been villandusly Murthered by the Traiterous Earl *Edrick*.

*St. Edmundsbury*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bedericks gaeord*, i. e. the Court or Mansion-house



*Shaphat*, he was by *Elijah* anointed Prophet in his room, and grew no less eminent than his predecessor for the number and greatness of his miracles.

*Elision*, ( *Lat.* ) a hitting against.

*Elixation*, ( *Lat.* ) a seething.

*Elixir*, ( in *Arab.* ) signifieth strength; it is commonly taken for the quintessence of any thing, and sometimes for the Philosophers Stone.

*Elizabeth*, the proper name of a Woman, from the Hebrew words *Eli*, and *Shawang*, i. e. the Oath of God. Of this name, besides her, so eminent in Sacred Scripture, our Queen *Elizabeth* of glorious Memory is not to be forgotten.

*Elk*, a kind of strong swift Beast derived from the Greek word *Alce*, i. e. Strength.

*Ellipsis*, ( Greek a wanting ) a figure wherein some word is wanting to make up the sense;

*Quid plura*—

or,

I cannot Iniquity.

Also in Geometry, it is one of those sort of crooked lines which comes from the Bias section of a Cone or Cylinder, the other two being *Hyperbole*, and *Parabole*. Of these Conical and Cylindrical Sections. See *Apollonius Pergæus*, and *Mydorgius* who treat at large of this part of the Mathematicks.

*Eliis*, a proper name corruptly for *Eliis*, Hebr. Lord God.

*Elmet*, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *York-shire*. anciently so called, which *Edwin* the Son of *Ealla*, King of *Northumberland*, conquered from *Cereticus* the British King, in the year 620.

*Elocution*, ( *Lat.* ) proper speech, handsome utterance.

*Elogie*, ( *Lat.* ) a Testimony given in commendation of any one.

*Eloiment*, ( *French* ) or *Elongation*, ( *Lat.* ) a removing a great way off.

*Elopement*, in Law is, when a married Woman leaves her Husband, and dwells with an Adulterer, whereby she loseth her Dower, whence that old Verse;

*Sponse virum fugiens mulier & adultera facta,  
Dote sua careat nisi Sponso sponse redacta.*

*Eloquence*, ( *Lat.* ) neatness, power, and perswasiveness in speech.

*Elseleur*. See *Helsingora*.

*Elfenborg*. See *Helsingoburgum*.

*Elucidation*, ( *Lat.* ) a making bright, clear, or plain.

*Elves*, Scarcrows to affright Children, some say this word had its original from the *Gnelfs* a faction in Italy, as *Goblins* from the *Gibellines* who were of the contrary party, terrible Enemies to one another.

*Elvish*, ( old word ) froward.

*Elutheria*, ( *Greek* ) certain Feasts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

*Elysian-fields*, certain pleasant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men passed after death.

*Elytroides*, or the Vaginal tunicle, one of the three tunicles ( and the innermost of them ) which covers the testicles.

## E M.

*Emaceration*, ( *Lat.* ) a soaking or wasting.

To *Emaciate*, to make lean.

*Emaculation*, ( *Lat.* ) a taking away of spots.

*Emanation*, ( *Lat.* ) a flowing from.

*Emancipation*, ( *Lat.* ) hath the same reference to Children, as *Manumission* to servants, according to the Civil Law; namely, a legal setting them from the power of their Fathers before the Magistrate.

*Emanuel*, ( *Heb.* ) God with us.

*Emargination*, ( *Lat.* ) a term in Chirurgery; signifying a cleansing wounds or sores, of the scurf that lyeth about the brims.

*Emasculation*, ( *Lat.* ) a taking away the force of manhood.

*Embalming*, the seasoning of a dead body with Gums and Spices to preserve it from putrefaction; also the wrapping of it up in Sear-cloth made with Wax, Gum and other ingredients, in honour of the party deceased, and in token of incorruption to come in Heaven.

*Embargo*, ( *Span.* ) a stop, or arrest upon Ships.

*Embattelled*, set in Battel array, being spoken of an Army; also the same as *Crenelle* in Heraldry.

*Ember-weeks*, ( *Lat.* *Quatuor Tempora* ) four seasons in the year, most peculiarly set a part for Prayer and Fasting, viz. The first week in Lent, the week after *Pentecost*, or *Whitsuntide*: the week following the Fourteenth of September: and that following the Thirteenth of December. And in each of these seasons, there are three days most appropriate, viz. Wednesday, Fryday and Saturday, which are called the *Ember-days*, from the Dutch word *Ember*, i. e. Ashes, because in ancient times the *Jejunants* used to sprinkle themselves with Ashes, or because the Bishop used to cross them with Ashes, saying, *Memento O homo quod pulvis es & in pulverem reverteris*.

To *Embellish*, ( *French* ) to Deck or Beautify.

To *Embezel*, to steal; from the Italian word *Invaligiare*, i. e. to put in a Sack.

*Emblem*, ( *Greek* ) a curious in-laying in wood, or other material: also an expressing a moral sentence by way of device, or picture.

*Emblements*, in Common Law; signify the profits of Land, which hath been sowed.

*Embolism*, ( *Greek* ) a casting in of the day, which is added to Leap-year.

*Emboldned*, ( old word ) fwelled.

*Embossment*, or *Emboucher*, ( *French* ) a putting into the mouth.

*Embossing*, a kind of Sculpture, or Engraving

wherein the figure sticks out from the plain whereon it is Ingraven, and according as it is more or less protuberant, is called by the *Italians* *Basso*, *Mezzo* or *Alto Rilievo*.

*Emboss*, a term in Hunting, when a Deer is so hard chac't that she foams at the mouth; sometimes to *Imbosse* a Deer is taken for to chase it into the thickets from the *Italian Imboscare*.

*Embracer*, in Common Law, is he, that when a matter is in tryal, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in favour of one of the parties.

*Embrocation*, (*Ital.*) a Bathing any part of the body in a liquor falling from aloft, this is by some so called, but it is rather a gentle rubbing or an applying of Linnen or Woollen dipt in Oyl, or any other lenifying liquor to the place affected.

*Embryon*, (*Greek*) the imperfect feature of a Child, or other Creature in the Womb. Whence Metaphorically any thing not brought to perfection is said to be in *Embryo*.

*Embusement*. See *Embossment*.

*Embuscade*, an Ambushment, or secret lying in wait.

*Emden*, a City standing upon the River *Ems* in *Friesland* where formerly there was a Mart or Staple of Cloaths, and other *English* Merchandize.

*Eme*, (*old word*) an Aunt.

*Emendation*, (*Lat.*) a correcting or mending.

*Emerald*, (*Span.*) a certain precious Stone of a green colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*, which being hanged about one, is said to help the falling sickness, restore the memory, and comfort the fight.

*Emergent*, (*Lat.*) rising up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occasion is taken for a business of consequence, or hapning on a sudden.

*Emeril*, a sort of Stone found chiefly in the Isle of *Guernsey*, which serves very well for the burnishing of precious Stones.

*Emerita Augusta*, (now *Merida*) an ancient Town of *Extremadura* a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was once the Kingdom of *Castile*.

*Emetical*, (*Greek*) a term in Medicine, belonging to those things which purge the body by Vomit.

*Emication*, (*Lat.*) a shining out.

*Emigration*, (*Lat.*) a passing out of any place.

*Emildon*, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Duns*, called *Scotus* was born; who for his obscure way of Writing, was styled the subtle Doctor.

*Eminence*, (*Lat.*) an excelling, an appearing above others.

*Emir*, (*Turk*) a Lord, particularly any one descended of the *Turkish* Prophet *Mahomet* is called an *Emir*.

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*Emmet* or *Emmot*, (*Formica*) a little Insect, otherwise called an *Ant* or *Pismire*, the pains this little Creature takes to lay up Corn against Winter, make it generally taken for the Emblem of Industry.

*Emollient*, (*Lat.*) softning, mollifying, or asswaging.

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To *Empaire*, (*French*) to diminish, to make worse; from the Preposition *in* and *pire*, worse.

To *Empannel*, from the *French* word *panne*, or *pannean*, i. e. a skin, signifies to enter the names of the Jury into a Parchment or Roll, which are summoned to appear for the publick service.

*Emparlance*, (*French*) in the Common Law, is a Petition in Court of a day of respite. It is called in the Civil Law, *Petitio induciarum*.

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*Emphyteutick*, (*Greek*) set out to be improved, let out to farm.

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*Emplaster*, a topical Medicine of a thicker consistence than a *Cerote*, and more glutinous, as being to be spread upon cloth, leather, or some such like material, and so applied.

*Emplastration*, (*Lat.*) an applying a plaister, a dawbing: also a grafting.

*Emporetical*, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Emporium*. i. e. a Mart-Town, or place for Fairs, and Markets.

*Emprimed*, a term in hunting, signifying a Harts forsaking the herd.

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To *Enscose*, to Intrench, from the Dutch word *Schantse*, a Military Fortrefs.

*Ensiferous*, (Lat.) carrying a Sword, sword-bearing.

*Ensign*, (French) an Escutcheon, wherein are painted the Trophies of Honor, or Armory of a Family; also a Military Banner.

To *Enstal*, from the Greek word *Enstallein*, i. e. to adorn, signifies to put upon a Throne, to endow with a Robe of Honor.

*Entail*, in Common Law, signifieth Feetail, Fee-entailed, or abridged.

To *Entangle*, *quasi inter angulos ducere*, to insnare, to imbroil.

*Entesched*, (old word) qualified.

*Entelechy*, (Greek) an inward soul or power to move or act.

*Entendment*, (French) signifieth in Law the true meaning, or sense of a word or sentence.

To *Enterfeire*, (French) to hit one against another, to clash or skirmish.

*Entermener*, (among Faulconers) a Hawk which gradually changeth the colour of her Feathers. See *Intemewing*.

*Enterpenneth*, (a term among Faulconers) as a Hawk *Enterpenneth*, that is, she hath her Feathers wrapt up, snarled or intangled.

*Enterplead*, in Common Law is the discourfing of a point, accidentally happening before the principal cause have an end. In the Civil Law it called *Cognitio prejudicialis*.

*Enthusiasts*. See *Enthysiafts*.

*Enthymem*, (Greek) an imperfect Syllogism, wherein the Major or Minor Proposition is to be understood: Also in Rhetorick a figure, wherein the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries.

*Enthysiafts*, (Greek) a certain Sect of People, who pretend to the Spirit and Revelations.

*Entire Entrance*, signifieth in Common Law a sole possession in one Man, whereas several Tenancy, is a Joynt or Common Possession.

*Entire Pertransient*, is in Heraldry a Line, which crosseth the middle of the Shield, and runs Diagonally the longest way of her Position.

*Entire Pertingents*, are Lines that run the longest way of the Shields Position, without touching the Center.

*Entity*, (Lat.) the having a Being.

*Entoire*, a term in Blazon, when a Bordure is charged with all sorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

*Entoxication*, a poisoning; from the Hebrew word *Toch*, i. e. poison.

*Entrails*, Bowels; from the Greek word *Entera*.

*Entreague*, (Span.) a making good again. It is also taken for a story, which, after many intangled Passages is brought to a calm end.

To *Entreat*, (old word) to handle.

*Entremes*, (old word) intermingled.

*Entry*, in Common Law, signifieth a taking possession of Lands or Tenements.

*Entriked*, (old word) deceived.

*Entrusion*, in Common Law, signifieth a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Possession, by him that hath no right unto them.

*Entrusion de Gard*, a Writ that lieth where the Infant within age, entreth into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

*Enucleation*, (Lat.) a taking out the Kernel; also the expounding of any difficult Matter.

To *Envelope*, (Span.) to unfold, or unwrap.

To *Environ*, to compass about; from the French word *Environ*, i. e. about.

*Enumeration*, (Lat.) a numbering, or counting.

*Enunciation*, (Lat.) an uttering or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a Proposition, which simply affirms, or denies.

*Ensurmy*, in Heraldry, is spoken of all Borders of Coats that are charged with Beasts.

## E. P.

*Epañ*, a certain number of days, by which the Solary year exceedeth the Lunary; which number of Excess is eleven, in regard the Lunary Moneth consisting but of twenty nine days, and one half, maketh but Three hundred fifty and four days in a year, whereas the Solar year hath Three hundred-sixty and five. For the Equation of which years differing thus eleven days, certain days are yearly supplied by the Epañ never exceeding thirty (because the days between change and change of the Moon, never exceed that number) until a Thirteenth Moneth be added, whereby every third year becomes Embolismal, being a Lunary Leap year.

*Epagoge*, a Rhetorical figure, in which like things are compared.

*Epaminondas*, a great Captain of the Thebans, who



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*Ensiferous*, (*Lat.*) carrying a Sword, Sword-bearing.

*Ensign*, (*French*) an *Escutcheon*, wherein are painted the Trophies of Honor, or Armory of a Family; also a Military Banner.

To *Enstal*, from the *Greek* word *Enstallein*, *i. e.* to adorn, signifies to put upon a Throne, to indow with a Robe of Honor.

*Entail*, in Common Law, signifieth *Feetail*, *Fee-entailed*, or *abridged*.

To *Entangle*, *quasi inter angulos ducere*, to *in-snare*, to *imbroil*.

*Entetched*, (*old word*) qualified.

*Entelechy*, (*Greek*) an inward soul or power to move or act.

*Entendment*, (*French*) signifieth in Law the true meaning, or sense of a word or sentence.

To *Enterfeire*, (*French*) to hit one against another, to *clash* or *skirmish*.

*Entermener*, (among *Faulconers*) a Hawk which gradually changeth the colour of her Feathers. See *Intemewing*.

*Enterpenneth*, (a term among *Faulconers*) as a Hawk *Enterpenneth*, that is, she hath her Feathers wrapt up, snarled or intangled.

*Enterplead*, in Common Law is the discourfing of a point, accidentally happening before the principal cause have an end. In the Civil Law it called *Cognitio prejudicialis*.

*Enthusiasts*. See *Enthyiasts*.

*Enthymem*, (*Greek*) an imperfect *Sylogism*, wherein the Major or Minor Proposition is to be understood: Also in *Rhetorick* a figure, wherein the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries.

*Enthyiasts*, (*Greek*) a certain Sect of People, who pretend to the Spirit and Revelations.

*Entire Entrance*, signifieth in Common Law a sole possession in one Man, whereas several Tenancy, is a Joynt or Common Possession.

*Entire Pertransient*, is in Heraldry a Line, which crosseth the middle of the Shield, and runs Diagonally the longest way of her Position.

*Entire Pertingents*, are Lines that run the longest way of the Shields Position, without touching the Center.

*Entity*, (*Lat.*) the having a Being.

*Entoire*, a term in *Blazon*, when a *Bordure* is charged with all sorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

*Entoxication*, a poisoning; from the *Hebrew* word *Toch*, *i. e.* poison.

*Entrals*, Bowels; from the *Greek* word *Entera*.

*Entreague*, (*Span.*) a making good again. It is also taken for a story, which, after many intangled Passages is brought to a calm end.

To *Entreat*, (*old word*) to handle.

*Entremes*, (*old word*) intermingled.

*Entry*, in Common Law, signifieth a taking possession of Lands or Tenements.

*Entriked*, (*old word*) deceived.

*Entrusion*, in Common Law, signifieth a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Possession, by him that hath no right unto them.

*Entrusion de Gard*, a Writ that lieth where the Infant within age, entreth into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

*Enucleation*, (*Lat.*) a taking out the Kernel; also the expounding of any difficult Matter.

To *Envelope*, (*Span.*) to unfold, or unwrap.

To *Environ*, to compass about; from the *French* word *Environ*, *i. e.* about.

*Enumeration*, (*Lat.*) a numbering, or counting.

*Enunciation*, (*Lat.*) an uttering or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a Proposition, which simply affirms, or denies.

*Enurny*, in Heraldry, is spoken of all Borders of Coats that are charged with Beasts.

## E. P.

*Epaet*, a certain number of days, by which the Solar year exceedeth the Lunar; which number of Excess is eleven, in regard the Lunar Moneth consisting but of twenty nine days, and one half, maketh but Three hundred fifty and four days in a year, whereas the Solar year hath Three hundred sixty and five. For the Equation of which years differing thus eleven days, certain days are yearly supplied by the *Epaet* never exceeding thirty (because the days between change and change of the Moon, never exceed that number) until a Thirteenth Moneth be added, whereby every third year becomes *Embolisimal*, being a Lunar Leap year.

*Epagoge*, a Rhetorical figure, in which like things are compared.

*Epaminondas*, a great Captain of the Thebans, who



Antistrophe, which in every Ode answer each other; whereas one Epode answers to another in several Odes. Of this sort of Lyrick Poetie the Chorus of the Greek Tragedies, for the most part consist.

*Epulary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Banquet.

*Epuloticks*, (Greek) Powders or other Medicines, that dry up Ulcers, or other Sores.

## E. Q.

*Equator*. See *Æquator*.

*Equestrian*, (Lat.) belonging to a Horseman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin *Eques Auratus*.

*Equiculus*, or the little Horse, one of the Northern Constellations consisting of four Stars.

*Equilateral*, (Lat.) See *Æquilateral*.

*Equinoctial Line*. See *Æquator*.

To *Equip*, to make ready, to set forth. It is particularly applied to a fleet of Ships.

*Equipage*, (French) a furnishing, or setting forth.

*Equiparates*, or *Æquiparates*, (Lat.) things compared, or made equal; a term in Logick.

*Equipollence*, or *Æquipollence*, (Lat.) a being of equal force or value. In Logick *Æquipollency* is the equivalency of two propositions in Sense and Signification, though not in words, by virtue of the Negative Adverb *not*, set either before or after, or both before and after the sign and subject, where there is the same Subject, and the same Predicate. As, *Some Man is learned, not every Man is learned*.

*Equipped*, (French) set forth or accoutred.

*Equivalent*, or *Æquivalent*, (Lat.) being of equal worth or value.

*Equivocal*, or *Æquivocal*, (Lat.) a Logical term, having a double signification, or whose sense and meaning may be taken either way.

*Equorean*, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea.

*Equus Alatus*, *Pegasus*, or the Winged Horse of *Bellerophon*, one of the Northern Constellations consisting of twenty Stars. See *Pegasus*.

## E. R.

*Er*, (Hebr.) a Watchman, the first born Son of *Judah*, who married *Tamar*, and for his wickedness was brought to an untimely end.

*Eracus*, a famous Astronomer among the Ancients.

*Eradication*, (Lat.) a destroying or pulling up by the Roots.

*Erased*, (Lat.) scraped, or torn out; in Heraldry the member of any Beast which seems torn from the Body, is called *Erased*.

*Erasistratus*, a Writer quoted by *Pliny* for what he hath written of the nature of *Plants*.

*Erasmus*, (Greek) Amiable. A proper name.

*Erasians*, a sort of Hereticks, founded by one *Erasus*, a Physician.

*Erato*, the name of one of the Nine Muses.

*Erastobenes*, a *Cyrenæan*, both Historian, Poet, Philosopher, and Astronomer, the Son of *Aristo* of *Cbior*, and Disciple of the Poet *Callimachus*. He was stiled for his Learning *Plato Minor*, and was especially eminent for Mathematical knowledge. His Asterisms, and some other Remains of him, were not long since neatly set forth at the end of *Aratus* from the *Sheldonian Theater* at *Oxford*: He lived to the Eighty first year of his age, and was Library Keeper to *Ptolomy*.

*Erchembald*, (Germ.) a bold or speedy learner. A proper name, answerable to the Greek *Dasy-podius*.

*Erebus*, an Infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the Father of Night. It is Metaphorically taken for Hell.

*Erection*, (Lat.) a raising, or making to stand upright.

*Erector*, (Lat.) a lifter up. Physically it signifies the Muscle that causes the Erection of the Yard.

*Eremitical*, (Greek) belonging to a desert, or leading a Hermite life.

*Ereption*, (Lat.) a snatching or taking away by violence.

*Erfurd*, the chief City of *Thuringia*, a Province of that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*.

*Erichthonius*, a King of the *Athenians*, and the Son of *Vulcan*; who desirous to lie with *Minerva*, and she resisting him, he spilt his Seed upon the Earth in the contest, out of which sprung *Erichthonius* with Dragons feet; which deformity to hide, he invented the use of the Chariot.

*Eridanus*, a River in *Italy*, otherwise called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*; made a constellation by ancient Poets, the most conspicuous Star whereof is called by the *Arabian* Astronomers *Acarnar*.

*Erigone*, the Daughter of *Icarus*; who hanging her self for grief of her Fathers death, was placed among the Heavenly Signs, and called *Virgo*.

*Erigonus*, an ancient Greek Painter.

*Erimanthian*, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*. Whence the *Erimanthian* Boar, the famous Hunting whereof is mentioned by *Ovid*, and other Poets.

*Eriphile*, the Wife of *Amphiarus*, and Sister of *Adrastus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her Husband to the *Theban* Wars, where he was destroyed.

*Ermine*, a little Beast whose Fur is very costly, in Heraldry it is a term by which that sort of Fur is Blazoned, whose principal colour being white, is powdered with black; but if black be powdered with white, it is *Ermines*, if yellow be powdered with black *Erminois*, if to the white powdered with black a red Hair be added, it is termed *Erminites*.

*Ermine-street*. See *Ikenild*.

*Ernes*, (old word) promises.

*Ernest*, (*German*) severe: It seems contracted from *Arivistus*, mentioned by *Cæsar*.

*Erogation*, (*Lat.*) a spending, or laying out.

*Eros*, according to the *Ethnick* Poets, the god of love, who in *Latin* is commonly called *Cupido*, also the name of *Mark Antonies* servant who killed himself, because he would not see his Master fall: The word in *Greek* signifying love.

*Erosion*, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, or eating away.

*Erostratus*, one, who to make himself famous, set fire on the Temple of *Diana*:

*Erotis* or *Erotema*, (*Greek*) an asking a question in matters which might as well have been positively affirmed. This is a figure frequently used in Rhetorick, and serves sometimes instead of a vehement Affirmation or Negation, as, *Fuistine illo in Loco, dixistine hæc ita esse gesta*.

*Errant*. See *Itinerant*.

*Errata*, (*Lat.*) faults escaped in Printing.

*Errhines*, certain Medicines, which purge away phlegm sticking about the membranes of the Brain, through the Nose.

*Erroneous*, (*Lat.*) subject to errors.

*Erubescency*, (*Lat.*) a being ashamed or blushing.

*Eruclation*, (*Lat.*) a belching forth.

*Erudition*, (*Lat.*) an instructing, or bringing up in learning.

*Eruncation*, (*Lat.*) a taking away of Weeds.

*Eruption*, (*Lat.*) a breaking forth with violence.

*Erewhile*, (*old word*) a while ago, lately.

*Eryngus*. See *Sea-holly*.

*Erysipely*, (*Greek*) a disease called *Saint Antonies Fire*, causing blisters, being bred of Cholerick Blood.

*Erythraean Sea*, the *Arabian Gulf*, not the Red Sea, as some have supposed.

*Eryx*, the Son of *Burrus* and *Venus*; he was a Man of great strength, and was killed by *Hercules*, at a fight called *Whirle-bat*.

## E. S.

*Esaius*. See *Isaiah*.

*Esarhaddon*, (*Hebr.*) binding chearfulness, the Son of *Senacherib*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Assyria*.

*Esau*, (*Hebr.*) Doing or working, the Son of *Isaac*; he sold his birth-right to his Brother *Jacob*, for a mess of Pottage, and was by him supplanted of his Fathers blessing; nevertheless he became a great Prince, and Father of a very populous Nation.

*Esca*, (*Lat.*) fit for food.

*Escambio*, a Licence granted for the making of a Bill of Exchange to a Man over Sea.

*Escheat*, in Common Law signifieth Lands that fall to a Lord within his Mannor, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs: It cometh from the *French* word *Escheire*, to fall.

*Escutcheon*, from the *French* *Escu*, a Shield or Buckler; in Heraldry it is the whole circumference of the Shield or Coat of Arms.

*Escuage*, (*French*) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

*Esculent*. See *Escal*.

*Escorial*, a famous Monastery built by *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, and dedicated to *S<sup>t</sup>. Lawrence*; it is situate near to a Village of the same name, not far from *Madrid*.

*Escesy*, the right of chusing first, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldest Copartner.

*Eson*, or *Æson*, the Father of *Jason*, and the Brother of *Pelias*, King of *Theffaly*; he had his youth restored unto him by *Medea*, at the request of *Jason*.

*Espaliers*, (*French*) Trees planted in a curious order against a frame, for the bounding of Borders or Walks.

*Esles*, in *Latin* *Expleta*, the full profit, that Land yields.

*Esquire*, in *French* *Escuire*, in *Latin* *Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight. It is now taken for the next degree of rank or quality to Knighthood, and is called in *Latin* *Armiger*.

*Espringold*, a certain warlike Engin, for the casting up of great Stones.

*Esquiline*, one of the seven Hills, upon which *Rome* was built.

*Essay*, (*French*) a trial; also a preamble.

The *Essay* of a Deer, in hunting, is the *Brest*, or *Brisket* of a Deer; in *French*, *La Hampe*.

*Essedary*, (*Lat.*) one that fights in an *Essed* or Warlike Chariot.

*Essenes*, certain Philosophers among the ancient *Jews*, who separated themselves from the rest of the people, and led a kind of Monastical life.

*Essential*, (*Lat.*) having a perfect *Essence*, or Being.

*Essential Debilities*, are when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines.

*Essoyn*, in Common Law is an excuse alledged for one that is summoned to appear at any Court, it is called by Civilians, *Excusatio*.

*Clerk of the Essoyns*, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, who keepeth the *Essoyn-Rolls*, delivereth them to every Officer, and receiveth them again when they are written.

*Establishment of Dower*, is the assurance of Dower, made to the Wife, by the Husband, or his Friend, about the time of marriage.

*Estandard*, the standing measure of the King or Commonwealth; to the scantling whereof, all measures throughout the Land are to be framed; also an Ensign in War.

*Esther*, (*Hebr.*) secret or hidden, *Mordecaies* Uncles Daughter, who being advanced to be *Abasuerus* his Queen, in the room of *Vastbi*, saved the *Jews* from a destruction which was plotted against them.

*Estimation* or *Æstimation*, (*Lat.*) valuing or esteeming.

*Estoppel*, in Common Law is an Impediment of an Action, growing from a Mans own Fact, that might



might have had his action tried : It cometh from the *French* word *Estouper*, to stop.

*Estotiland*, a Division of *Canada*, a large Region of that part of Northern *America* ; which lies upon the North Sea.

*Estovers*, in Common Law, signifieth that sustenance, which a Man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his imprisonment : It cometh from the *French* word *Estover*, to Foster.

*Estreat*, in *French* *Estreict*, (in *Latin* *Extradum*.) the Copy of an Original writing.

*Estrey*, (in *Law-Latin* *Extrabura*) signifieth in Common Law a Beast, not wild, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any Man.

*Estremadura*, of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

*Estreperment*, (from the *Spanish* word *Estropear*, to set upon the Wrack) signifieth, in Common Law, spoil made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reversion ; also a drawing out the Heart of the Land, by Ploughing it continually.

To *Estuate*. See to *Æstuate*.

*Esfurition*, (*Lat.*) a being hungry.

## E. T.

*Etebing*, is a kind of graving with *Aqua fortis*, which eats into the Copper.

*Etearchus*, the name of several eminent Men among the ancient *Greeks*.

*Eternize*, (*French*) to make Eternal.

*Etesian Winds*, (*Lat.* *Etesia*) certain mild Easterly Winds.

*Etheling*. See *Adeling* and *Atbeling*.

*Ethelbald*, (*Sax.*) Nobly Bold. Of this name there were two Kings of this Nation ; the first King of the *Mercians*, the Tenth from *Crida* ; the other of the *West Saxon* Race, being the Third of the *English* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

*Ethelbert*, (*Sax.*) Nobly Bright. Of this name there have been several of our ancient *English* Kings, viz. one of *Kent*, the fourth from *Hengist*. One of the *East Angles*, who was treacherously deprived both of Life and Kingdom, by *Offa* the *Mercian*, two of the *Northumbrians* ; the last of whom some rather call *Ethelred*.

*Ethelfred*, (*Sax.*) Noble Peace. Of this name we only find one King of the *Northumbrians*, the Son of *Ethelrick*, who was slain by *Redwald*, King of the *East Angles*.

*Ethelred*, (*Sax.*) Noble in Council, equivalent to the *Greek* *Cleobulus*. Of this name there have been several of our *English-Saxon* Kings, viz. A King of the *Mercians*, the seventh from *Crida* ; and two of the *Saxon* Monarchs, one, the fourth from *Egbert*, the other, whom some call *Etheldred*, as a different name signifying Noble Terror, or Terror of the Nobles, the thirteenth from *Egbert*.

*Ethelstan* or *Atbelstan*, (*Sax.*) Noble Gem.

Of this name there was a most renowned King of this Nation, the Seventh of the *Saxon* Monarchs from King *Egbert*, he overcame the *Scots*, and subdued the Rebelling *Northumbrians*.

*Ethelwald*, (*Sax.*) Noble Keeper.

*Ethelwin*, (*Sax.*) Noble Purchaser.

*Ethelwold*, (*Sax.*) Noble Governor.

*Ethelwolph*, (*Sax.*) Noble Helper. The chief of this name was the second of our *Saxon* Monarchs, a Prince of very great worth, both of Piety and Valor, and the Son of King *Egbert*.

*Etherial*. See *Ætherial*.

*Ethick*, Books treating of Moral Philosophy, from the *Greek* word *Ethos*, Manners, or Morality.

*Ethiopia*. See *Æthiopia*.

*Ethnick*, (*Greek*) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

*Ethology*, (*Greek*) a discourse of manners.

*Ethopæa*, (*Greek*) a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain persons, either to their praise or reproach, it is called in *Latin* *Figuration* or *Expressio*.

*Etocetum*, the name of a Town, situate in the Military Highway, commonly called *Watling-street*, mentioned by the Emperor *Antoninus*, as the second Roman Station from *Manvessedum*, or *Manchester*, in *Warwickshire*.

*Etymological*, (*Greek*) belonging to *Etymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their first Original.

## E. V.

*Evacuation*, (*Lat.*) an emptying. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Anasceue*, according to *Ruffianus*, and is by him otherwise called *Destructio*.

To *Evade*, (*Lat.*) to escape.

*Evagation*, (*Lat.*) a wandring abroad.

*Evagination*, (*Lat.*) a drawing out of a Sheath.

*Evagon*, a *Tbasian*, who seems to be the same whom *Varro* and *Pliny* name *Evagoras*.

*Evax*, a King, who wrote a Book of Plants which he dedicated to *Nero*.

*Evan*, the same as *Ivon*. See *John*.

*Evander*, an *Arcadian*, Son of the Nymph *Carmenta*, having slain his Father, he fled into *Latium* ; where having subdued the *Latines*, he made himself King, and built the City *Pallanteum*. His Son *Pallas* was slain by *Turnus*, King of the *Rutuli*, in his War with *Aneas*.

*Evangelism*, (*Greek*) a bringing glad tidings, a Preaching the Gospel.

*Evanid*, (*Lat.*) soon decaying.

*Evaporation*, (*Lat.*) a sending out vapors.

*Evafion*, (*Lat.*) a making an escape.

*Eubolus*, an ancient Author cited by *Varro* ; and some think the same, whom *Columella* and *Pliny* call *Cleobulus*.

*Eucharist*, (Greek) a giving thanks: also the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ.

*Eucrasie*, (Greek) a good temperature of the body.

*Euchymie*, (Greek) a being supplied with good juice.

*Eucirapus*, a famous ancient Statuary.

*Euclides*, a Socratick Philosopher of Megara, who used in the time of the War between the Athenians and Megarensians, to repair often disguised in Womans Apparel to Socrates.

*Eudemus*, an Orator of Megalopolis, the Master of Philopemen, as Plutarch testifies in his life of that Commander; also a Writer de Oleribus mentioned by Plinie and Athenæus.

*Eudora*, (Greek) a Nymph, the Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; the word signifies a good gift.

*Eudoxus*, an excellent, both Geometrician, Astrologer and Physitian of Gnidos; he was the Son of Aeschines and hearer of Plato.

*Eve*, the Wife of Adam, from the Hebrew word Chava, to live.

*Eve*, and *Treue*, in the practick of Scotland, are such servants, whose Predecessors have been servants to any man, and his Predecessors.

*Eveek*, (Ibeck) a kind of Beast like a wild Goat.

*Evection*, (Lat.) a lifting up, or carrying forth.

*Event*, (Lat.) issue, or success.

*Eventration*, (Lat.) a taking out the belly of any thing.

*Eventilation*, (Lat.) a winnowing, or sifting; by Metaphor, a strict examining of a business.

*Evenus*, an ancient Philosopher mentioned by Plutarch.

*Everard*, (Germ.) well reported; a proper name answering to the Greek *Eudoxus*; others write it *Eberard*, i. e. excellent towardliness.

*Everson*, (Lat.) an utter overthrowing. In Rhetorick it is the same figure, according to Ruffianus, with *Epanodus*.

*Eveigation*, (Lat.) an earnest seeking after.

*Eugeny*, (Greek) Gentility, Nobleness of blood.

*Evection*, (Lat.) a vanquishing, a conviction by Argument, or Law.

*Evidence*, (Lat.) testimony; in Common Law, it is used for any proof, either of Men or Instruments.

*Eviseration*, (Lat.) an unmaning, a gelding, a taking away the Testicles.

*Evisceration*, (Lat.) a taking out the Bowels or Guts.

*Evitation*, (Lat.) a shunning.

*Eulogy*, (Greek) a praising or speaking well.

*Eumelus*, one of those ancient *Mulomedick* Writers, whose extant remains are Printed with *Apfyrtus*.

*Eunuch*, (Greek) a man that is utterly disabled for the use of Women; and herein differs from *Castratus*, in that a *Castrate* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

*Eunomians*, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Faith only was acceptable without Works.

*Evocation*, (Lat.) a calling out: in Grammar it is a figure of Construction being a reducing of the third Person, either to the first or second; as, *Ego tue delicia istuc veniam*.

*Eupatorie*, a kind of Herb called Liverwort.

*Euphemism*, (Greek) a setting forth any ones good fame. In Rhetorick it is a figure which veils a word of a foul signification with a modest term.

*Euphiton*, by some called *Ephron*, an old Geoponick Writer, cited by Varro and Athenæus.

*Euphonia*, (Greek) a graceful sound, a smooth running of words.

*Euphorbium*, a certain Gum distilling from a plant called Gum-thistle; of which Juba, King of Lybia, is said to have been the first inventor.

*Euphranor*, an Ithmian, both excellent Statuary and Painter, who is said to have writ several Books of Symmetry and Colour.

*Euphrates*, vulg. *Phrat* and *Phorat*, an Asian River, one of the most celebrated of the World. Also the name of a Philosopher, who living in the time of the Emperor Adrian, and having obtained his leave, procured his own death with a Hemlock potion to avoid old age. *Dion*.

*Euphronius*, or *Euphranius*, the name of two Geoponick Writers, both quoted by Varro and Pliny, the one an Athenian, the other of Amphipolis.

*Euphrosyna*, the name of one of the three Graces; the other two being *Aglais*, and *Thalia*.

*Euridice*, the Wife of *Orpheus*; who flying from *Aristhaus* his Embraces, was stung by a Serpent, and dyed; and being by the harmony of *Orpheus* delivered from the Deep, she was snatch't back again, because he looked back upon her before she was arrived upon earth.

*Euripe*, a narrow passage between *Attica*, and *Eubæa*, now called *Golpbo de Negroponte*, which Ebbs and Flows seven times a day. It is Metaphorically taken for any narrow passage.

*Euroclydon*, (Greek) a furious and stormy North-east wind, which happens usually about the beginning of Winter; some call it the Seamen's plague.

*Europe*, one of the four parts of the World; separated from Asia, by the River *Tanais*. It was so called from *Europa*, the Daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phenicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

*Eurythmy*, (Greek) a term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

*Eustratus*, an ancient Philosopher, who commented upon *Aristotles* Ethics; he is said to have been buried at *Bethlehem* in *Judæa*.

*Eutaxie*, (Greek) a handsome ordering, or disposing of things.

*Eusebius*, (Greek) pious or godly; a proper name. Particularly of a most eminent and well known Writer of Ecclesiastical History.

*Eustace*,



*Eustace*, a proper name, from the *Greek* *Eustachius*, or *Eustachius*, i. e. standing Firm.

*Euterpe*, the name of one of the nine Muses.

*Euthydemus*, a *Massilian* Philosopher, the Master, as *Suidas* testifies, of *Apollonius Tyanicus*, *Euthymedon*, an ancient Philosopher mentioned by *Stephanus*.

*Euthymie*, (*Greek*) quietness and tranquillity of mind.

*Eutrapely*, (*Greek*) courtesie, urbanity.

*Eutropius*, (*Greek*) well manner'd; a proper name. Particularly of an eminent Historian, whose History of several of the *Roman* Emperors is extant.

*Eutyrians*, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by *Eutyches*, in the year, 443. Their chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Christ.

*Eulsion*, (*Lat.*) a violent pulling up.

The *Exxin*, or black Sea, by some called *Mare Maggiore*, being one of the bounds of *Europe* Eastward which separates it from *Asia*.

## E. X.

*Exacerbation*, (*Lat.*) a making sower: in Rhetorick it is the same figure with *Sarcasms*.

*Exacination*, (*Lat.*) a taking out the stone, or kernel out of any Fruit.

*Exaction*, (*Lat.*) a term in Law signifying wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have Authority, that takes a reward, or fee for that which the Law allows not any fee.

*Exaggeration*, (*Lat.*) an increasing or heaping up together: also the same as aggravation.

*Exagitation*, (*Lat.*) a stirring up.

*Exaltation*, (*Lat.*) an exalting, or lifting up; in Chymistry it is the attaining of any matter by digestion to greater purity.

*Exalted*, being joyned as an Epithete to another word, is as much as sublime, great, excellent; as exalted virtue.

*Example*, (*Lat.* *Exemplum*) a Pattern, or Copy, the making good of any rule by a proof. In Logick it is the conclusion of one singular from another.

*Exanguious*, (*Lat.*) bloodless.

*Exanimation*, (*Lat.*) a depriving of life: also a dismaying.

*Exanthems*, (*Greek*) certain Wheales in a mans body, called the small Pox, or Measles.

*Examination*, (*Lat.*) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

*Exaration*, (*Lat.*) a plowing up: also a writing, or engraving.

*Exarch*, (*Greek*) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Constantinople* Emperors, who governed the affairs of *Italy*; and was called the *Exarch* of *Ravenna*, where his chief residence was.

*Exarticulation*, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joyn.

*Exasperation*, (*Lat.*) a making sharp, a provoking to anger.

*Exaturation*, (*Lat.*) a satiating, or glutting.

*Exaustration*, (*Lat.*) a depriving one of any office or benefit.

*Excandescency*, (*Lat.*) a being inflamed with anger or rage.

*Excavation*, (*Lat.*) a making hollow.

*Excelsity*, (*Lat.*) highness, loftiness.

*Excentrick*. See *Eccentric*.

*Exception*, (*Lat.* a taking out) in Law, it is a bar or stop to an action, and is either delatory, or peremptory.

*Exceptions*, in Grammar are certain distinctions of words which differ in their manner of their declining from some general Rule.

*Excerptio*, (*Lat.*) a culling or choosing out.

*Excess*, (*Lat.*) an Exceeding or Superfluity.

*Excester*, (i. e. the City standing upon the River *Ex*.) the chief City of *Devonshire*: it is called in *Latin* *Exonia*; by *Antonine*, *Isca Damnoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Athelstane* who drove the *Britains* quite out of it: also it is famous for the birth of *Josephus Iseanus* the most excellent Poet of his age.

*Exchequer*, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

*Excitation*, (*Lat.*) a stirring up.

*Exclusion*, (*Lat.*) a barring, or shutting out.

*Excogitation*, (*Lat.*) an inventing.

*Excommunication*, (*Lat.*) is a punishment inflicted by the Church upon Offenders, being a secluding them from the Sacrament, and other spiritual privileges; called in the Common Law *Excommungement*.

*Excoriation*, (*Lat.*) a fleaving or pulling off the skin.

*Excreation*, (*Lat.*) a spitting out.

*Excrementitious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or full of excrements, i. e. dregs, or ordure.

*Excrescence*, (*Lat.*) an unusual growing out or swelling.

*Excretion*, (*Lat.*) a purging of excrementitious humours; a lifting, or casting out.

*Excruciation*, (*Lat.*) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

*Excuriation*, (*Lat.*) a throwing out of the Court.

*Excursion*, (*Lat.*) a roving or running out.

*Excusation*, (*Lat.*) an excusing, or freeing from blame.

*Excussion*, (*Lat.*) a shaking off.

*Execration*, (*Lat.*) a cursing, or detesting.

*Execution*, (*Lat.*) in Common Law, signifieth the last performance of an Act, as of a Fine or of a Judgment.

*Executione facienda*, a Writ commanding the execution of a judgment.

*Executor*, (*Lat.*) one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will to dispose of the deceased parties Estate.

*Exegesis*, (*Greek*) an Explication, a figure of Rhetorick, wherein that which was at first more darkly delivered, is afterwards in the same sentence rendered more clear, and intelligible; as, Time at one instant seemed both short and long: short

*short in the pleasure of calling to mind, long in the stay of his desires.*

*Exemplification*, (Lat.) a drawing out of an example, transcript, or draught, out of an original Record.

*Exemption*, (Lat.) a taking out, or freeing: also a term in the Common Law, signifying a privilege to be free from service, or appearance.

*Exeninas*, an Eminent Painter among the ancients.

*Exenteration*, (Lat.) a taking out the Bowels or Guts.

*Exequies*, (Lat.) Funeral Rites, or Solemnities.

*Exercitation*, (Lat.) often exercising: also a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

*Exergasia*, (Greek) a polishing, a figure of Rhetorick in which one thing is many times repeated, but with other words, sentences and exornations; as, *She was the object of his thoughts, the intertainment of his discourse, and the contentment of his heart.*

*To Exert*, (Lat.) to put forth, to thrust out.

*Exflorus*, (a word of artificial Latin) that hath flowers growing out of it.

*Exhalation*, (Lat.) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are ingendered: also a blowing or breathing out.

*Exhausted*, (Lat.) drawn quite out, wasted.

*Exhibition*, (Lat.) a shewing, or presenting: also an allowance to any one, to their maintenance.

*Exbilaration*, (Lat.) a making merry, or joyful.

*Exsiccation*, (Lat.) a drying up.

*Exigendary*, or *Exigenter*, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

*Exigent*, (Lat.) a Writ that lieth where the Defendant in an Action personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be distreined: It is directed to the Sheriff to call the party five County days together, under pain of out-lawry. It is Metaphorically taken for a straitness and necessity.

*Exigenter*, (Lat.) an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are four; they make out all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, in which process of Outlawry lies.

*Exiguity*, (Lat.) slenderness, or smallness.

*Exsultion*, (Lat.) a leaping out.

*Exility*, (Lat.) the same as *Exiguity*.

*Eximious*, (Lat.) excellent, famous.

*Exinanition*, (Lat.) a making void or empty.

*Existence*, (Lat.) a being.

*Existimation*, (Lat.) a thinking or judging.

*Exit*, is commonly taken for the going out of any person in a Play; from the Latin word *Exire*, to go out.

*Exitial*, (Lat.) bringing danger or destruction.

*Exodus*, (Greek) a going out; the title of the second Book in the old Testament.

*Exsolete*, (Lat.) stale, grown out of use.

*Exoneration*, (Lat.) an unloading.

*Exoptation*, (Lat.) an earnest wishing.

*Exorable*, (Lat.) that may be intreated.

*Exorbitancy*, (Lat.) a thing done out of measure, square or rule.

*Exorcism*, (Greek) a restraining the power of the Devil by prayer or conjuration.

*Exordium*, (Lat.) the first of the five parts of an Oration or Discourse, in which the Orator prepares the minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow, the other four parts are the Proposition, the Narration, the Confirmation, the Peroration.

*Exornation*, (Lat.) a dressing or adorning.

*Exoskeom*, (Lat.) having no bones.

*Exoster*, (Lat.) a Petard, or Engin to blow open a gate.

*Exotick*, (Greek) strange, or foreign.

*Expansion*, (Lat.) an opening, or spreading abroad.

*Expanded*, in Heraldry signifieth displayed.

*Ex parte Talis*, a Writ that lyeth for a Bailiff, who having Auditors assigned to hear his account, cannot obtain reasonable allowance.

*Expatiation*, (Lat.) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

*Expectant-fee*, in Common Law, signifieth Land given to a Man, and to the Heirs of his body; it being the same with *fee-tail*, and contrary to *fee-simple*.

*Expectation*, (Lat.) a tarrying, or looking for.

*To Expectorate*, (Lat.) to help an easie spitting out of phlegm.

*To Expediate*, (Lat.) signifieth in the Forest Law, to cut out the balls of the Dogs feet, for the preservation of the Kings game.

*Expedient*, (Lat.) fit, or convenient.

*Expedition*, (Lat.) a quick dispatch: also a setting forth upon a Journey, War, or any other business.

*To Expel*, (Lat.) to drive out.

*Expence*, (Lat.) cost, or charges.

*Experience*, (Lat.) long proof, or trial upon sight or observation.

*Experiment*, (Lat.) a bringing to practice, or putting any thing to tryal.

*Expetible*, (Lat.) desirable, worth seeking after.

*Expiation*, (Lat.) a pacifying God by prayer, for any Offence committed; or a making amends for any fault, by doing of some good deed.

*Expiration*, (Lat.) a giving up the Ghost.

*Explanation*, (Lat.) a making plain, or manifest.

*Explement*, or *Expletion*, (Lat.) a filling up of any place or room.

*Explication*, (Lat.) an unfolding or explaining.

*Explicite*, (Lat.) unfolded.

*Exploit*, (French) a valiant Act.

*Exploration*, (Lat.) a spying, a diligent searching out.

*Explosion*,



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*Explosion*, ( *Lat.* ) an exploding, a sleighting or hissing off the Stage.

*Expolition*, ( *Lat.* ) a making bright or polishing.

*Expofition*, ( *Lat.* ) an expounding, or interpreting.

*Expofulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a reasoning the cafe, or complaining about an injury received.

*Exprefion*, ( *Lat.* ) an uttering or pronouncing: it is oftentimes alfo taken for the thing exprefsed. In Medicine and Chymiftry it is the extracting or squeezing out of any liquor, either by hand or by a prefs; alfo in Rhetorick it is the fame figure with *Ethopæa*.

*Exprobration*, ( *Lat.* ) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

*Expugnation*, ( *Lat.* ) a winning by force.

*Expulfion*, ( *Lat.* ) a fputting out.

*Expulfion*, ( *Lat.* ) a driving out by force.

*Expumication*, ( *Lat.* ) a making fleep, or fsmooth with a Pumice-ftone.

To *Expunge*, ( *Lat.* ) to blot out, to abolifh.

*Exquifite*, ( *Lat.* ) performed to the height, exact.

*Extant*, ( *Lat.* ) having a being, fet forth to view, appearing above others.

*Extemporary*, ( *Lat.* ) done *extempore*, i. e. immediately, forthwith.

*Extension*, ( *Lat.* ) a fretching out, or enlarging.

*Extent*, in Common Law, is a Commiffion to the Sheriff, to feize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

*Extenuation*, ( *Lat.* ) a making fmall: alfo an undervaluing.

*Extercoration*, ( *Lat.* ) a cleaning, or carrying forth of dung.

*Extermination*, ( *Lat.* ) a throwing out, or banifhing.

*External*, or *Exterior*, ( *Lat.* ) outward.

*Exterfion*, ( *Lat.* ) a wiping out.

*Extimulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a moving or exciting.

*Extinâ*, ( *Lat.* ) put out, quenched.

*Extinction*, ( *Lat.* ) a quenching, or putting out, being moft properly applied to fire or heat. In Chymiftry it is the quenching of a hot kindled fubftance in fome liquor.

*Extinguifhment*, in Common Law, is a part of confolidation, as when a man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchafeth the whole Lands, both the Rent and the property are confolidated into one poffeffion, and therefore the Rent is faid to be Extinguifhed.

*Extirpation*, ( *Lat.* ) an utter destroying, or rooting out.

*Extorfion*, ( *Lat.* ) an exacting, or injurious taking away, efpecially of Money for Ufury; as it is ufually taken in Common Law.

*Extraction*, ( *Lat.* ) a drawing out: alfo the fame as *Eftreat*: alfo a defcending from fuch or fuch a Family: alfo in Chymiftry it is the drawing forth of an Effence from a corporal matter,

E Y

by fome fit liquor, as Spirit of Wine the fæces remaining in the bottom.

*Extrajudicial*, ( *Lat.* ) done out of the ordinary courfe of Law.

*Extramundane*, ( *Lat.* ) being without the World; as *Extramundane*-fpaces, between one World and another.

*Extraneous*, *quafi* *Exterraneous*, ( *Lat.* ) of a foreign or ftrange Land.

*Extravagant*, ( *Lat.* ) idle, of a wandring mind.

*Extravasat*, ( a *Latin* word of Art. ) Got out of the Veffel; particularly *Extravasat* blood among Phyficians, is that blood which by fome accident flows befide the veins.

Clerk of the *Extreats*, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the *Extreats* out of the Remembrancers Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. See *Eftreats*.

*Extrication*, ( *Lat.* ) See *Diffraction*.

*Extrinfical*, ( *Lat.* ) outward.

*Extrufion*, ( *Lat.* ) a thrufting out.

*Extuberation*, ( *Lat.* ) a fwelling, or bunching up.

*Extumefcence*, ( *Lat.* ) the fame.

*Exuberancy*, ( *Lat.* ) an overflowing, or abounding.

*Exsuccous*, ( *Lat.* ) juycelefs.

*Exfudation*, ( *Lat.* ) a fwetting out.

*Exulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a being exil'd, or banifhed.

*Exulceration*, ( *Lat.* ) a bliftring, or turning to an Ulcer.

*Exultation*, ( *Lat.* ) a triumphing for joy.

*Exundation*, ( *Lat.* ) an overflowing.

*Exfuperation*, ( *Lat.* ) an excelling, or fupaffing.

*Exuftion*, ( *Lat.* ) a burning.

*Exutbenifmus*, ( *Greek* ) a figure in Rhetorick, in which there is an Extenuation, or fpeaking contemptibly of any perfon, or thing; as, *Antiochus Calamo & Atramento militat*.

E. Y.

*Ey*, ( *old word* ) an Egg.

An *Eye*, among Botanifts is that part of a plant where the bud putteth forth: fometimes it is put for the bud it felf

To *Eye-bite*, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye.

*Eye-bright*, ( *Euphrasia*, ) an Herb fo called, very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

*Eyeffe*, a term in Faulconry; fignifying a young Hawk, newly taken out of the Neft, and not able to prey for himfelf.

*Eyre*, the Court of Juftices Itinerant from the *French* word *Erre*, a Journey: alfo *Eyre* of the Foreft; the judicature which ufed anciently to be held every three years, by the Juftices of the Foreft, journeying up and down to that purpofe.

*Eyrie*. See *Aerie*.

*Eyth*, or *Eth*, ( *old word* ) eafie.

## E. Z.

*Ezechias.* See *Hezekiah*.

*Ezechiel*, (Hebr.) Strength of God, a very eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, who both prophesied of, and went to them in their captivity: His Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures; he was the Son of *Buzi*.

*Ezra*, (Hebr.) an Helper, a famous Scribe, to whom *Artabshast* gave Commission to return to *Jerusalem* with many *Jews*.

## F. A.

**F***abian*, a proper name from *Fabius*. The chief of this name was *Fabianus*, Bishop of *Rome*, martyred under the Emperor *Decius*.

*Fabius*, a famous Captain of the *Romans*, who for the great overthrow he gave to *Hannibal's Army*, was surnamed *Maximus*.

*Fabius Pistor*, an ancient *Latin* Historian, whose Works are not extant.

*Fabrication*, (Lat.) a making of a *Fabrick* or Building.

*Fabulous*, (Lat.) full of *Fables*, or invented Tales.

*Facade*, (French) the outside, or forefront of a House.

*Faces*, *Decury*, or *Deconate*, from the Greek word *Deca*, signifying *Ten*; because in every Sign there are three *Faces*, every *Face* consisting of *Ten* degrees. They are called *Faces*, for that they are equivalent to *Signs*, *Forms*, and *Shapes*, by reason they shew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own Houses.

*Facetious*, (Lat.) wittily-merry, or pleasant.

*Facility*, (Lat.) easiness.

*Facinorous*, (Lat.) belonging to high, or wicked designs.

*Fack*, one Circle of any *Rope* or *Cable* that is coiled up round.

*Facitious*, (Lat.) made like another, counterfeited.

*Factor*, (Lat.) an Agent for a Merchant beyond Sea.

*Faculty*, (Lat.) the power, or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the Body of Man. In Common Law it signifieth a privilege granted to a Man by indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is also used sometimes for a *Mystery* or *Profession*.

*Facundity*, (Lat.) Eloquence.

*Fadom*. See *Fathom*.

*Faenza*. See *Faventia*.

*Faint-Pleader*, a false manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

*Fair-Pleading*, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, That no

Fines shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

*Fairy*, a Goblin, or Phantasm; from the Dutch word *Warellick*, i. e. fearful.

*Faitors*, idle-livers; from the French word *Faitardise*, a sleepy disease.

*Falcation*, (Lat.) a Mowing.

*Falcidian Law*, a Law made by the *Romans* in the time of the Consul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each *Roman* Citizen had in the disposal of his goods.

*Falcon*, a short Sword bending like a Hook; from the Latin word *Falx*. Also one of the larger sort of Hawks, so called from the crooking of its Beak, in fashion of a *Sithe*; also a sort of great Gun next to the Minion.

*Falding*, a kind of course Cloth.

*Faldisdory*, (*Faldisdorium*) the Bishops Seat or Throne within the Chancel, from the barbarous word *Falda*, signifying a Fold or Place shut up.

*Falera*, a disease in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.

*Falernian Wine*, Wine growing in *Falernus*, a Field of *Campania* in *Italy*.

*Fall*, in Astrology, is an essential Debility, and happens when a Planet is opposite to the place of its Exaltation, whereby it is very much debilitated or weakened. Also the small Ropes by which we hale in all Tackles, are called the *Fall* of the Tackle. Also a Ship is said to have a *Fall*, or many *Falls*, as one part of the Deck is raised higher, or laid lower then the other.

*Fallacy*, (Lat.) deceit or craft: In Logick it is a Proposition framed with intention to deceive, and is otherwise called a *Sophism*.

*Fallacious*, (Lat.) full of deceit or craft.

*Fall off*, in Navigation, is when a Ship doth not keep so near the Wind as we appoint.

To *Fallow*, to prepare Land by Ploughing, long before it be Ploughed for Seed; to do this once is to *Fallow*, to do it twice to *Twisfallow*, to do it thrice to *Trisfallow*.

*Falogue*, (French) a sort of small Vessels, but capable of sailing on the Sea.

*False-keel*, in Navigation is, when they put on another Keel under the first, to make it deeper when she is floaty, and her Keel shallow. *Falsestem*, is when they fix another Stem to a Ship, when her Stem is too flat; and this makes her rid more way, and bear better sail.

*Falsification*, (Lat.) a speaking falsties, or untruths.

To *Falter*. See to *Faulter*.

*Famogosta*, the chief City of the Isle of *Cyprus*.

*Famigeration*, (Lat.) a divulging, or reporting abroad.

*Familiar*, (Lat.) acquainted; also substantively used, for a spirit, or devil.

*Family of Love*, a Sect or Heresie broached by *Henry Nicholas*. Their chief Tenet is, that Christ is already come in glory to judge.

*Fanatick*, (Lat.) frantick, inspired, having vain Apparitions.

*Fane*,



*Fane*, (from the *Greek* word *φαινα*, to shew) a Weather-cock, which as it turns shews; what way the Wind stands; also a Temple, from *Fanum*.

*Fannel*, (*French*) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Priests.

*Cajus Fannius*, an ancient *Roman* Orator.

*Fannus*, a certain Deity, representing the year, anciently worshipped by the Heathens.

*Fapesmo*, a word by which Logicians denote the fourth Imperfect Mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the second an Universal Negative, the third a Particular Negative.

*Farandman*, in the Practice of *Scotland*, a Pilgrim or Stranger.

*Farced*, (*Lat.*) stuffed.

*Fardel*, the half part of a nook, or the eighth part of a Yard-land.

*Farce*, (from the *Latin* *Farcio*, to stuff,) a sort of Comical Representation, less Regular than a Comedy, but stuffed with rambling and extravagant passages of Wit.

*Farcy*, (*Ital.* *Farcina*) such a disease in Horses, as is equivalent to the Elephantiasis or Leprosie in Man.

*Fardingdeal* or *Farundel of Land*, the fourth part of an Acre.

*Farendon*, a famous Market Town with a strong Castle in *Berkshire*, remarkable besides, for the Fort raised by *Robert* Earl of *Glocester*; against King *Stephen*, who notwithstanding won it by desperate assaults.

*Farinaceous*, (*Lat.*) any thing made of Corn, or any thing mealy or brittle.

*Farlythings*, ancient, or of yore.

*Farraginous*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Farrago or mixture of several Grains together; which they call a *Maslin*.

*Farreation*, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

To *Farrow*, to bring forth; from the *Latin* word *Parere*: It is spoken of Sows.

*Farfang*, (*Parasanga*, a *Persian* word) signifying a League, which is three *English* miles.

*Farundale*. See *Fardingdeal*.

*Farfi*. See *Persia*.

*Faribelling a Sail*, is the wrapping it up close together, and so binding it with the Caskets to the Yard.

*Faribelling Lines*, small Lines made fast to all the Top-sails, Topgallant-sails; and the Miffen-yard Arms.

*Fascicular*, (*Lat.*) made into a Fascile, which is a bundle or fardel.

*Fascination*, (*Lat.*) an eye-biting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.

To *Fasciate*, (*Lat.*) to bind, from *Fascia* a swath.

*Fashion Pieces*, (a term in Navigation) are pieces of Timber like a pair of great Horns, to which

all the Planks that reach to the after-end of the Ship are fastened.

*Fast-freights*, (*old word*) Full-freight.

*Fastidious*, (*Lat.*) breeding a loathing.

*Fastigation*, (*Lat.*) a making, or growing sharp at the top like a Pyramid.

*Fatuity*, (*Lat.*) insufferable pride.

*Fathom* or *Fadom*, (*Orgia*) the measure of six Foot, generally measured by the utmost expansion of both Arms; and by this measure all Ropes and Cables at Sea are measured, and the depth of any part of the Sea is sounded. Whence comes the Metaphorical expression to *Fathom*, *i. e.* to sound or try the depth of a Mans capacity or understanding.

*Fat*, (*old word*) is a measure containing eight Bushels.

*Fatality*, (*Lat.*) unavoidable necessity, or that which is appointed by Fate, which is the order of Affairs from all eternity.

*Fatidical*, (*Lat.*) foretelling that which is to come.

*Fatigation*, (*Lat.*) wearisomness.

*Fatigue*, (*French*) the same.

*Fatuity*, (*Lat.*) sottishness, stupidity.

*Faventia* now *Faenza*, a City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Romania*, under the Popes Jurisdiction. This place is eminent for the making of white Earthen Fruit-dishes.

To *Fault* or *Falter*, to fail or be defective in speech; from the *Italian* *Falta*, a fault or defect.

*Faunus*, the Son of *Saturn*; he civilized Mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancientest Kings of *Italy*.

*Favonian*, belonging to *Favonius* or the West wind.

*Favorinus* or *Phavorinus*, a Philosopher and hearer of *Dion*; he was called Father by *Herodes Atticus* to whom he bequeathed his Library. Three extraordinary things he gave out concerning himself, *viz.* That being a *Gaul* he spoke *Greek*, that being an Eunuch he was taken for an Adulterer, and, that being in disfavor with the Emperor *Adrian*, he lived. *Philostatus*, *Gellius*, *Ælian*.

*Faust*, (*Lat.*) lucky.

*Fautor*, (*Lat.*) a cherisher, or favorer.

*Fay*, (*old word*) Faith.

*Faytours*, (*French*) Vagabonds.

## F. E.

*Fealty*, from the *French* word *Feaulte*, *i. e.* Fidelity. An oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

*Feasible*, (*French*) easie to be done.

*Febricitation*, (*Lat.*) a falling sick of an Ague or Fever.

*February*, so called of *Numa Pompilius*, a *Februus Expiatorius*, or Sacrifices for purging of Souls; for the second day of this Month, a Feast was

kept, and Sacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the Souls of their Ancestors.

*Februation*, ( *Lat.* ) a praying for the Souls of the Deceased.

*Fecial*, or *Fecial*, ( *Lat.* ) an Herald or Ambassador of War. Among the ancient *Romans* there were Twenty in number ; the principal of whom, was called *pater patratus*.

*Feculent*, or *Fæculent*, ( *Lat.* ) full of Dregs.

*Fee*, in *Latin Feodum*, it is taken in Common Law for all those Lands which are held by perpetual right.

*Fee-farm*, in Common Law, is Land held of another to himself and his Heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.

*Fee-simple*, or absolute, is Land whereof we are seized with these general words ; To us, and our Heirs for ever.

*Fee-tail*, or conditional, hath this limitation ; To us, and the Heirs of our body.

*Felapton*, a word by which Logicians denote the second Mood of the third figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

*Felicity*, ( *Lat.* ) Happiness.

*Fellon*, a Blister, or Wheal on the Body, from the *Latin* word *fel*, choler.

*Felmonger*, ( *Lat.* ) one that dealeth chiefly in Sheep skins, and parteth the Wool from the pelts, which is either dressed to make Leather for Gloves, or made into Parchment.

*Felo de se*, a self-murderer.

*Felony*, in Common Law, is any Offence which is next to petty-Treason ; as Murder, Theft, Rapes, burning of Houses, &c.

*Feminine*. See *Feminine*.

*Fence-month*, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn ; which is about Midsummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest. It begins about the ninth of *June*, and continues to the ninth of *July*.

*Fenders*, pieces of old Cables, Ropes, or billets of Wood hung over a Ships side, to keep another Ship from rubbing against it, called also Fend-bolts.

*Fennel*, ( *Lat.* *Feniculum* ) a common Herb good against the Stone, and to provoke Urine.

*Fenny-stones*, ( *Orchis Palmata* ) a plant somewhat of the nature and kind of the *Cynos Orchis*, or *Dog-stones*.

*Fennugreek*, an Herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in several parts of *Greece*.

*Feodary*, or *Feudatory*, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be present with the Escheator at the finding of any office ; and also to survey and value the Land of the Ward.

*Feoffment*, in Common Law, is the gift or grant of any Honors, Castles, Manors, &c. unto another in Fee-simple, by delivery of Seisin, either by word or writing.

*Fæneration*, ( *Lat.* ) a putting out Money to use.

*Feracity*, ( *Lat.* ) fruitfulness.

*Feral*, ( *Lat.* ) dangerous or deadly.

*Feral-signs*, are, *Leo*, and the last part of *Scorpio*.

*Fercoft*, ( *Ital.* ) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

*Fere*, ( *old word* ) a Companion.

*Ferdsfare*, an Acquittment of a man to go into the Wars.

*Ferdinando*, a proper name of men, called by the *Spaniards* *Hernando* ; by the *Italians*, *Ferando* ; by the *French* *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the *Saxon* words, *Fred rand*, i. e. pure Peace. Others think that the *Spaniards* have for the sweeter sound drawn it from *Bertrand*, i. e. fair and pure. Of this name there have been two *German* Emperors, two Kings of *Aragon*, five of *Castile*, two of *Naples*, and one of *Portugal*.

*Ferdwit*, an acquittment of a Murderer in the Army.

*Feretrius*, *Jupiter* so called *a ferendis spoliis*, i. e. from spoils taken in War.

*Feriation*, ( *Lat.* ) a keeping Holiday, a ceasing from Work, Idleness.

*Ferine*, ( *Lat.* ) Bruitish, Beastly, Wild.

*Ferio*, a word used in Logick, to denote the fourth perfect Mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative ; as, *No foolish Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are foolish Authors, Therefore some Poets are not to be commended*.

*Ferison*, the sixth Mood of the third figure, wherein the Propositions are answerable to *Ferio* in the first figure ; as, *No severity pleaseth, Some severity is good, therefore Something which is good pleaseth not*.

*Ferit*, ( *Ital.* ) a Blow.

*Ferity*, ( *Lat.* ) Salvageness, Bruitishness.

*Ferm*, or *Farm*, a House, or Land, or both ; taken by Indenture of Lease, or Lease-Parol.

*Fermanagh*, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulster*, the people whereof were anciently called *Erdini*.

*Fermentation*, ( *Lat.* ) a swelling with ferment or leaven : also a working : in Chymistry, it is a ripening or resolving of any thing into itself, whether it be done by any ferment added to it, or by digestion only.

*Fern*, ( *Filix* ) a plant very common in dry and barren places, and distinguished into Male and Female ; it is otherwise called *Brakes*.

*Ferocity*, ( *Lat.* ) fierceness.

*Feronia*, an ancient Heathen Goddess, a Goddess of the Woods.

*Ferraria*, one of the principal Cities of *Romania* a Province of *Italia Cispadana* once a Dukedom, now under the Popes Dominion.

*Ferret*, from *Forare*, to pierce ; or *Furari*, to steal ; a little Beast called in *Latin* *Viverra*, made use of for the catching of Rabbits.

*Ferry*,



**Ferry**, a passage over the Water from the Greek word *Phero*, to carry.

**Ferruginous**, ( *Lat.* ) like rust of Iron, of an Iron colour.

**Ferruminaion**, ( *Lat.* ) a soldering together of metals; a word used in Chymistry.

**Fers**, the Queen in Chess-play.

**Fertility**, ( *Lat.* ) Fruitfulness.

**Fervent**, or **Fervid**, ( *Lat.* ) Hot; by a Metaphor, eager or vehement.

**Ferula**, an Herb growing in *Africa* called in *English*, Fennel-Gyant, from whose Root Gum *Arabick* proceedeth.

**Feruler**, ( *Lat.* ) a kind of chastising instrument; called also a Palmer.

**Fesse**, one of the most considerable Kingdoms of that part of *Africa*, called *Barbaria*. The King whereof is also King of *Morocco*.

**Fest-point**, a term in Heraldry, being a line going through the midst of the Escutcheon, called the girdle of Honor: it comes from the *Latin* word *fascia*.

**Festination**, ( *Lat.* ) a hastning or making speed.

**Festino**, a word used by Logicians to denote the third perfect mood of the first figure of a Categorical syllogism, wherein the first proposition is an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative. As No wickedness is excusable, Some faults are not wickedness; therefore Some faults are excusable.

**Festivity**, ( *Lat.* ) mirth, rejoycing, solemnity.

**Feston**, in Architecture seems to be that kind of flowr-work or fruage which is called *Encarpo*, about which the *Voluta* wreaths in manner of a *Fascia*, or Garland.

**Festuous**, ( *Lat.* ) having a tender Sprig, or Branch.

**Fetid**, ( *Lat.* ) smelling ill, or stinking.

**Fetife**, ( *old word* ) handsome.

**Feu**, the name of an extraordinary high Mountain, near the City of *Kaochen*, in the Province of *Quantung*, in the Kingdom of *China*.

**Feud**, **Feed**, or **Feid**, a Combination of one Family against another, being inflamed with Hatred or Revenge.

**Feverfew**, ( *Lat.* *Parthenion*, *Matricaria* and *Febrifuga*, ) an Herb of a cleansing and opening quality, counted excellent for all Diseases of the Mother, and good against Feavors.

**Feversham**, or **Faversham**, a flourishing Town in *Kent*, where King *Albhestane* assembled the Nobles, and Learned men of his Kingdom, to make Laws; and where King *Stephen* founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which he himself, *Maude* his Wife, and *Eustace* his Son, were Entombed.

**Fewmets**, a term in Hunting; the dung of a Deer.

## F. F.

**FFaut**, the seventh or last Note of the two first Septenaries of the *Gam Ut* ( the last reaching no farther than *E* ) being also the *Cliff* Note of the Bassus or the lowest part. In the first it answers to the Greek *Τμήν μείων*, in the other to *τετμήνως*.

## F I.

**Fiants**, or **Fuants**, the Dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

**Fibrous**, ( *Lat.* ) full of Fibers, which are the small strings, or threads which hang about the Roots of any Plant: also little strings about the Veins, and Muscles of a Body.

**Fibulation**, ( *Lat.* ) a buttoning, or Joyning together.

**Fibile**, ( *Lat.* ) made of earth.

**Fiction**, ( *Lat.* ) a feigning, or inventing.

**Fictitious**, ( *Lat.* ) feigned, invented.

**Ficus**, ( *Lat.* ) the *Piles*, or *Hemorrhoides* in the fundament. They are also called, *Alanisca*, *Sycon*, and *Sycosis*.

**Fid**, is a little Okum put in at the Touch-hole of a Gun, made like a nail, and covered with thin Lead bound about it to keep the powder dry in the Piece. Also **Fid**, or **Fidder**, in Navigation, is an Iron pin made tapering and sharp at the end, to open the strands of the Ropes when they splice two Ropes together.

**Fidicula**, commonly called *Lyra*, and by some *Vultur Cadens*, or the falling *Vultur*, one of the Northern Constellations. See *Lyra*.

**Fidelity**, ( *Lat.* ) Faithfulness.

**Fidejussor**, ( *Lat.* ) a Pledge, or Surety.

**Fidius**, an ancient Heathen God, said to be the Son of *Jupiter*, he is called the God of Faithfulness.

**Fiduciary**, ( *Lat.* ) Trusty; also a Feoffee in Trust.

**Fierabras**, ( *French* ) fierce at Arms.

**Fieri facias**, a judicial Writ that lieth for him that hath recovered in an Action of Debt, or Damages.

**Fiesole**, a noted Town of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

**Fife**; a County of *Scotland*, shooting far into the East; between two Arms of the Sea, *Forth* and *Tau*.

**Fifteenib**, a certain Tax, which used to be levied by the Parliament, and imposed upon every City, or Borough through the Realm.

**Fights**, in Navigation, are the Mast-clothes which hang round about the Ship, to hinder men from being seen in sight, or any place wherein men may cover themselves, and yet use their Arms.

**Figment**, ( *Lat.* ) a fiction, or fained tale.

**Figuration**. See *Eschopais*.

**Figurative**, ( *Lat.* ) spoken by a figure.

**Figure**, ( in Grammar, ) is a distinguishing of words

words into simple and compound, in Rhetorick it is a shape or frame of speech finer than usual. In Logick it is a due disposition of the middle term of a syllogism with the two extremes, and according to this triple disposition a figure is threefold, the first figure is when the middle term is the subject of the Major, and the predicate of the minor proposition, the second, is when it is the Predicate in both premises, the third is, when it is the subject in both, according to this Ver-  
ficle.

*Sub præ prima, bis præ secunda, Tertia bis (sub).*

*Figuretto*, a kind of stuff so called from the flowres or other figures which are wrought upon it.

*Filaceous*, ( *Lat.* ) made of thread, or flax: also full of filaments, which are the small threads or strings about the Roots of Plants.

*Filanders*, a sort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks: also Nets for wild Beasts.

*Fillazers*, ( *French* ) certain Officers belonging to the Common Pleas, who make out all Original Processes, real, personal and mixt.

*Filtiale*, or *Filk-ale*, a kind of entertainment, made by Bailiffs for those of their Hundreds, for their gain: it is also called *Sorbale*.

*File*, in *Latin* *Filatum*, a thread, or wire, whereon Writs, or other Exhibits in Courts are fastned: also in Heraldry, it is one of the modern ways of differencing Coat-Armours; also in Military Discipline, it is a certain number of men standing in depth one behind another.

*File-leader*, ( a term in the art Military, ) every one in the first rank is a File-leader.

*Filial*, ( *Lat.* ) relating to a Son.

*Filiation*, ( *Lat.* ) Son-ship.

*Filipendula*. See *Dropwort*.

A *Fillet* in Heraldry, is made, or constituted, by adding one line to the chief underneath it; the content whereof is the fourth part of the chief.

*Filly-foal*, a Mare Colt.

*Film*, a membrane or thin skin, enwrapping the brain, and several other parts of the body, and also the Infant in the Womb, of which there are three sorts, *Chorion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantois*.

*Filozella*, a kind of Stuff.

*Filtration*, ( *Lat.* ) a straining through a course cloath, in Chymistry it is the separation of any liquid matter from its Fæces, by making it run through a brown paper made like a Tunnel.

*Fimaishing*, the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts, most probably from the old *French* word *Fimaïson*.

*Fimbriated*, ( a term in Heraldry ) Edged or bordered with another colour.

*Final*, ( *Lat.* ) having an end, brought to an end.

*Final cause*, in Logick, is that cause for which nothing is that which it is.

*Fenancer*, a receiver, or teller in the Exche-

quer, from the *French* word *Finance*, Wealth or Treasure.

*Finders*, a word often used in Statutes, and it signifies the same with those that we call searchers, imployed about the discovery of Goods imported or exported without Custom.

To *Find* the Ships Trim, a term in Navigation to find how she will sail best.

*Fine*, a mulct, or penalty; also a formal conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect agreement before a Judge.

*Fine-force*, a *French* word signifying absolute constraint.

*Finesse*, ( *French* ) subtilty, craft, cunning or deceit.

*Finite*, ( *Lat.* ) limited, bounded.

*Finnmærbia*, a Province adjoyning to *Norway*, and under the Dominion of the King of *Denmark*.

*Finnia*, or *Finlandia*, one of the four Provinces, into which the Kingdom of *Sueden* is divided, the other three being *Botnia*, *Lappia*, or *Lappenland*, *Gothia*, or *Gothland*.

*Finours*, of Gold, or Silver, are those that purifie those metals by fire from the dross.

*Fionia*, ( *Funen* ) one of the two chief Islands, the other being *Silandia*, which are a part of the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

*Fire-boote*, an allowance to maintain competent fire for the use of the Tenant.

*Fire-drake*, a fiery-Meteor, ingendred of a hot exhalation inflamed between two Clouds.

*Firkin*, a sort of measure containing nine Gallons.

*Firma*, in the Practick of *Scotland*, is the duty which the Tenant pays to his Landlord.

*Firmament*, ( from the *Latin* *Firmus*, i. e. *solid* ) the starry Heaven; it is turned about the Crystalline-Heaven, being both of an uniform motion, and finish their course in 250000 years; which motion appears not, but by the observation of sundry ages. For 430 years before Christs time, the first Star in *Aries*, was in the vernal intersection; which still keeps that name, though now removed almost 29 degrees; so that in more than two thousand years, the fixed Stars have not travelled from West to East, so much as one whole sign of the Zodiack.

*Firmus*, a *Roman* Emperor, of that vast strength, that bearing himself up from any place with his Arms, and bearing an anvil upon his breast, he could endure the Smiths beating upon it for a long time. Also an ancient Writer of *Horticulture*, mentioned by *Pliny*.

*First fruits*, the profits of every spiritual living for one year; in ancient time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

*Firsh*, a Bugbear or frightful Apparition, as it is expounded in *Sonniers* Glossary; haply from the old *Saxon* *Fybrto*, Terror or Astonishment.

*Fiscal*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a fisque, i. e. a Treasury, or Exchequer.

A *Fijsh*, any piece of Timber made fast to the Mast or Yard to strengthen it when it is in danger of



of breaking; also the *Fish* is a Tackle hung at the end of the Davy, by the Strap of the Block, in which there is a runner hooked at the end; which hitching the Flook of the Anchor, they hale by the Fall that belongs to it, and so raise the Flook to the Bow or Chainwal of the Ship.

*Fissure*, (Lat.) a cleft, or division.

*Fistick-Nuts*. See *Pistacia*.

*Fistulary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Pipe, or to a disease called *Fistula*, which is a kind of Ulcer eating into the Body, with a long narrow passage like a Pipe.

*Fitch*, the Fur of the Polecat.

*Fitched*, (from the Latin *Figere*.) a term in Blazon, as a Cross *Fitched*, i. e. Sharp at the end.

*Fitz*, (*French Fils*) a word commonly added to the surnames of several great Families of this Nation, descended from the Norman Race; as, *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz Walter*, i. e. The Son of *Herbert*, or the Son of *Walter*; it being answerable to *Ben* in Hebrew, *Bar* in Chaldee, and *Ap* in Welsh.

*Fivefinger*, a Fish resembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oyfishes, when they open and sucks them out. By the Law of the Admiralty Court; a great penalty is laid upon those that destroy not this fish, or throw it into the Sea.

*Fixation*, (Lat.) a fixing; also in Chymistry it signifies a making any volatil spiritual body to indure the fire, and not fly away, whether it be done by often reiterated distillations, or sublimations, or by the adding of some fixing thing to it.

*Fixig*, a kind of Dart, wherewith Mariners strike fishes as they swim.

## F. L.

*Flabellation*, (Lat.) a fanning with a Flable, Fan.

*Flaccid*, (Lat.) drooping or flagging.

*Flagellantes*, a sort of Hereticks, which went up and down scourging themselves, and begging Alms, they were so called from *Flagellum*, a Scourge.

*Flagitation*, (Lat.) an earnest begging.

*Flagitious*, (Lat.) thainous, wicked.

*Flagrancy*, (Lat.) a light (some burning; also a vehement desire.

*Flageolet*, (*French*) a certain Musical Instrument, being a kind of Pipe or Fluit, but somewhat less.

*Flag-worm*, a certain kind of insect, so called because it is found and bred in flaggy Ponds, or Sedge places, hanging to the small strings or fibres that grow to the Roots of the Flags, and are usually found in a yellowish or reddish husk or case.

*Flair*, when a Ship is somewhat howled in near the Water, and the work above that hangs over again, and is laid out broader aloft, the work is said to *Flair over*.

*Flamban*, (*French*) a kind of Torch.

*Flaminia*, that part of *Italia Cispadana*, which is at this day called *Romania* or *Romandiola*. In this Province is the ancient City and University of *Bononia*, *Ravenna*, the Seat of the ancient *Exarchs*. *Ferraria*, once a Dutchy, but now under the Popes Dominion. *Ariminum* once an ample Port with other Towns and Cities of Note.

*Flamins*, certain Roman Priests instituted by *Pomilius Numa*, so called from the *Filamines* or Coifs, which they wore upon their Heads.

*Flammeous*, (Lat.) flaming or flame coloured.

*Flanch*, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of an Arch-line, beginning from the corner of the Chief, and compassing with a swelling Embossment toward the Nombriil of the Escutcheon.

*Flandria*, (*Flanders*) the chief of those Ten Provinces of the *Low Countreys*, remaining in the King of *Spains* Dominion, and which synecdochically gives denomination to all the rest. The chief City of this Province is *Gannit*.

*Flank*, (a term in the Art Military) is the side of the company from the Front to the Rear, the right side being named the *right Flank*, and the left side the *left Flank*.

*Flaring*, a term in Navigation. See *Flair*.

*Flash of Flames*, (old word) a Sheaf of Arrows.

*Flask*, a term in Blazon, being an Ordinary consisting of an Arch-line drawn somewhat distant from the corner of the Chief, and swelling by degrees toward the middle of the Escutcheon.

*Flas Key in Music*. See *Cliff*.

*Flatulent or Flatuous*, (Lat.) windy.

*Flavius Josephus*, an eminent Historian of the Jewish Nation, very highly esteemed both by his own Country-men; and by the Romans, who thought him worthy to have his Statue erected in Rome, and his Books, preserved in their Publick Library. He wrote in the Greek Tongue the Jewish Antiquities; as also a particular History of the destruction of *Jerusalem*.

*Flavius Vegetius Renatus*, a Writer in the Veterinarian or Mulomedick Art, besides his extant Treatise of Military Discipline.

*Flammé*, (*Italian*) Milk-Meats or Dainties made of Cream; a word used by Chaucer, haply from the Old French word *Flam*, Sweet-meats.

*Flamur*, a certain illish property to Wine.

*Elephant*, (*Comus*) a whitish Herb growing by Ditch sides, so called from its virtue in driving away Fleas.

*Rhamnus*, (Lat. *Rhamnus*) an Herb so called because the Seed thereof resembles a Flea, both for colour and bigness.

*Flebring*, (old word) flander.

*Fleeked*, a term in Heraldry, latched like the Firmament.

*Fledwit*, a Saxon word, signifying in Common Law an Outlawed fugitive, coming to the Peace, and discharged from imprisonment.

*Fleet*, a Prison in London, so called because it stands upon the River *Fleet*, or *Flot*.

*Fleme*,

*Fleme*, a Chyrurgions Instrument to lance the Gums with.

*Flemed*, (old word) daunted or frightened: From the Old Saxon *Fleam*, flight.

*Flemeswit* or *Flebenwit*, from the Saxon *Flezen*, to flie away, signifieth in Common Law, a liberty to challenge the Cattle, or Amerciament of ones Man; a Fugitive.

*Flensburgh*, a very eminent Port Town of South *Jutland*, in the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

*Flefb*, in Herbarism, is all that part or substance of any Fruit, between the outer rine or skin and the stone, or between the skin and the core, or that part of any root that is edible.

*Flexanimous*, (Lat.) having a flexible or easie mind.

*Flexibility*, (Lat.) easiness to bend.

*Flexion*, (Lat.) a bending.

*Flint*, the name of a Castle in *Flintshire*, begun by King *Henry* the Second, and finished by King *Edward* the First. Here King *Richard* the Second, being circumvented, was delivered into the hands of *Henry* of *Lancaster*, Duke of *Hereford*, who shortly after claimed the Crown.

*Flittermouse*, (old word) a Bat, otherwise called a *Rearmouse*.

*Flitting*, a removing from one place to another; it is spoken of a Horse eating up all the Grass round within the compass of his rope, when he is tied to a stake.

*Flixweed*, (Lat. *Thalictrum*.) a drying astringent Saturnine Herb which grows by Hedge sides, and in Highways. It is called by some *Sophia Chyrurgorum*.

*Flo*, (old word) an Arrow, or Dart.

*Floan*, in Navigation, is said of any of the Sheets not-haled home to the Blocks.

To *Flocciffe*, (Lat.) to esteem lightly, or at a low rate.

*Floddon*, the name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland*: Memorable for the Battle fought there, between *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, and *James* the Fourth, King of *Scotland*, who was vanquished and slain.

*Flora*, a Goddess among the *Romans*, called *The Goddess of Flowers*. Some report her to have been a famous strumpet, who when she died, left a great sum of Money to the Commonwealth, desiring that her memory might be celebrated with yearly Feasts, which were solemnised on the Eighth and twentieth of *April*, and called *Floralia*.

*Floramor*, (Lat. *Amaranthus*) a Flower, called *The Flower of Love*, *Passvelors*, *Purple Velvet flower*, or *Flower gentle*.

*Florein*, a kind of Coyn, valuing about three shillings of our Money.

*Florence*, (Lat. *Flourishing*) a proper name of a Woman; also *Florentia* or *Florence*, the chief City of *Tuscany* in *Italy*.

*Florentinus*, a learned Jurisconsult, Counsellor to the Emperor *Alexander Severus*.

*Florentius*, or as some call him *Florentinus*, one of those cited in *Constantines Geoponicks* for what

he wrote in Planting and Agriculture; his Writings are said to be yet preserved in the *Vatican Library*.

*Florey-blew*, a kind of Blew colour used in Painting or Limning, being the scum of boiled *Glastum* or *Woad*, dried and beaten to powder.

*Florid*, (Lat.) flourishing, or adorned with flowers.

*Florida*, a Countrey of Northern *America*, adjoining to *Virginia*. It is called *Florida*, because first discovered on *Palm-Sunday*, which the *Spaniards* call *Pascua de Flores*.

*Flosculous*, (Lat.) sprouting or blooming with flowers.

*Flotes*, certain pieces of Timber joyned together with Rafters overthwart, which serve to convey burthens down a River with the stream.

*Flotson* or *Flotzam*, Goods that being lost by Shipwrack, lie floating upon the Sea; which with *Jetson*, i. e. Goods cast out of the Ship being in danger of wreck, and beaten to shore; *Lagam* or *Ligam*, those which lie at the bottom of the Sea; and *Shares*, i. e. Goods divided among many. Are all given to the Lord Admiral.

*Flouke*, of an Anchor, that part which taketh hold on the Ground.

*Flower delysse*. See *Orrace*.

*Flower gentle*. See *Floramor*.

*It flows tide and half tide*, a term in Navigation, that is, it will be half flood by the shore before it begins to flow in the Channel.

*Flucuation*, (Lat.) a rising or swelling of waves, a tossing too and fro; also a wavering in opinion.

*Flucivagant*, (Lat.) tossed on the Sea, wandering on the waves.

*Fluellin*. See *Speedwel*.

*Fluent*, (Lat.) flowing.

*Fluidity*, (Lat.) aptness to flow.

*Fluminous* or *Fluvial*, (Lat.) pertaining to Rivers, or full of Rivers.

*Fluores*, the Mineralists call such kind of Stones, as coming out of Mines, are like unto precious Stones.

*Flush fore and aft*, Decks in Ships laid level from Stern to Stern. See *Deck*.

*Fluxing*. See *Salivation*.

*Fluxibility*, (Lat.) aptness to flow.

*Fluxion* or *Flux*, (Lat.) a flowing, also *Flux*, a looseness.

*Fly*, that part of the Compass where the Thirty two Points of the Winds are described.

*Fly-boat*, a Vessel of no great burthen, but swift and light built for sailing.

To *Fly Gross*, in Faulconry is said of a Hawk when she flies at the great Birds, as Cranes, Geese, &c.

## F. O.

*Focillation*, (Lat.) a comforting or cherishing.

*Foder* or *Fodrum*, from the Dutch word *Woezen*, to feed, a course kind of Meat for Cattle; also



also Prerogative that a Prince hath to be provided of Corn for his Horſes toward any expedition. Alſo Fodder is taken for Two thouſand pound weight of Lead.

*Fæculent*, (Lat.) full of dregs.

*Fæcundity*, (Lat.) fruitfulness.

*Fædity*, (Lat.) filthineſs.

*Fæmena*, in Chymiſtry, ſignifies Sulphur.

*Fæminine*, (Lat.) of the Female Sex.

*Fæminine Gender*, in Grammar. See *Gender*.

*Fæneration*, (Lat.) a practiſing of Uſury.

*Fogo*, an American Iſland which caſts forth ſulphury flames.

*Fobiner*, the firſt Monarch of the *Chinois*, who began his reign about Three thouſand years before Chriſt.

To *Foine*, (French) to prick.

*Foines*, a kind of Fur which is black at the top, taken from a little Beaſt of the ſame name.

*Foiſon*, (French) abundance.

*Foiſt*, a Pinnace, or little Ship.

*Foix*, a ſmall Province, which is alſo an Earldom, with its chief Town of the ſame name in *Aquitainick* in France.

*Foliage*, branched work; a term in Sculpture and Architecture.

*Foliatanes*, a certain Religious Order of Men who lived only upon leaves.

*Folio*, a Book is ſaid to be in Folio, when it is of a large volume, conſiſting of Sheets only once doubled, or making but two leaves a piece.

*Folkland*, (Sax.) Copihold Land.

*Folkmoor*, from the Saxon words *Folk*, i. e. People; and *Gemetan*, to meet, ſignifies either the County-Court, or the Sheriffs-Turn.

*Follicle*, (Lat.) a little Bladder, or Purſe.

*Fomen* (old word) Enemies.

*Fomentation*, (Lat.) a cheriſhing in Phyſick, it ſignifies the often applying of warm cloaths dipped in ſome liquor to the Body.

*Fond* or *Fund*, (Lat. a Bottom or Foundation) among Bankers or Money-changers, a Stock or Bank of Money. Among Letter-founders, a parcel of Printing Letters, as many as are Printed at a time; alſo to *Fond* (old word) to contend.

To *Fony* (old word) to take.

To *Fonne*, (old word uſed by *Chancer*) to be fooliſh.

*Fons ſolis*, a Fountain in *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which is at midnight hot as boiling Water.

*Fontanel*, (Lat.) an artificial Iſſue made in a Mans Arm or Leg, to carry away ſome peccant humor out of the Body; it is ſo called as reſembling a little Fountain.

*Fontainebleau*, a retiring place of the Kings of France, built by King *Francis* the Firſt, it is ſo called by contraction, *qu. Fontain de belle eau*, there being in the ſecond Court a Fountain of moſt pure Water.

*Foot* of a *Verſe*, a certain number of ſyllables two or three, or more long ſhort or mixt; which ſerve for the more exact meaſuring of any *Verſe*, every *Verſe* conſiſting of a certain number of

feet, thoſe of two ſyllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Iambus*, &c. thoſe of three the *Moloffus*, *Dactyle*, &c. ſome of four, as *Choriambus*, *Epitritus*, &c.

*Foot-geld*. See *Fout-geld*.

*Foot-hote*, (old word) ſtraight-way.

*Foot-books*. See *Futtocks*.

*Foquem*, one of the ſix Maritime Prefectures, or Provinces of *China*, having its chief City of the ſame name; the reſt are *Cantam*, *Chequiam*, *Nanquin*, *Xanton*, and *Paquin*.

*Foraminous*, (Lat.) full of holes.

*Foraneous*, (Lat.) pertaining to a Court, or Market place.

To *Forbar*, to deprive for ever.

*Force*, in Common Law, ſignifieth unlawful violence.

*Forcers*, a Chyrurgions Inſtrument to pull out Teeth.

*Forchers*, a word uſed by ſome *Venatick* Writers for the *Vertebra* or *Spondyles* of the Backbone of a Deer.

*Forceible Entry*, is a violent Actual Entry into any Houſe or Land.

*Forcipated*, (Lat.) bending or hooked.

To *Fordoe*, (old word) to kill.

*Forecaſtle*, in Navigation, is the forepart of the Ship above Decks, over the Bow.

*Foregoers*, Purveyors going before the King and Queen in Progreſs.

*Foreign answer*, a matter not tryable in this or that Countrey.

*Foreign Attachment*, the Attachment of a Foreigners Goods found within any Liberty.

*Foreign matter*, a matter triable in another Countrey.

*Foreign oppoſer*, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, to be oppoſed of their Green Wax; and to be oppoſed or examined upon their *Eſtreats*.

*Fore-judger*, in Common Law is a Judgment whereby a Man is put by the thing in queſtion.

*Fore-knight* and *Main-knight*, in Navigation are two ſhort thick pieces of Wood carved, with the head of a Man faſt bolted to the Beams upon the ſecond Deck.

*Foreland* or *Foreneſt*, an ancient word uſed for a Promontory, which juteth out foremoſt.

*Forelock-bolts*, in Navigation, are Bolts that have an eye at the end; whereinto a Forelock of Iron is driven to keep them from ſtarting.

*Foreloin*, in hunting is, when a Hound going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

*Foreſt*, (*q. Roreſta*, i. e. a ſtation of wild Beaſts) is deſigned to be a ſafe Harbor, or abiding place for Deer, or any ſort of Beaſts, that are wild and deliight in Woods. Alſo a Province of *Gallia Celtica*, the chief Town, whereof is *Monſtrifon*.

*Foreſtaller* or *Regrater*, one that buys ware, before it comes to the Market, and ſells it again at a higher price.

*Forfare*, (old word) forlorn.

For-

*Forfeiture*, in Latin *Forisfactum* or *Forisfactura*; signifies the transgressing of a penal Law, or the effect of it.

*Forfeiture of Marriage*, is a Writ that lies for the Lord by Knight-service against his Ward, who refuseth a convenient Marriage offered him by his Lord, and marries another within age, without the Lords assent.

*Forlorn*, lost; from the Dutch word *Verloren*; whence *Forlorn-hope*, a party of Soldiers put upon the most desperate service. In some old English Writers, *Forletten* signifieth the same.

*Fore-reach*, when two Ships sail together, or one after another; she which sails fastest, is said to *Fore-reach* upon the other.

*Forinpopolo*, a pleasant Town of *Flaminia* or *Romandiola*, a Province of *Italia Cispadana*.

*Forletten*, (old word) abandoned, or forsaken.

*Forli*. See *Forum Livii*.

*Formal*, (Lat.) belonging to form.

*Formal Cause*, in Logick is that which gives an inward essence to Substances and Accidents.

*Formality*, (Lat.) outward shew, preciseness.

*Formation*, (Lat.) a forming or fashioning.

*Formedon*, a Writ at Common Law for him who hath right to Lands or Tenements by virtue of an *Entail*, so called, because it contains the form of the gift.

*Formicans Pulsus*, a weak Pulse, beating extreme thick; and yet so feebly, as it is compared to the creeping of a Pismire, as the name imports.

*Formeth* or *Seateth*, a term in Hunting, applied to a Hare, when it squats in any place.

*Formidable*, (Lat.) to be feared.

*Formosty*, (Lat.) beauty, fairness.

*Formulary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Form; also used in the Substantive, for a President, or Proceeding in Law.

*Fornication*, (Lat.) an Arching or Vaulting; also a haunting of Stews, Whoredom.

*Foreness*. See *Foreland*.

*Forser*, (Greek *Katadupa*) Waterfalls.

*Forslagon*, (old word) slain.

*Forfbreak*, (old word) an Advocate.

*Forfwonk* and *Forfwar*, (old English) over-labored and Sun-burnt.

*Fortitude*, (Lat.) valor, or stoutness of mind.

*Fortlet*, signifieth in Common Law, a little Fort, or place of some strength.

*Fortuitous*, (Lat.) accidental, or coming by chance.

*Fortuny*, a kind of Tournament, or running a Tilt on Horse-back with Launces; a sport much used here, in old times.

*Forum Cornelii*. See *Imola*.

*Forum Livii*, (*Forli*) a richly seated Town of *Flaminia* or *Romania*, a Province of *Italia Cispadana*.

*Formelked*, (old word) dried.

*Formyned*, (old word) withered.

*Fosset*, a little long Coffer or Chest; from the Latin word *Fossa*, a Ditch.

*Fosway*, a High-way digged out, and made passable. See *Ikneild*.

*Fosson*, (Lat.) a digging.

*Fother* or *Foder*, a Twenty hundred pound weight.

*Fotheringhay*, a Castle in *Northamptonshire*, kept by William Earl of *Aumarl*, against King Henry the Third, when the Nobles of England revolted.

*Fotion*, (Lat.) a cherishing.

*Fongade*, (French) a kind of fire-work.

*Foul-water*, in Navigation, is when the Ship comes into the shallow Water, and raiseth the Sand or Ooze with her way, but toucheth not the ground.

*Foulk*, (Lat. *Fulco*) a proper name, from the Dutch word *Wolg*, i. e. Noble.

*Founes*, (old word) devices.

*Fourche*, (in French a Fork,) signifieth in Common Law a delaying, or putting off an Action.

*Fontegeld*, signifieth in the Forest Law, an Amerciament for not cutting out the Balls of great Dogs Feet in the Forest; it cometh from the Dutch word *Futz*, and *Gelten* to loosen. To be quit of *Fontgeld*, is a privilege to keep Dogs unexpeditary or unlawed without control.

*Founder*, is when a Ship by an extraordinary leak becomes full, or half full of Water.

*Foxgloves*, (Lat. *Digitalis*, *Virga Regia*, or *Campanula Sylvestris*.) a Martial Plant, bitter in taste, hot, and dry, and having a cleansing quality: The Italians call it *Aralda*, upon which they use this Proverb, *Aralda tutte piaghe salda*: *Aralda is a salve for all sores*.

*Foxes-evil*. See *Alopecia*.

## F. R.

*Fracid*, (Lat.) rotten ripe.

*Fraction*, (Lat.) a breaking; also a dissention among parties. In Arithmetick, it is taken for a number, having two denominations.

*Fracture*, (Lat.) a breaking; in Chyrurgery it is taken for the breaking of a bone in any member or part of the Body.

*Fragility*, (Lat.) aptness to break, brittleness.

*Fragment*, (Lat.) a broken part, or piece of any thing.

*Fragrancy*, (Lat.) an odorousness, or sweetness of smell.

To *Frain*, an Old Scottish word, to ask or desire.

*Fraisheur*, (French) freshness, coolness, liveliness.

*Frank*, a French Coyn of about the value of two shillings.

*Franchise*, (French) Liberty; it is taken in Common Law for a Privilege, or exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction: Also an immunity from tribute, or toll granted by the King to a Person



Person and his Heirs. This in some Statutes is called *Franchife Royal*.

*Franci*, a certain People anciently inhabiting a part of *Germany*, who entered into *Gallia*, under the conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom; whence it came afterwards to be called *France*.

*Francis*, (*Franciscus*, *Francisca*) a proper name of Men or Women; from the *German* word *Frank*, i. e. free, not servile; answerable to the *Greek* *Eleutherius*, and the *Latin* *Liberius*. And for the nicety of distinction between the Mans name and the Womans, it is vulgarly thought fit to call the one *Francis*, and the other *Frances*. Of this name there have been two Kings of *France*.

*Franciscans*, an Order of Fryers instituted by *S. Francis* in the year 1198. They were enjoined Chastity, Obedience, Poverty, and many other strict rules of life and conversation.

*Frank-Almoin*, (*French*) signifies in Common Law, such Lands and Tenements as are bestowed upon those People that give themselves up wholly to the service of God for pure alms.

*Frank-bank*, such Copihold Lands as the Wife, being espoused a Virgin, hath after her Husbands decease, for her Dower.

*Frank-chace*, a liberty of free Chace in a Circuit annexed to a Forest, whereby all men, though they have Land of their own within the Circuit, are forbidden to cut down Wood within the view of the Forester.

*Frankendale*, (*Francodaliun*) one of the chief Towns in the Territory of the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

*Frank-fee*, that which is in the hand of the King, or Lord of the Mannor, being Ancient Demesne of the Crown, whereas that which is in the hand of the Tenants, is Ancient Demesne only.

*Frank-ferm*, is Land wherein the nature of Fee is changed by Feoffment out of Knights-service, for certain yearly services.

*Frankincense*, an odoriferous Gum issuing from an *Arabian* Tree of the same name, in Leaves and Bark like unto the *Lawrel*. It is used in Physick, and also for the perfuming of Rooms and Garments; it is most plentiful in that part of *Arabia* called *Panchaia*.

*Frank-law*, is taken for a free enjoyment of all those privileges, which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any hainous offence.

*Frankling*, a diminutive from *Frank* (*Lat. Municeps*) a Free-Citizen, a Burghess, a Freeholder. There is also a sort of red legged Bird fit for Hawking, which some call a *Franklin* or *Franklin*.

*Frank-marriage*, a Tenure in Tail special, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any service, but fealty to the Donor.

*Frank-pledge*, a Pledge, or Surety for Freeman.

*Frankford*, a famous City upon the River *Menus*, being the chiefest Mart Town in *Germany*, and one of the Imperial Cities in the Circle of the *Rhine*. There is also another *Frankford* upon the *Oder*, in that part of the Circle of the Empire, which is called the Marquifate of *Brandenburg*.

*Franconia*, a Countrey in the East part of *Germany*, called *Frankenland*; being one of the Ten Circles of *Germany*, and otherwise called *Francis Orientalis*.

*Frantick*. See *Phrenetick*.

*Fraternity*, (*Lat.*) a Brother-hood; also a company of Men entered into a firm Bond of Society, or Friendship.

*Fratricelli*, a sort of Hereticks, instituted by one *Hermannus*, in the year 1304. They Preached Community among Christians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governors one over another.

*Fratricide*, (*Lat.*) the killing of ones Brother, or one that kills his Brother.

*Fraudation*, (*Lat.*) defrauding, or depriving.

*Fraudulency*, (*Lat.*) deceitfulness, craftiness.

*Fraxinella*, a Plant like a little *Ash*, with very beautiful flowers, good against obstructions, Stone, and Strangury.

To *Fray her Head*, a Dear is said by Hunters, when she rubbeth it against a Tree to renew it.

*Frea*, the same as *Friga*.

*Freameth*, is said by Hunters of a Boar making a noise in rutting time. In Agriculture it is a term for Arable Land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover.

*Frederick*, (*Germ.*) Rich Peace: Of this name there have been three Emperors of *Germany*, and three Kings of *Denmark*. For *Frederick*, we commonly used *Frery* and *Fery*.

*Fredericksburgh*, a most noble and strong Castle belonging to the King of *Denmark*, in his chief Island of *Selandia*: It was begun by King *Frederick* the Second, but perfected by *Christianus* the Fourth.

*Frediswid*, (*Sax.*) very free, a Womans proper name.

To *Free the Boat*, in Navigation is to cast out Water.

*Free-booter*, a Soldier that makes inroads into an Enemies Countrey for Cattle, or any other commodity from the Enemies Countrey: It cometh from the *Dutch* words *Freuy*, i. e. free, and *Beut*, i. e. prey; the *Italians* call them *Banditi*.

*Free-Chappel*, a Chappel founded within a Parish, over and above the Mother Church; unto which it is free for the Parishioners to come, or not to come.

*Freedstol*, (i. e. The Stool of Peace) a certain Chair of Stone, erected by King *Athelstan*, in honor of *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *Tork*, to which offenders used to flee for sanctuary.

*Freehold*, Free Tenure or Land, which a Man holdeth in Fee-tail, or at the least for term of life.

*Free-warren*, (in *Latin Libera Warren*) the power of granting, or denying Licence to any to hunt, or chase, in such or such Lands.

*Freeze*, a sort of Woollen Cloth probably so called, as first made or invented by the *Frisons*; also the same as *Frise* in Architecture.

*Fremund*, (*Sax.*) Free Peace, a proper name.

*Fremd*, (*old word*) strange.

*Frendless-man*, in the *Saxon Tongue*, signifieth an Out-law.

*Freoborgh* or *Fridburgh*, the same in the *Saxon Tongue*; as *Frank-pledge* in *French*, a Surety for the Peace, or Good-behavior.

*Frery*, a proper name of a Man contracted from *Frederick*, which signifieth in *Saxon Tongue* Rich Peace.

*Frescades*, (*French*) shady cool walks, or other refreshments against the heat of the Summer.

To walk in *Fresco*, (*Ital.*) to take the fresh air; also to drink in *Fresco*, to drink fresh liquor. Also to Paint in *Fresco*, to Paint upon bare Walls, Cieling, or the like.

*Fresh Disseisin*, in Common Law, is that *Disseisin*, that a Man may seek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the King, or the Judges.

*Fresh Force*, a force done within forty days.

*Fresh-gale*, in Navigation, is when a Wind blows immediately after a calm.

*Fresh-shot*, is, when any great River comes into the Sea, so that it is fresh water for a mile, or two.

*Fresh-spel*, in Navigation, is a relieving the rowers in the Long-boat with another gang.

*Fresh-sute*, is such an earnest following of an offender, as never ceaseth from the time of the offence committed, until he be apprehended.

*Fretrots*, a sort of Hereticks not much different from those which are called *Adamites*.

*Fretted*, in Heraldry, is said of a Field, or Bordure, when several Lines run crossing one another; it is otherwise called *Diapered*.

*Freyberg*, a Town of *Scheidnitz*, one of the Seventeen Principalities of *Silesia*.

*Fryers Minors*, *Augustine Preachers*, and *Carmelites*, (which are the four principal orders) see in their proper places; to these also belong *Fryers Observants*, *Conventuals*, *Capouchins*.

*Fryers-Cowl*, (*Arifarum*) a biting Herb somewhat of the temper of Wake-Robin.

*Fricasse*, (*French*) a kind of fried meat.

*Frication*, (*Lat.*) a rubbing or chafing.

*Friedburgh*, another Town of *Schiednitz* in *Silesia*.

*Friga*, a certain Goddess, anciently worshipped by the *Saxons*, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

*Frigate*, (*Ital. Fregata*) a swift sailing Ship, and of late, all our Men of War are generally from their manner of building called *Frigats*.

*Frigefaction*, (*Lat.*) a making cold.

*Frigeratory*, (*Lat.*) a place to make or keep things cool.

*Frigidity*, (*Lat.*) coldness.

*Friperer*, (*French*) in *Latin Interpolator*, one that cleanseth old Apparel, to sell again.

*Fripery*, the place where these kind of *Friperers* drive their trade.

*Frisefomorum*, a word by which Logicians denote the fifth Imperfect Mood of the first figure of a Syllogism; in which, the first Proposition is a Particular Affirmative, the second a Universal Negative, the third a Particular Negative.

*Frisia* or *Friesland*, is either *Frisia Orientalis*, or East *Friesland*, a Province of Germany in the Circle of *Westphalia*, or *Frisia Occidentalis*, West *Friesland*, a Belgick Province, one of those belonging to the United States; also *Friesland* an Island in the Western Ocean.

*Frith*, (from the *Latin Fretum*) a Strait Sound or Narrow Sea.

*Frithsoken* or *Frithsokene*, a Liberty, Privilege or Power of having *Frank-pledge*. From the *Saxon* words *Frid* or *Frith*, i. e. Peace; and *Soene*, i. e. Privilege or Liberty.

*Fritillary*, (*Fritillaria*) a flower made after the fashion of a Box, out of which Dice are cast, and is therefore so called from the *Latin* word *Fritillus*, it is many times very finely chequered.

*Fritiniency*, (*Lat.*) the chirping of a Swallow.

*Friuli*, (*Forum Julii*) a Province of *Italia Cispadana*, the chief Town whereof is *Utinum* or *Udene*.

*Frivolous*, (*Lat.*) vain, of little worth.

*Frize*, (as *Ital. Freggio*) a term in Architecture, the garnishing of the upper end of a Pillar.

*Frog-bit*, (*Morsus Ranae*) an Herb much of the nature of, if not a kind of Water-Lilly.

*Froise*. From the *French Froisser*, to bruise; or the *Latin Frixare*, to fry; a kind of Pancake.

*Fronchosity*, (*Lat.*) a flourishing with green leaves, being just under the architrave.

*Frontale*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Forehead; also used substantively for an attire of the Forehead; called also a *Frontlet*.

*Frontispiece*, (*Lat.*) the Forefront of a House; also a Picture placed before any Book.

*Frontiers*, (*French*) the borders or limits of any place. Haply a *Fronte quæ est limes capitis*. Skin.

*Frontiniack*, a kind of sweet luscious *French* Wine.

*Fronto*, the Master in Philosophy and Rhetoric of the Emperor *Marcus Antoninus*, who had so great a veneration for him, that he desired of the Senate to have his statue erected in the Capitol. Also an Author *De re Rustica*, of whom some fragments are extant in the *Geoponicks*, ascribed to *Constantine*.

*Front-stall*, a part of a Horses Bridle.

*Frontals*, certain Medicaments to be applied to the Forehead in distempers of the Head.

To *Frote*, (*old word*) to rub.

The *Frounce*, a disease in a Hawks tongue, called in *French* *Barbillon*.

To *Fruetifie*, (*Lat.*) to bring forth fruit.

*Frugality*, (*Lat.*) thiftiness, sparingness in expences.

*Fruggin*,



*Fruagin*, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven, from the French word *Fourgon*, an Oven-Fork.

*Fruiterie*, (French) a place for Fruit.

*Fruitage*, (French) Branched Work, or the representation of Fruit in Sculpture or Painting.

*Fruumenty*, Pottage made of Wheat, from the Latin word *Frumentum*, i.e. Wheat.

*Frustraneous*, (Lat.) in vain, frustrate.

*Frustration*, (Lat.) a making vain, a deceiving, in Astrology it is used when a light Planet would come to a Conjunction with one more heavy; and before it doth accomplish it, the more weighty Planet is joyned with another.

*Frustrulent*, (Lat.) full of *Frustra*, or small pieces.

*Frutication*, (Lat.) a sprouting, or shooting forth of young Branches.

*Fryth*, (old word) Wood.

## F. U.

*Fucation*, (Lat.) a mending the complexion by Drugs, or artificial colour.

*Fugacity*, (Lat.) aptness to fly away.

*Fugalia*, (Lat.) certain Feasts celebrated by the ancient Romans, in remembrance of the expulsion of Kings out of Rome.

*Fugation*, (Lat.) a putting to flight.

*Fugue*, (French) a term in Musick, when two parts answer one the other in the same Point, or several Points follow one another in the same part in several Keys.

*Fugitive Goods*, the Goods of a Fugitive, or him that flies away for Felony, which are forfeit to the King or State.

*Fuir*, or *Fuer en fait*, is, when a Man doth corporally flee. *Fuer en ley*, is, when being called in the County he appeareth not, until he be Outlawed.

*Fulbert*, (Sax.) full bright, a proper name.

*Fulciments*, (Lat.) Props, Supporters.

*Fulda*, a great Abby in *Buchovia*, in the Circle of the Rhine or *Alsatia*.

*Fulgidity* or *Fulgency*, (Lat.) glisteringness or brightness.

*Fulguration*, (Lat.) a lightning, or flashing of fire in the Clouds, which precedes the Thunder. In Chymistry it is an operation by which all Metals, excepting Gold or Silver, are meteorised or reduced into Vapors, Exhalations, and Fumes, by the help of Lead in a Copel, through the violence of a well kindled animated fire.

*Fulfremed*, (Saxon) perfect.

*Fuliginous*, (Lat.) Sooty, or full of smoak.

*Fullers Earth*, an inconcrete substance mixed with Niter, which makes it and the Water that comes from it abstergent like Sope, it is digged out of Pits about *Brickhil* in *Bedfordshire*, (whence it is carried to most parts of the Nation) and in some other places. Being dissolved in Vinegar, it discusses Pimples and Tubercles, represses Inflammations, and cures Burnings.

*Fullonica*, (Lat.) pertaining to a Fuller or Scourer of Cloath.

*Fulmination*, (Lat.) a striking with lightning; also metaphorically taken for threatening: Also in Chymistry, it is a metallical gradation, causing a sudden and bright light.

*Fulvid*, (Lat.) of a kind of dusky colour.

*Fumets*, by the Hunters used for the ordure of an Hart.

*Fumidity*, (Lat.) smoakiness.

*Fumigation*, (Lat.) a perfuming with the smoak of Sweet-wood, or other matter, either for qualifying the air, or helping some kind of distempers. In Chymistry it is the calcining of Bodies by the fume of sharp Spirits, whether vegetable or mineral, the Bodies being laid over the mouth of a vessel wherein the sharp Spirits are.

*Fumitory*, a kind of Herb called in Latin *Fumaria*, in Greek *Kauviov*, in Spanish *Palomilla*; it is of a biting quality, and hot in the first degree.

*Funambulator*, (Lat.) a Dancer on the Ropes.

*Functio*, (Lat.) the performance or exercise of any duty or office.

*Funditor*, (Lat.) a slinger, or dancer.

*Funebrow*, (Lat.) sad, mournful, relating to Funerals.

*Funen*. See *Fionia*.

*Funestation*, (Lat.) a polluting with a dead body.

*Fungosity*, (Lat.) spunginess, or a being thin, and full of holes, like a Mushroom.

*Funnel*, an Instrument very small at one end, to convey Liquors into any narrow-mouthed vessel. Some think it contracted from the Latin *Infundibulum*.

*Furacity*, (Lat.) an inclination to steal or pilfer.

To *Furbish*, (French) to polish, or make bright.

*Furcation*, (Lat.) a putting into the fashion of a Fork.

*Furies*, feigned by the Poets to be the three Daughters of *Acheron* and *Night*, *Aleto*, *Megara*, and *Typhoea*, whose office was to torment the minds of transgressors. They possessed *Orestes* for a while, but afterwards being appeased, they were called *Eumenides*.

*Furibund*, (Lat.) mad or raging.

*Furina*, a Goddess among the Romans, who was held to be the Patroness of Thieves.

To *Furle* the Sails of a Ship, to fold or wrap them together.

*Furling-lines*, certain small lines made fast to the Top-sail, Top-gallant-sail, and the Mizzen-yards Arms.

*Furlong*, a certain measure containing twenty poles in length; being the eighth part of a mile.

*Furnivals*, an ancient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamshire*, who hold their Lands by this Tenure; namely to find the King upon his Coronation day, a Glove for his right hand, and to support his right Arm, while he holds his Scepter.

*Furole*, ( *French* ) a kind of little Meteor appearing in the night by some called *St. Hermes* fire.

*Furres*, which are of several sorts, as *Sables*, *Lucerns*, *Genets*, *Foines*, *Martens*, *Minivers*, *Fitch*, *Shanks*, *Calabre*. See in their proper places.

*Furring*, ( in *Navigation* ) is a ripping off the first planks of a Ship, and putting other *Timbers* upon the first, and so putting on the planks upon the *Timbers*, which they call plank upon plank.

*Furtive*, ( *Lat.* ) done by stealth, secret.

*Furrs*, ( *Lat.* *Genista spinosa* ) a prickly bush well known, it opens the obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, helpeth the Jaundice, provoketh Urine, cleanseth the Kidneys from Gravel or Stone ingendred in them.

*Furstenberg*, a Town in *Ukera*, which is a part of the *Marquisate* of *Brandenburgh*, giving title to a Count or Earl.

*Fusibility*, ( *Lat.* ) aptness, or easiness to be melted.

*Fusil*, ( *Lat.* ) a spindle; also a term in Heraldry, being the resemblance of a spindle in a Coat of Arms.

*Fusion*, ( *Lat.* ) a melting. In Chymistry, it is the melting, or making fluid of Metals, or Minerals.

*Fustian*, in *Latin* *Xylinum*; a kind of stuff made of the down of a certain fruit growing in the upper part of *Egypt*.

*Cajus Fusius*, an ancient *Roman* Orator.

*Futility*, ( *Lat.* ) vanity, lightness.

*Futtocks*, or *Footbooks*, those compassing *Timbers* which are scarfed upon the ground *Timbers*, and give breadth to a Ship, of which those next the Keel are called the lower ground *Futtocks*, the other are called the upper *Futtocks*.

*Future*, ( *Lat.* ) that which is to come: also *Future tense* is a term in Grammar. See *Tense*.

## F. Y.

*Fyre levin*, ( *old word* ) lightning.

## G A.

*Gaal*, ( *Hebr.* ) Abomination, the Son of *Ebed* who moved the *Sechemites* against *Abimelech*, and took the City of *Sechem* by force.

*Gabala*, a Town of *Cyria Cava*, which is now called *Gibel*, or *Margad*.

*Gab*, ( *old word* ) to prate, or lie.

*Gaberdine*, ( from the old *French* word *Galvardine* ) a Shepherds coarse Frock or Cloke made substantially strong and thick to bear out the roughest weather.

*Gabberies*, ( *French* ) Mockeries, Gibings, wilie Deceits.

*Gabel*, ( *French* ) any kind of Tribute, or Impos.

*Gabion*, a kind of Fortification made of Baskets filled with Dirt.

*Gable end of a House*, a term in Architecture, signifying the top of a House. Some take it for

the forepart, or frontispice, called also *Delicia*.

*Gabrantovici*, the name of an ancient people of Britain, who inhabited some part of *Yorkshire*.

*Gabriel*, ( *Hebr.* ) the strength of God, an Angel who appeared unto the Prophets *Daniel* and *Zacharie*, and to the Virgin *Mary*.

*Gabrosetum*, an ancient Frontier station of the Romans, kept by the second Band of the *Thracians*; it is thought to have stood in that part of the Bishoprick of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, where now *New-Castle* and *Gateshead* stand.

*Gadde-fly*, ( *Asilus Tabanus* ) a certain Insect which stings Cattel, called also a Brie; or *Gadbee*.

*Gad*, ( *Hebr.* ) a Troop or Band, the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes; also a Prophet who conversed with King *David*.

*Gaddo Gaddi*, a rare Florentine Painter who excelled in Mosaick work, and wrought it with better judgment than any of his Predecessors.

*Gadera*, a considerable Town of *Celofyria*, one of the four parts of *Syria*, properly so called. *Gades*. See *Cadiz*.

*Gadling*, ( *old word* ) stragling.

*Gage*, in Common Law, signifieth a Pawn or Surety; also to gage deliverance, or to wage deliverance, signifieth to put in Surety.

To *Gage* a Ship, to stick a nail into a Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, thereby to know how much water the Ship draws.

*Gaging-rod*, an Instrument to measure Vessels of any sort of Liquor.

*Gaiety*, ( *French* ) Cheerfulness, Gallantry; some say it is derived from the *Latin* word *Gaudere*, to Rejoyce.

*Gainage*, in Common Law, is Land held of the baser kind of *Soke-men*, or *Villeins*.

*Gainsborough*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where anciently the *Danish* Ships lay at Road, and where *Svene Tinggate*, a *Danish* Tyrant, after he had miserably harassed the Countrey, was stabbed by an unknown man.

*Galaite*, ( *Greek* ) a kind of precious stone, so called, because it is as white as Milk.

*Galanga*, a Plant growing in *China* and the *East-Indies*, whence it is brought over, whose Root is almost of the same form and operation with *Ginger*.

*Galanthis*, the servant maid of *Alcmena*, who for deluding *Juno*, that sought to hinder the birth of *Hercules*, was turned into a Weasel.

*Galathea*, a Sea-Nymph, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, who being beloved of *Polypheme*, and preferring *Acis* before him, *Polypheme* killed his Rival with a great stone which he plucked out of a Rock: whereupon *Acis* was turned into a River of the same name.

*Galatia*, one of the four Mediterranean Regions of *Asia* the lesser, the other three being *Phrygia Major*, *Pisidia* and *Lydia*.

*Galaxie*, ( *Greek* ) a broad white Circle in the sky: which is made by the light reflected from a great Company of little Stars. It is called the Milky-way.

*Gal-*



*Galbanum*, a kind of Gum issuing out of a Plant called Fennel Gyant, growing in *Syria*.

*Gale*, when the wind bloweth gently, so that a Ship may bear her top Sails attemp; it is called a loom-gale; when it is much wind, a fresh, or stiff gale.

*Galeges*, or *Galages*, (in *French* *Galloches*) a kind of outward shoe, worn in dirty weather, which hath been anciently in use among the *Gauls*, from whence the word is derived. They are vulgarly called *Galloshoes*.

*Galena*, the ancient name of a Town in *Berkshire*, now called *Wallingford*.

*Galenus*, a famous Physician of *Pergamus*, who flourished in the time of the Emperor *Commodus*, and writ many excellent Volumes, which are extant.

*Galeon*, or *Galleon*, (*French*) a great Ship of War.

*Galeote*, (*French*) a small Gally: also one that rows in a Gally.

*Galgacus*, the name of a valiant *Britain*, who led an Army against the *Romans*.

*Galilea*, a Region of *Syria*, bordering upon *Samaria*, the chief Towns of this Region are *Nazareth*, where our Saviour sojourned, *Bethsaida*, *Cana*, and *Capernaum*.

*Galingale*, the Aromatical Root of the Rush *Cyperus*, called *Acorus*.

*Galla moschata*, a sweet smelling Confection sold at the Apothecaries.

*Galleasse*, (*French*) a great double Gally.

*Gallia*, a great Countrey of *Europe* anciently inhabited by the *Gauls*, now called *France*.

*Galliard*, (*French*) lusty: also substantively taken for a kind of Dance, or lusty jovial Air.

*Galliardise*, (*French*) lustiness, liveliness.

*Gallicism*, (*Lat.*) a speaking after the Idiom of the *French* tongue.

*Gallie-foist*. See *Foist*.

*Galliegaskins*, or *Galligascoines*, a kind of Breeches, first in use among the Inhabitants of that part of *France* which is called *Gascoin*.

*Gallimaufry*, a kind of meat made up of several sorts of meats minced together. It was so called, either because it was allotted to the Gally-slaves, or else because it was invented by the *Gauls*.

*Gallipolis*, vulg. *Callipoli*, a Town of *Terra di Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Galloches*. See *Galege*.

*Gallon* (*Congius*,) a Measure containing two Pottles or four Quarts.

*Gallowidia* or *Galloway*, a County of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Novanti*; in this County is the utmost Promontory of *Scotland*; there is also a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Conaught*, by some called *Galloway*; but more truly *Galway*.

*Galls*, certain rough spurious fruits which grow upon glandiferous Trees, as upon many Oaks in *Bohemia* and *Spain*, on whose Trunks and Boughs they often adhere without footstalks; they are very astringent, contracting loose parts, and

strengthening the weak ones, and restraining Fluxes.

*Galloon*, (*Fr. Galon*) a kind of Lace for the binding of the outfides of Garments.

To *Gallulate*, (*Lat.*) to begin to have a great voice.

*Gallus*, a River in *Phrygia*, of which, when the Priests of *Cybele* drank, they were agitated with Divine fury, whence they were called *Galli*: also the name of a young man, who suffering *Sol* to discover the Adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, was by *Mars* turned into a Cock.

*Aelius Gallus*, a very Authentick juris-prudential writer quoted in the *Pandects*.

To *Galpe*, (*old word*) to belch.

*Galnes*, in the praetick of *Scotland*, signifies any kind of satisfaction for slaughter.

*Gamabez*, in *Arabick*, signifieth certain figures, or Images of things wrought exactly by nature.

*Gamaliel*, (*Hebr.*) Gods reward.

*Gambado*, from the *Italian* word *Gamba* a Legg, a thing made of Leather for a man to put his Leggs into, when he rides.

*Gamboles*, certain Games, or Tricks, which are in use about Christmas time, from the same Original *Gamba*, because usually those that shew Tricks of Activity have occasion to tols up their Leggs.

*Gambra*, a River in *Guiny* abounding with Crocodiles, River-horses, Torpedoes, running-fishes, &c.

*Gammot*, an incision knife.

*Gamus*, the first note in the ordinary scale of Musick: also the scale it self is usually called the *Gam Ut*.

To *Ganch*, to put men to death as they do in *Turky*, by letting them fall from a high place upon sharp hooks. From the *Italian* word *Gancio*, a Hook.

*Ganges*, a very great River rising out of the *Scythian* Mountains, and running thorow the midst of *India*.

*Gang-flower*, a certain Flower which flourisheth in Procession or Rogation week, by some called Rogation-flower.

*Gangiators*, or *Gaugiators*, signifies in the praetick of *Scotland*, those that examine weights and measures, mark cloth, &c.

*Gangrene*, (*Lat.*) a beginning of putrefaction, or a partial mortification of a member being a dreadful Symptome of a Disease in any member of the body, causing an inflammation with such intollerable pain, as if there were a fire coal burning therein; the grieved part swelling into a great tumour, and appearing for the most part of a dusky or livid colour.

*Gang-week*, (*Ambarvalia*) the next week but one before *Whitsunday*, from the old word *Gang* to go, because at this time perambulations are every where made for the surveying of the bounds of Parishes. See *Rogation week*.

*Gantslet*, or *Gauntslet*, (*French*) a certain Military Glove.

To run the *Gantlope*, a punishment used among Soldiers;

Soldiers; the offender being to run with his back naked through the whole Regiment, and to receive a lash from every Soldier. It comes from *Gant*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it was invented; and the Dutch word *Lope*, which signifies running.

*Ganymed*, the Son of *Tros*, whom for his excellent form, *Jupiter* fell in love with; and causing him to be brought up to Heaven upon an Eagles back, made him his Cup-bearer, instead of *Hebe* the Daughter of *Juno*. Also it is Metaphorically taken for an Ingle, or boy hired to commit Sodomy.

*Garamantes*, a people of *Lybia* so called from *Garamas* their King, the Son of *Apollo*.

*Garbe*, a sheaf of Corn, from the French word *Gerbe*, a bundle; also handfomness, graceful carriage, from the Italian word *Garbo*; also a sharp piquant relish, in Wine or Beer.

*Garbel*, or *Garboord*, a plank next to the keel of a Ship.

To *Garble*, (*Ital.* *Garbellare*) to purifie, to sort out the bad from the good; an expression borrowed from *Grocers*, who are said to garble their Spices, i. e. to purifie them from the dross and dirt. Dr. *Skinner* thinks it best derived from the Latin *Cribellum*, a Sieve.

*Garboil*, (*French*) tumult or trouble.

*Garbord*, (in Navigation) is the first plank on the outside next the Keel; the *Garbordstrake* is, the first Seam next the Keel.

*Garbifer*, in the practice of *Scotland*, signifies a boy that serves in the Mill.

*Gard-robe*, a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Poets Rosemary*. Also the same as *Wardrop*.

*Gardmanger*, (*French*) a Store-house, or Cellar for meat.

*Gare*, a kind of very coarse Wool.

*Gargarism*, (*Greek*) a liquid Medicine to wash or cleanse the throat and mouth, by holding the head backward, and gargling the liquor to and fro in the Palate.

*Gargarus*, the top of the Mountain *Ida*.

*Gargantua*, the name of a great Gyant or Monster, from the Spanish word *Garganta*, a throat.

*Gargilius Martialis*, an eminent both Historian and Writer of *Horticulture* or tillage of Gardens.

*Gargilon*, an old term in hunting for the chief part of the heart in a Deer.

*Garnement*, (*French*) vulgarly *Garnishment*, a warning for any one to appear for the better clearing of the cause, and informing of the Court.

*Garnefy*, an Island not inconsiderable in the *British-Sea*, toward the Coast of *Normandy*, to which both this Island and the adjoining Island of *Jersie* formerly belonged; but though that Dutchy hath been lost many ages since; yet they have all along continued, and do yet remain under the Dominion of the King of *England*.

*Garnet*, a Tackle to hoise Goods into a Ship.

*Garnish*, a Fee which Prisoners give their Keepers at their admittance into Prison: also money spent upon their fellow Prisoners.

*Garnison*, (*French*) preparation or furniture.

*Garonne*. See *Garumna*.

*Garre*, a kind of Disease incident to Hogs.

*Garrison*, (*French*) a Town, or strong hold, fortified and kept by Soldiers.

*Garrulity*, (*Lat.*) much rattling, or prattling.

*Garter*, the chief of the three Kings at Arms; also half a Bend in Blazon. See *Bend*.

*Garumna*, (*vulg.* *Garonne*) one of the grand Rivers of *France*, which rising in the *Pyrenean* Mountains near the Town of *Gnadatup*, passeth by *Tbolonse*, *Agin*, and *Burdeaux*, and at last falls into the *Aquitannick-Sea* near the Town of *Cordan*.

*Gasehound*, a certain sort of Dogs of an excellent hunting kind, being the same with that which among the old *Greeks* was called *Agasens*, from *Agazomai*, i. e. to Admire, because of its admirable swiftness.

*Gasteness*, (*old word*) terror.

*Gastromyth*, (*Greek*) one that speaketh inwardly, as it were out of his Belly.

*Gastroepiploick-vein*. See *Vein*.

*Gather-bag*, the bag or skin, inclosing a red Deer in the Hinds belly.

*Gaude*, (*old word*) a toy, or trifle.

To *Gaude* (*old word*) to mock, to scoff at.

*Gaudy-days*, certain Festival days observed in Colleges, or the Inns of Court.

*Gavellet*, an ancient kind of *Cessavit* used in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in Gavel-kind, shall forfeit all his Lands and Tenements, to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due Rents and Services.

*Gavel-kind*, from the three *Saxon* words *Gife* *Eal* *Cyn*. i. e. given to all the kin, signifieth in Common Law an equal division of the Fathers Lands among all the Children, or of the Lands of a Brother deceased among his Brethren, if he have no issue of his own.

*Gannt*, in Latin *Gaudavum*, the chief City of *Flanders*, which is said to have 20 Islands, and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

*Gawdy-days*. See *Gaudy-days*.

*Gawen*. See *Waldwin*.

*Gawgeours*, the same as *Gaugeators*, they are also called *Gagers*.

*Gazet*, (*French*) a certain Venetian Coin: also a brief general relation of the Occurrences, or Affairs of the World. Some derive it from the Italian word *Gazetto* a Magpie; because it is to relate no more than what it is taught or allowed by publick Authority.

*Gazul* and *Subit*, two *Egyptian* weeds of which being burnt to ashes, they make the finest sort of Glasses, which are called *Venice* Glasses, because they are made at *Venice*.



*Geat*, a sort of precious stone, or solid Bitumen, otherwise called black Amber, and thought by some to be the same with *Gagates* whence it is derived.

*Gedaliah*, (Hebr.) the Greatness of the Lord: the Son of *Pashur*, constituted Governor over the remnant of the *Jews* in *Jerusalem* during the *Babylonish* Captivity.

*Gedrosia*, a Province bordering upon *Drangiana*, in the Kingdom of *Persia*; it is now called *Rhesimur* and *Gusaratte*, its chief Cities are *Parfis* and *Cuni*.

*Geenna*, a certain Valley, where the *Israelites* sacrificed to *Moloch*: Metaphorically taken for Hell.

*Geld*, (Saxon) money, or tribute; it is also called *Gild*, or *Guild*.

*Geldable*, one of the three parts into which *Suffolk* is divided; the other two being *St. Edmunds* liberty, and *St. Andreys* liberty.

*Geldria*, *Gelderland*, one of the United Provinces, (anciently a Dutchy) in the Low Countries.

*Gelicide*, (Lat.) an Ificle.

*Gelidity*, (Lat.) icyness, coldness.

*Gelones*, a certain ancient people of *Scythia*, who paint their faces that they may appear the more terrible in War.

*Geloum*, a certain Lake in *Sicily*, near which there are two Fountains, of that nature that the waters of one make Women fruitful, the other barren.

*Gem*, or *Gemme*, a Jewel, or precious Stone; also a Bud, or Blossom.

*Gemination*, (Lat.) a doubling.

*Gemells*, in Heraldry, is said of so many Bars, or the like, when they are double.

*Geminels*, (Lat.) Twins; also, one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiack, into which the Poets feign that *Castor* and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Tyndarus* and *Leda*, were changed, is called *Gemini*.

*Geminus*, an ancient Astronomical writer, of whom there is an excellent work in that kind extant.

*Gemites*, a kind of precious stone.

*Gemmerie*, a Cabinet to keep Jewels in; a Jewel-house.

*Gemote*, a Court belonging to a Hundred.

*Gemosity*, (Lat.) an abounding with Jewels; also a sprouting forth of Blossoms.

*Gemony*, a place in *Rome*, where malefactors were cast headlong into the River *Tiber*.

A *Gemow-ring*, a kind of double Ring, linked with two or more links.

*Gendarme*, (French) a Horse-man compleatly Armed.

*Gender*, in Grammar the difference of words as they are declined, either with a Masculine Article, as *Hic* in *Latin*; which is chiefly appropriated to the names of men, and male Creatures, and those words are said to be of the Masculine

Gender. Or with a Feminine Article; as, *Hæc* in *Latin*, which is chiefly appropriated to the names of Women or female Creatures, and those words are said to be of the feminine gender; Or with the Neuter Article *Hoc*, which is appropriated to neither, and those words are said to be of the Neuter gender; but those words which denote things inanimate, or capable of no sex, are declined with any of the three Articles as it happens, and some both with the Masculine *Hic*, and the Feminine *Hæc*; others indifferently with either, and all Adjectives have all three Genders. When one Gender that is either Masculine or Feminine, is indifferently applied to both Sexes, it is called the *Epicane* Gender.

*Genealeathud*, (Saxon) approached.

*Genealogie*, (Greek) a Description of ones Family, Descent, or Lineage.

† *Geneoglossum*, (Greek) the Muscle which causeth the tongue to proceed beyond the teeth and lips.

*Generation*, (Lat.) an ingendring or begetting.

*Generosity*, (Lat.) nobleness of mind, or of blood.

*Genesis*, (Greek) the same as *Generation* from the *Latin*; also the title of the first Book of *Moses*; because it treats of the Beginning, or Generation of the World.

*Genebliques*, (Greek) Books, which treat of the foretelling of mens fortunes, by the Calculation of their Nativities.

*Genets*, a kind of fur, which is taken from a Beast of the same name.

*Geneva*, a fair Emporial Town upon the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Switzerland*. It was once governed by a Bishop who was the Prince of the place, but ever since *Calvins* time hath had the Government of a Commonwealth.

*Genial*, (Lat) festival, joyful, helpful to Generation.

*Geniculation*, (Lat.) a joynting.

*Genital*, (Lat.) apt to ingender, or beget; also *Genitals* are taken substantively for the Members of Generation.

A *Genising*, (*Pomum Præcox*) a kind of Apple, which is first ripe of any others.

*Genitive* case in Grammar is the second of the six Cases, by which is chiefly implied property or possession. In the modern European tongues, it is known by the præfixing of an Article, as *del*, *du*, and in *English* of, &c. but in the *Latin* and *Greek*, and other ancient tongues, by varying its termination from the Nominative Case; as *Dominus* from *Dominus*.

*Genius*, (Lat.) the good, or evil Spirit attending on every man, or proper to each several place; also a mans nature, fancy, or inclination.

*Genoa*, the chief City of *Liguria* in *Italy*; famous for Traffick; and for the Magnificency of its buildings called *Genoa Superba*.

*Genfericus*, a King of the *Vandals*; he took *Carthage*,

*Carthage*, spoiled the Temple, and made Stables of them for his Horses.

*Gent*, (old word) proper, handsome.

*Gentian*, (Lat. *Gentiana*) an Herb found out, as some say, by *Gentius* King of *Illyrium*; it is otherwise called *Filwort*.

*Gentilism*, (Lat.) Heathenism, or the belief of the Gentiles.

*Gentilitial*, (Lat.) pertaining to kindred, or ancestors.

*Gentil*, (Galbula, *Termes*) a sort of Insect, called a Maggot, used for a bait to catch fish.

*Gentiles*, in Grammar, are those sort of Nouns which betoken a mans being of such or such a Countrey; as *Anglus*, *Græcus*, *Italus*, &c.

*Genua*. See *Genoa*.

*Genuflexion*, (Lat.) a kneeling, or bending of the knee.

*Genuine*, (Lat.) natural, or proper.

*Genus*, (Lat.) a kind, stock, or lineage; also, one of the five Predicables in Logick, being that which containeth under it, the Species, or lesser considerations; also in Grammar a Gender.

*Geodesia*, (Greek) the art of measuring of Land.

*Geography*, (Greek) the exact description of all the Regions and Countreys of the Earth.

*Geomanty*, (Greek) a kind of divination, by certain Circles made on the Earth.

*Geometry*, (Greek) the measuring of the Earth; but it is commonly taken by Synecdoche for the art of measuring in general.

*Geoponical*, (Greek) belonging to Tilling or manuring Ground.

*George*, a proper name, signifying in Greek Husband-man. The chief of this name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Dioclesian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was cast, to have been devoured; and therefore is by some supposed the same with our *S. George* of *England*, of whose Chivalry and Knight Errantry, so many *Romantick* Stories are delivered.

*Georgians*, a people inhabiting *Georgia*, a Countrey by *Asia* the Less, the more Westernly part whereof was anciently called *Iberia*, the more Easternly *Albania*, calling themselves Christians, though differing in many points from us, and honoring *S. George* as their chief Patron. Also a Sect of Hereticks instituted at *Delft* by *David George*, whose Doctrine was, That both the Law and the Gospel were unprofitable for Salvation.

*Georgicks*, (Greek) Books that treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

*Geornlick*, (Saxon) willingly.

*Gerah*, an *Hebrew* measure, being the twentieth part of a *Shekle*.

*Gerard*, (Saxon) All towardness, a proper name: For *Gerard* we frequently use *Garret*, and sometimes *Gerald*.

*Gerfalcon*, a kind of Bird, which is between a Vulture and a Hawk.

*Germander*, Lat. *Triffago*, and *Quercula Major*. Gr. *Chamedrys*, an Herb called *English-Treacle*, being a received remedy against hardness of the Spleen, and difficulty of Urine.

*Germanity*, (Lat.) a Brotherhood, Sisterhood, or very near Relation.

*Germination*, (Lat.) a budding forth.

*Gersa Serpentaria*, a kind of Ceruls made of the Roots of *Aron* or *Cuckow-pint*.

*Gertrude*, the proper name of a Woman; from the Saxon word *Ger*, and *Trude*, i. e. All-truth.

*Gertrudesberg*, the Town of *Gertrude*, a Town of *South Holland*.

*Gervase*, a proper name of Men; from the German word *Gersfast*, i. e. All fast, firm, or sure, answering to the Latin word *Constant*; others contract it from the Greek *Gerousios*, i. e. Ancient, or honorable. The chief of this name was a famous Martyr, who suffered under *Nero* at *Milan*.

*Gerunds*, in Grammar are certain parts of a Verb, so called from bearing a double signification, both Active and Passive; they are proper to the Latin tongue, and are threefold ending in *Di*, *Do*, and *Dum*: As for the vulgar modern tongues, the Italian and Spanish imitate the Latin in the Gerund in *Di*.

*Geryon*, a certain King of the Spanish Islands, called *Baleares*; who is feigned by the Poets to have had three Bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

*Gesamund*, (Sax.) Assembled, a proper name of Men.

*Gessant*, in Heraldry is said of a Lions-head born over a Chief.

*Gestation*, (Lat.) a carrying.

*Gesticulation*, (Lat.) a making signs by gestures or motions of the Body; also a kind of Morrice-dancing.

*Gestion*, (Lat.) a doing, or carriage of any business.

*Gests*, (Lat.) great actions, or exploits performed.

*Getealed*, (Sax.) numbered.

*Gethild*, (Sax.) patience.

*Getulians*, a certain barbarous people, who were the first inhabitants of *Africa*.

*Gules*, a term in Heraldry, signifying a Red or Vermilion colour.

*Gengaws*, or *Gugaws*, trifles for Children to play with; derived as some think from the Latin word *Gaudere*, to rejoice.

## G. H.

*Ghetta*, an Earthy Mineral not long since found in *Turky*.

*Gheus*, an ignominious term heretofore given to the Protestants in *Flanders*, the word signifying as much as beggar.

*Ghittar*, a sort of Musical Instrument heretofore very much in use among the *Italians* and *French*,



*French*, and now of late among the *English*. Some derive it from the *Latin* *Cithara*.

*Gbistern*, a sort of Musical Instrument for the manner of playing not much unlike a Cittern.

## G. I.

*Gibbosity*, (*Lat.*) a bunching out still more and more towards the middle, but more especially taken for a bunching in the back; also the Moons being three parts full of light.

To *Gibe*, (*old word*) to mock, from the *French* word *Gaber*.

*Gibellines*. See *Guelphs*.

*Gibraltar*, a Town of *Andalusia*; whence the *Straits* of *Gibraltar* are denominated. See *Streights*.

*Gibbere*, a pouch, a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Gideon* or *Gedeon*, (*Hebr.*) a Breaker, or Destroyer, he was the Son of *Joash*, and being constituted a Judge over *Israel* defeated a mighty host of the *Midianites* with Three hundred Men only.

*Gifta*, (*Sax.*) Marriage:

*Gifu*, (*Sax.*) Grace.

*Gigantick*, Big-bodied, Giant-like.

*Gigantomachy*, (*Greek*) the ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

*Giglet* or *Giglot*, a wanton Woman, or Strumpet. *Chaucer*.

*Gigot*, (*French*) a small part cut off from a Joynt of Meat.

*Gigs*, swellings with black heads growing in the inside of the Lips of Horses.

*Gilbert*, a proper name of Men, signifying in the *German* tongue, Goldlike bright; answering the *Latin* *Aurelius* or *Aurelian*; others write *Gislebert*, i. e. Bright pledge.

*Gilbertines*, a certain Religious Order instituted by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnshire*, An. 1145. They first seated themselves at *Sempingham*, and consisted of Seven hundred Fryers, and One thousand one hundred Nuns.

*Gild*. See *Geld*.

*Giles*, a proper name of Men contracted from *Ægidius*, which some derive from the *Greek* word *Aigidion*, i. e. A little Kid. Others derive *Giles*, from *Julius*, as *Gilian* from *Juliana*.

*Gillet*, a Womans name contracted in like manner from *Ægidia*.

*Gillingham*, a Forest in *Dorsetshire*, where *Edmond* Ironside overthrew the *Danes* in a great pitch Field.

*Gill-go-by-Ground*. See *Aleboof*.

*Gilthead*, (*Aurata*) a kind of Fish so called from its Golden colour.

*Gimlet*, a Piercer to pierce any Barrel of Liquor withal. Probably from the *French* *Gibelet*.

*Gimmel*. See *Gemnow-ring*.

To *Gingreat*, to chirp like a Bird. From the *Latin* *Gingvire*.

*Ginne*, a Snare; contracted as some think from *Engin*.

*Gippus*, a certain *Roman*, who using to feign himself asleep, while his Wife lay with other Men: One time he started up and cried, *Non omnibus dormio*. I sleep not to all Men. Whence it became a Proverb.

*Gippon*, (*French*) a kind of short Cassock or Coat.

*Gips*, (*Gypsum*) a kind of Chalk or Mortar.

*Giraff*, a certain Beast in some parts of *Asia* reported so high, that a Man on Horseback may ride under its belly, having the hindmost legs shorter than the foremost; so that not being able to stoop down to Grass, it feeds on the Leaves of Trees.

*Girasol*, (*Leucopetanon*) a sort of Stone or Gem of a whitish shining colour; and sending forth a golden splendor toward the Sun; and therefore commonly called the *Sun-stone*.

*Girle*, a term in Hunting, being a Roebuck of two years.

*Gironne*, a term in Heraldry. See *Gyron*.

*Girt*, (a term in Navigation) a Ship is said to be *Girt*, when the Cable is so Taught, that upon the turning of the Tide, she cannot get over it with her Sternport.

*Girbol*, in the *Prædick* of *Scotland*, signifieth a Sanctuary.

*Girvii*, a people in times past inhabiting the Fenny parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c. The word signifying Fen-dwellers.

*Gisarms*, a kind of weapon with two pikes, which some call *Bisarms*.

*Gislebert*. See *Gilbert*.

*Giste*, (*French*) a Couch, or resting place: Also *Gists* of the Kings Progress, a writing which contains the names of the Towns or Houses, where he intends to lie upon the way.

*Gite*, (*old word*) a Gown.

## G. L.

*Glaciation*, (*Lat.*) a freezing.

*Gladdon* or *Gladwin*, stinking, *Greek* *ἄλγος*, and *ἴερ* *δρυς*. *Lat.* *Spatula fatida*; an Herb whose flower resembleth the *Flower-de-Luce*. It is otherwise called *Spurge-wort*.

*Glade*, (*Interlucatio*) an open and light passage made thorough a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees all along that way; therefore some derive it from the *Greek* *κλαδός*, a Branch.

*Gladiator*, (*Lat.*) a Sword-man, or Fencer, from the *Latin* word *Gladius*, a Sword.

*Gladuse*, (*British*) the proper name of divers Women, from *Claudia*.

*Glandage*, (*French*) Mastage, or the season of feeding Hogs with Mast.

*Glandulus*, (*Lat.*) full of Kernels, from the *Latin* word *Glans*, a Kernel.

*Glanöventa*, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*, Garisoned by the first Cohort of the *Morini*; so called, because it stood upon the Bank of the River *Venta*, now called *Wantsbeck*.

*Glasgow*, the chief City of *Clidesdale* in *Scotland*.

*Glastenbury*, a famous Abby founded by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*; near unto which, in *Wisel Park*, groweth a *Hawthorn*, which is reported to put forth Leaves and Blossoms upon *Christmast-day*, as fresh in *May*. Also in the Church-yard there grew a *Walnut-tree*, which, as some have affirmed, did not put forth his leaves until *Saint Barnabie's Feast*.

*Glancius*, an exact Writer of some sorts of Plants by the Testimony of *Pliny*.

*Glaucaition*, (*Lat.*) a crying like a whelp.

*Glaucoma*, (*Greek*) so called from changing the Crystalline humor of the eye, into a fiery redness.

*Glaucón*, a *Botanick* Writer, particularly of the Herb *Bupleuron*, he is chiefly taken notice of by *Pliny*.

*Glaucus*, the Son of *Hippolocus*; he assisted *Priamus* in the *Trojan War*, and taking *Diomedes* Brazen Arms for his own, which were of Gold, he was killed by *Ajax*; and his Body being carried into *Lycia* by the Winds, was changed into a River: Also the name of a Fisher, who tasting of a certain Herb, leaped into the Seas, and was a Sea-god. Also a *Lemnian* Statuary of great repute, mentioned by *Stephanus*.

*Glave*, (*old word*) a kind of crooked Sword or Bill.

To *Glaze*, to vernish. From the *Dutch* *Gleissen*, to shine.

*Glebe Land*, Land belonging to a Parsonage from *Gleba*, a Clod, or Turf.

*Glede*, (*old word*) a hot Ember, or Coal; also a Puttock, or Kite.

*Glee*, joy or mirth; from the *Dutch* word *Gloozen*, to recreate.

*Gleire*, (*old word*) white.

*Glimmering*, a glancing, or trembling light; probably from the *Danish* word *Glimmering*, to shine.

*Glin*, (*old British word*) a Dale.

*Globosity*, (*Lat.*) being round like a Bowl, or Globe.

*Globous*, (*Lat.*) round like a Globe, which in Geometry, is a solid Body round every way, in fashion of a Ball.

*Globe*, *vide* *Sphæar*.

*Glocester*, the chief City of *Glocestershire*, it was called by the *Saxons* *Glevecester*, in *Latin* *Glevum*, by the *Britains* *Caer Glove*, i. e. *Fair City*. It is also called by some *Claudio Cestria*, from the Emperor *Claudius*, who, as it is fabulously reported, married his Daughter *Genissa* to *Arviragus* the *British* King.

*Glocester-Hall*, a place for Students in *Oxford*, built by *John Lord Gifford* of *Brimesfield*.

*Glome*, (*old word*) a bottom of Thred.

*Glomeration*, (*Lat.*) a rolling or gathering into a round lump.

*Gloomy*, (*old word*) dusky, or dark.

To *Glose*, (*old word*) to flatter. Probably from the *Greek* *γλῶσσα*, a Tongue, as it were to have a fair Tongue.

*Glossator*, or *Glossographer*, he that makes a

*Gloss* or Comment, to interpret the hard meaning of words or things.

*Glossopetra*, (*Greek*) the name of a Stone, so called from its resemblance of a Tongue; vulgarly *Tongue-stone*.

*Gluckstade*, a well fortified City, and the chiefest next to *Hamburg*, in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*.

*Glutination*, (*Lat.*) a joyning together with *Glew*.

*Glycerium*, a Courtesan of *Thebes*, who gave the Picture of *Cupid* which she had of *Praxiteles*, as a Legacy to the *Thebians*.

*Glycon*, a Physician, who, as *Suetonius* and *Cicero* testifie, attending upon *Pansa*, the Consul, for his health, was cast into Prison upon suspicion of poisoning his Patrons wound.

*Glyster*. See *Elyster*.

## G. N.

*Gnarity*, (*Lat.*) knowingness, experience.

*Gnarr*, or *Gnurre*, a hard knot in Wood; also a Churle.

*Gnathonical*, playing the *Gnatho*, i. e. A parasite, or deceitful fellow.

*Gnat-snapper*, a certain Bird otherwise called a Fig-eater, in *Latin* *Ficedula*.

*Gnavity*, (*Lat.*) a being industrious, active, or vigorous in any business.

*Gnesna*, a Town of *Calisch*, one of the five Satrapies of *Polonia Major*, and the Metropolitan See of all *Poland*.

*Gnew*, (*old word*) gnawed.

*Gnoff*, (*old word*) a Churl, a Fool.

*Gnomonick*, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Gnomon*, which in Geometry is one Diagonal with two Complements of any Parallelogram; it is vulgarly taken for a Carpenters Square, or the Style or Cock of a Dial.

*Gnosticks*, from the *Greek* word *Gnosis*, knowledge; a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by one *Carpocras* in the year 125. They assumed to themselves a great degree of knowledge, denied the Day of Judgment, and held two Supreme Deities, one good, the other bad.

*Gnurre*. See *Gnarr*.

## G. O.

*Goa*, the bravest and best defended City in all the *East Indies*, where the Viceroy of *Portugal* keeps his Residence and Seat of Justice.

*Goat*. See *Gore*.

*Goaring*, in the Sea-mans phrase, Cut sloping; spoken of a Sail.

*Goats-beard*, (*Greek* *Tragopogon*) an Herb with long staring leaves; the Root of it is held to be restorative in Consumptions.

*Goatsfue*, (*Galega*) an Herb with leaves somewhat like the leaves of Vetches, but of a lighter colour: It preserveth the heart from Palpitations, and



and melancholy vapors, and resisteth poyson, pestilence, and the small Pox.

*Goblins.* See *Elves*.

*Gobonated*, a term in Heraldry, as a Bordure Gobonated, is, when it is divided into two colours, in such sort, as if it were cut into small gobbets.

To *Go to God*, signifieth in Common Law to be dismissed the Court.

*Godard*, a proper name of Men, signifying in the German tongue, Godly disposition.

*Godfrey*, another proper name signifying Gods Peace, the most eminent of the name, was that famous Champion in the Holy War; who after the taking of *Jerusalem*, was first chosen King thereof, but refused to be crowned with a Crown of Gold, in a place where the Saviour of Mankind had been crowned with a Crown of Thorns.

*Godwin*, (*Germ.*) Victorious in God.

*Gaety*, (*Greek.*) Witchcraft, Diabolical Magick.

*Goffish*, (*old word*) sottish.

*Gog*, (*Hebr.*) a Roof of a House, the Son of *Shemaiab*; also a people, who together with *Magog*, is mentioned in *Ezekiel*, as Nations that shall be persecutors of the Church: Also among certain Writers (though I doubt little better than fabulous) of the ancient *British* History, there is mention made of a certain Gyant called *Gogmagog*, twelve Cubits high, who inhabiting this Land at the coming of *Brutus*, was by *Corineus* thrown down a steep Rock in *Cornwal*, ever since called *Gogmagogs Leap*.

To be *a-Gog*, to be eagerly bent upon a thing: also to be puffed up with Pride.

*Goggle-eyed*, having great full eyes sticking out of the head like a sort of Pudding made of a Sheeps Paunch stuffed, called in *French* *Gogne*; from whence the word is most probably derived.

*Golden-number* or *Prime*, a number which beginneth with one, and increaseth yearly one, till it come to nineteen, and then beginneth again; and therefore it is called *Circulus Decennovialis*, as being a circle or revolution of nineteen years, in which the Aspects, between the Sun and Moon, have been thought to return to the same place, they were at nineteen years before, because in that space of time the Dragons-head made its Zodaical revolution. The several parts of it are called the Golden number, because it hath been formerly written in Calenders in Golden (though now commonly in Red) Letters, or haply by reason of the Golden use thereof; the use of it is to find the Change, Full, and the Quarters of the Moon.

*Golden Fleece*, small Grains of Gold which are found by Rivers and Brooks, and gathered up by the help of Sheep-skins with the Wool on. Of these Grains there were great plenty upon the *Colebian* shore, which gave occasion to the Fable of *Jason*, and his *Argonauts*.

*Golden Rod*, (*Lat. Aurea Virga*) a reputed Herb of *Venus*, of a cleansing attringent quality.

*Goldfoil*, Leaf Gold.

*Golgotha*, a place hard by *Mount Sion*, full of malefactor bones: It signifieth in the *Syrian* tongue, a place of dead Mens skulls.

*Goliath*, (*Hebr.*) a Gyant of the *Philistines*; who defying the Army of the *Israelites*, was encountered by little *David*, and slain.

*Golierdies*, (*old word*) ravenously mouthed.

*Golp*, (*Span.*) a flash or blow.

*Goman*, (*Sax.*) a married Man.

*Gomer*, (*Hebr.*) Consuming, the Son of *Japhet*; from him divers Authors affirm to have been descended the *Cimbri*, a warlike people, who originally possessed a very large part of *Europe*: Also an *Hebrew* measure containing the quantity of one Gallon, or somewhat more.

*Gomphosis*, (*Greck.*) the joyning together of a Bone.

*Gonagra*, (*Lat.*) the Gout of the Knees.

*Gondola*, or *Gondolat*, a kind of Boat much used at *Venice*.

*Gonsennon*, (*old word*) a little Flag.

*Gonorrhoea*, (*Greek.*) a disease which causeth a frequent emission of the Genial Seed, without any erection of the Yard, and comes not always from a Venereal cause, but sometimes from a sprain or wrench; it is vulgarly called *The Running of the Reins*.

*Good abearing*, or *Good behavior*, signifieth in Common Law, an exact carriage of a Subject toward the King and his Liege-people.

*Goodmanchester*, a Town in *Huntingdonshire*, so abounding in Tillage, that Kings in times past, coming that way, were received in Countrey fashion with One hundred and eighty Ploughs.

*Goods Escheat*, Goods confiscate.

*Goose-bill*, a Chyrurgions Instrument, serving to the same purpose as the *Crowbil*. See *Crowbil*.

*Goosgrass*, (*Lat. Aparine*) a sort of Herb otherwise called *Cleavers*, good to cleanse the Blood, and strengthen the Liver.

*Gooswing*, in Navigation, is a fitting up the Sail, so as the Ship may go before a Wind or Quarter-wind, with a fair fresh gale.

*Gorbelly*, one who is all Paunch or Belly.

*Gorcrow*, a Raven.

*Gorcum*, a noted Town of that part of the *United Provinces* which is called *South Holland*.

*Gordieus*, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* is said to have rested after the Flood.

*Gordius*, a King of *Phrygia*, who being raised from the Plough to the Throne, hung up the furniture of his Oxen in the Temple as a memorial, which being tied in a very intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promised to him that could untie it, *Alexander* the Great after he had long tried in vain, at length cut in two with his Sword. Whence the Gordian Knot came to be a Proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

*Core*, a term in Blazon, and consists of two Arch-lines drawn from the sinister Chief, and bottom of the Escutcheon, and meeting in a sharp Angle in the Fesspoint. This signifies a Rebatement of Cowardice.

*Gorge*, in Faulconry is that part of the Hawk that first receiveth the Meat, and is called the *Craw* or *Crap* in other Fowls.

*Gorgias*, a *Sicilian* Philosopher, and Rhetorician of *Leontium*, the Disciple of *Empedocles*, and Master of *Isocrates*. He grew so rich, that he was able to erect a Statue to *Apollo Delphicus*, as is testified by *Cicero* in his *Brutus*, and *De Oratore*. Also a most eminent Rhetorician, who recited at the *Olympian Games*, an eloquent Exhortation to Concord, at a time when *Greece* was miserably divided by Civil Wars and Distractions.

*Gorgius*, gallant, sumptuous; some think from the *Greek* word *Gargairo*, *i. e.* to shine.

*Gorgons*, the three Daughters of *Phoreys*, *Medusa*, *Sthenio*, and *Euriale*: With *Medusa* *Perseus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a stone. Also particularly taken for the head of *Medusa* in Astrology.

*Gorlois*, a Prince of *Cornwal*, whose Wife *Uther-Pendragon*, fell in love with; and injoying her by the means of his Magical delusions, he begat King *Arthur*.

*Gormandize*, (*French*) to play the gourmand, *i. e.* a glutton or great devourer. Some derive it from the *Latin* words, *Se gulose mandere*, *i. e.* To eat greedily.

*Gormoncheſter*, a Town in *Huntingdonſhire*, the same with *Goodmancheſter* above mentioned. It was called *Gormanceſter*, from *Gormon* the Dane; unto whom, after an agreement of Peace, King *Alfred* granted this Town with the adjoining Territories; it is thought to have been the same Town with that which was called in old times, *Duroſiponte*.

*Gospel*, a *Saxon* word, signifying Good-faying, or Gods Word; it is commonly taken for one of the four Evangelists in the *New Testament*.

*Goſt-bawk*, quasi *Groſt-bawk*, a kind of Hawk called in *Greek* *Asterias*, because of its spots, which are like little Stars.

*Goffip*, one that undertakes for a Child in Baptism, the word signifieth in the *Saxon* tongue, Spiritually of kin.

*Goffomers*, a kind of thin Cobweb-like exhalation which hovers in the Air at the beginning of Autumn; if it fall upon the ground (as oft-times it doth) and sheep eat thereof, the Country people conceive it will rot them; and therefore they will not let them out of their Fold, if they can chuse till be gone. It is called in *Latin* *Fila Virginis*.

*Gothenburgh*, one of the chief Towns of that part of the Kingdom of *Sueden* which is called *Gothia Occidentalis* or *West Gothland*; there being also *Oſtro Gothia* or *East Gothland*, in which is *Lincoping* and *South Gothland*, called also *Sma-landia*, in which are the Towns of *Wexo* and *Calmar*. And doubtless out of this whole Coun-

treys of *Gothia* or *Gothland* it was, that those *Gothi* came, who in former times over-run the greatest part of *Europe*.

*Goule*, (*old word*) *Uſury*, from the *Latin* word *Gula*, *i. e.* the Throat.

*Gourd*, a kind of Plant somewhat like a *Cucumber*; also used by *Chaucer* for a Bottle.

*Gowreth*, (*old word*) stareth.

*Goutwort*, otherwise called, *Herb-Gerard*, *Ashweed*, *Jumpabout*, an Herb, whose property it is to help the cold *Gout*, and *Sciatica*; as also *Joynt-aches*, and other cold griefs, *Latin*, *Podagraria*, *Germanica*, and *Herba Gerardi*.

*Goyavier*, a sort of Fruit growing in the *West Indies*.

## G. R.

*Graau*. See *Strigonium*.

*Gracchus Sempronius*, a great Captain of the *Romans*, who subdued the *Celtiberians* a people of *Spain*, and repaired their chief City *Illurcis*, calling it by his own name *Gracchuris*: He had two Sons by his Wife *Cornelia*, *Caius* and *Tiberius*, who were both slain in a popular sedition seeking to re-establish the *Agrarian* Laws.

*Graces*, the three Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*; the Goddesses of Elegance and handsome conversation.

*Gracility*, (*Lat.*) slenderness.

*Gradation*, (*Lat.*) an ascending by degrees. In Rhetorick it is the same figure of Sentence, which by a *Greek* name is otherwise called *Climax*.

*Gradatory* (*Lat.*) a place to which we go up by steps, particularly an ascent from the Cloister to the Quire in some Churches.

*Gradual*, (*Lat.*) by degrees, also substantively taken for that part of the Mass, which uses to be sung between the Epistle and Gospel: Also a certain Book of Offices in the *Roman Church*. Also the *Gradual Psalms*, those 15 Psalms from 118 to 133, gradually sung on the 15 steps of *Solomons Temple*.

*Graduate*, (*Lat.*) he that hath taken a degree at the University.

*Gracia*, a famous Country of *Europe*, the Nurse of Learning, and of all the Arts; its chief Regions are *Attica*, *Beotia*, *Phocis*, *Achaia*, &c.

*Graæ*, the three Daughters of *Phoreys*, who had but one eye, and one tooth among them, which they used by turns; they helped *Perseus* to overcome their Sisters the *Gorgons*.

*Graffer*, is used in some of the Statutes, for a Notary or Scrivener, from the *French* word *Greffier*.

To *Graft*; in Husbandry is to place a Cyon upon a Stock, so as the Sap may pass from the Cyon without any impediment.

A *Gray*, (*Melis*, *Taxus*,) a Beast called a *Brock* or *Badger*.

*Grains of Paradise*, a certain Plant, otherwise called *Cardamomum*.

*Grame*, (*old word*) sorrow, mishap, or anger.  
Gramercy,



*Gramercy*, from the *French*, *Grandmerci*, i. e. Great thanks; an expression of giving thanks.

*Gramineous* or *Gramincal*, (*Lat.*) grassie, or made of Grass.

*Gramineal Crown*. See *Crown*.

*Grammatical*, (*Greek*) belonging to the Art of Grammar, i. e. the method of attaining to any Language by certain Rules.

*Grampus*, a sort of Fish somewhat like a Whale but less.

*Granada*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*, having its chief City of the same name.

*Granadil*, (*Spanish*) a Diminutive of *Granado*, which signifieth a Pomegranate; also a certain Engin like a Pomegranate, which is to be shot out of a piece of Ordnance.

*Granary*, (*Lat.*) a place to lay Corn in.

*Granate*, (*Lat.* *Granatus*,) a sort of precious stone, so called because it is like the stone of a Pomgranate, it is an imperfect kind of red Ruby or Carbuncle, but somewhat darker and less elaborated by nature.

*Grandevity*, (*Lat.*) *qu.* greatness of Age, Antiquity, Seniority, Eldership.

*Grand Cape*, in Common Law, is a Writ that lieth, when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant appears not, but maketh default upon the first Summons.

*Grand Distress*, in Common Law, is a Distress taken of all the Lands or Goods that a Man hath within the County or Bailiwick.

*Grandexxa*, or *Grandeur* (*Spanish* and *French*) Greatness of State, or of Spirit.

*Grandiloquence*, or *Grandiloquy*, (*Lat.*) Majesty, or height of Stile.

*Grandimonienfers*, a Religious Order, erected in the year 1076. by one Stephen of *Avern*.

*Grandinow*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Hail.

*Grandity*, (*Lat.*) greatness.

*Grand Sergeanty*. See *Sergeanty*.

*Grange*, from the *Latin* word *Grana*, a building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and all other places necessary for Husbandry.

*Granicus*, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great Battle fought near it, between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Persians* were slain and taken.

*Granito*, (*Ital.*) a kind of speckled marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

*Graniferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing Kernels or Grains.

*Grantcester*. See *Gron*.

*Granulation*, (*Lat.*) a reducing of Bodies, especially Metallick and Mineral, into *Granule*, or small Grains; it is a word peculiar to Chymistry.

*Granule*, (*Lat.*) a little grain.

*Graphical*, (*Greek*) curiously described, or wrought.

*Graplings*, crooked Irons that hold Ships together; they are called also *Grapnels*.

*Grassation*, (*Lat.*) a spoiling or laying waste.

*Gratie Expectativa*, certain Bulls whereby the

Pope used to grant out Mandates of Ecclesiastical Livings.

*Gratianople*. See *Grenoble*.

*Gratianus*, the name of a *Roman* Emperor, surnamed *Eunarius*; he was perfidiously slain by *Andragathius*, one of his Captains at *Lions* in *France*.

*Gratification*, (*Lat.*) a rewarding or making amends.

*Gratiosa*, one of the *Azores* Islands. See *Azores*.

*Gratis*, (*Lat.*) freely, for nothing.

*Gratuity*, (*Lat.*) a free reward.

*Gratulation*, (*Lat.*) a rejoicing in anothers behalf; also a thanking.

A *Grave*. See *Greve*.

To *Grave* a Ship, to preserve the Calking by laying over a mixture of white Tallow or Train Oyl, Rosin, and Brimstone.

*Graveolence*, (*Lat.*) a smelling rank or strong.

*Graver*, a small piece of Steel used in Graving, formed Lozange, or Diamond-square; there are different sorts of Graving. See *Selegaving*. Also a Barber Chirurgeons Instrument for the taking Scales off from the Teeth.

*Gravidity*, (*Lat.*) a being with Child.

*Gravity*, (*Lat.*) heaviness or weight, being applied to Bodies; also graveness, or soberness in behavior.

*Gravunt*, in Common Law is a gift in Writing of such a thing as cannot be passed in word only.

*Greace*, (a term of Hunting) the Fat of a Boar, or Hare: The Fat of a Boar hath an addition, and is called *Bevy-greace*.

*Greack-breack*. See *Grish-breack*.

*Greaves*, (*French*) Armor for the Legs.

*Grecism*, (*Greek*) a speaking after the Idiom of the *Greek* tongue.

*Gree*, willingness, from the *French* word *Gre*, or the *Latin* *Gratum*; also in Heraldry it is used for a step or degree.

*Green-cloath*, the name of a Court of Justice that sits in the Counting-house of the Kings Court.

*Greenhew*, a term used in the Forest Laws, signifying every thing that groweth green within the Forest: It is also called *Vers*.

*Green-wax*, a word used in Statutes, and signifies the Estreates of Issues, Fines, and Amercements, in the *Exchequer*, and delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of the Court, to be levied by them in their several Counties.

*Greenwich*, (*qu.* *Green Creek*,) a Town in *Kent*, where in old times there lay at Rode a great Fleet of the *Danes*, under *Thurkil* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Ealpheg*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This place is also famous for a Royal Palace, built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, and by him named *Placence*: He also built here upon a high Hill, a pleasant Tower famous in *Spanish* Fables.

*Greesse*, a stair, or step, from the *Latin* word *Gressus*.

*Gregal*,

*Gregal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a flock.

*Gregory*, a proper name of a Man, signifying in *Greek* Watchful, answering to the *Latin Virgilius*. Of this name there have been fifteen Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

*Gregorian*, a kind of Cap so called, as the Invention of one *Gregory* a Barber. Also *Gregorian* Accompt, a correction of the Kalender by Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, making the year to consist of Three hundred sixty five days, five hours, forty nine minutes, and twelve seconds. Whereas before, according to the *Julian* Accompt, *i. e.* That which was instituted by the Emperor *Julius Caesar*, it consisted of Three hundred sixty five days and six hours.

*Grenoble* (*Gratianopolis*) a Town in *France*, the chief City of the *Lower Delphinat*, built doubtless as the name imports by the Emperor *Gratianus*.

*Gresham* Colledge, a fair House in the City of *London*, once the habitation of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who constituted it a Colledge, and indowed it with Revenues for the maintaining of Professors of Divinity, Law, Physick, Astronomy, Geometry, and Musick. The said Sir *Thomas Gresham* built also a stately Fabrick, commonly called the *Royal Exchange*.

*Greve* or *Grave*, a word of authority among the *Low Dutch*, signifying as much as Lord or Governor.

*Griff-graff*, (*French*) by hook or by crook.

*Griffith*. See *Gryffith*.

A *Grig*, a young Eel.

*Grilliade*, (*French*) a kind of meat broiled.

*Grimace*, (*French*) a making of wry faces, either through anguish of pain or contempt and mockery of any one.

*Grimbald*, or *Grimoald*, a proper name of Men, signifying in the *German* tongue, Power over Anger.

A *Griph*, (*eld word*) a riddle.

*Grishild*, (*Germ.*) the proper name of divers Women, signifying Grey-Lady, in *Latin Gesia*.

*Grisons*, the People of *Rhetia*, Neighbors to the *Switzers*, and like them a Commonwealth Cantonised into several Confederacies.

A *Grit*, a kind of Fish, otherwise called a *Grample-fish*. Also *Grits* Atoms of Sand or Gravel.

*Grieth-breach*, or *Gich-breach*, a breach of Peace; *Grieth*, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue Peace.

*Grobianism*, (*French*) slovenly behavior.

*Gromments*, in Navigation, are little Rings made fast to the upper side of the Yard, to which the Caskets are fastened.

*Gormel*, or *Gromil*, a kind of Herb, called also *Pearl-plant*.

*Gron*, a *Saxon* word signifying a Fenny place, whence some derive *Grandcester*, a Town in *Cambridgeshire*.

*Groninga*, (*Groningen*) one of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*, under the States General. The chief City whereof is *Groning*, said to be built by one *Grannius*, descended from the Kings of *Friesland*.

*Gronlandia* or *Groenlandia*, (*Greenland*) a great Island, in the Northern or *Hyperborean Sea*, always under the Jurisdiction of the Kings of *Norway*; and consequently now under the King of *Denmark*.

*Grosvenour*, *i. e.* great Hunter, the name of a Noble Family of *Cheshir*, commonly contracted into *Gravenour*.

*Grot*, (*Ital.*) a kind of mixt, or confused piece of Painting or Sculpture, Antick work: Hence it is taken for any rude mishapen thing.

*Gorveling*, *quasi* Ground-lying: A Lyingprone, or with ones face downward upon the Ground; also a term in Hunting, the Deer is said to feed Groveling, when she feeds upon her belly, being tired with the Chase.

To *Ground a Ship*, to bring her on the Ground to be trimmed.

*Ground-pine*, (*Chamapitys*) a kind of Herb which creeps upon the Ground, and hath resemblance to the *Pine-tree*.

*Groundswel*, a certain Herb, called in *Latin Senecio*, because it quickly decays.

*Grouppade*, (*French*) a term in Horsemanship, being a lofty kind of management, and higher than ordinary Curvet.

A *Grown*, an Engin to stretch Woollen Cloath with, after it is woven.

To *Grown*, the Foresters say, A Buck Growneth, when he makes a noise at Rutting time.

*Gramosity*, (*Lat.*) a curdling of any liquid substance into a thick mass or clod.

*Gryffen*, (*Gryps*) a certain Animal feathered, like a Fowl, and having four feet as a Beast. Some derive it from the *Hebrew* word *Garaph*, *i. e.* To snatch.

*Gryph*. See *Griff*.

*Gryffith*, an *Old British* name, signifying strong faithed.

## G. II.

*Gnacatane*, a kind of *Indian* Pilewort.

*Guadalajara*, a Town of *Castilia Nova*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kings.

*Guadalquivir*, a River of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; anciently called *Betis*.

*Guadiana*, another River in *Spain*, now called *Ana*, which runs fourteen miles under Ground: Whence they boast of a Bridge, whereon Ten thousand Cattle may feed.

*Guaiaecum*, a certain drying Wood, which is good against the Venereal disease. It is brought out of the *West Indies*, where the disease is said to have been first known.

*Guaiana*, one of the Four Provinces of *Southern America*, upon the *Mar del Nort*; the other three being *Rio de la Plata*, *Brasilias*, and *Nova Andalusia*.

*Gnastald*, he that hath the custody of the Kings Mansion-houses. *Castelein* being he, who only hath the custody of Castles and Fortresses.

*Gnastaliens*,



*Gnaſtaliens*, a Religious Order of Men and Women, begun in the year 1537. by the Countess of *Gnaſtalia*.

*Guatimala*, one of the six Provinces of Northern America, upon the *Mar del Nori*, the rest being *Canada*, *Nova Francia*, *Virginia*, *Florida*, and *Nova Hispania*.

A *Gubbin*, (old word) a fragment.

*Gubernation*, (Lat.) a governing, or ruling.

*Gudgeons*, Rudders-Irons to Ships.

*Guelphes* and *Gibellines*, two great Factions in Italy.

*Guenliana*, a valiant Lady, the Wife of *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*; she valiantly assailing *Maurice* of *London*, who invaded those parts, was with her Son *Morgan*, slain in the Battle.

*Guetdon*, (French) a reward; some derive it from the Greek word *Cerdos*, i. e. gain.

*Gugawr*. See *Gogawrs*.

*Guidage*, Money paid for safe conduct, through a strange Territory.

*Guidon*, a Cornet of a Troop of Horse, that is, either the Colours or Banner it self, or he that carries it.

*Guildhal*, a place where the Magistrates of any City meet to consult about Trading, Judicial Proceedings, or any other Grand Affair. *Guild*, being a Society Incorporate, from the Dutch word *Guelde*, i. e. Money.

*Guien*, a Province of *Gallia Aquitanica*, the chief City whereof is *Bordeaux*.

*Guilford*, (Sax. *Egylford*), a Town in *Surrey*, the Royal Mansion in times past of the English-Saxon Kings, who had seventy five Hages, i. e. Houses, wherein remained one hundred seventy five Men. Here *Elfred*, the Son of King *Ethelred*, was most barbarously betrayed by *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*; who contrary to his faithful promise, delivered him into the hands of *Harald* the Dane, and by a cruel decimation slew almost all his Men that came with him out of *Normandy*.

*Guineithia* or *Guineth*, that part of *Wales*, commonly called *South Wales*; it is also called *Venedotia*.

*Guiny* a Kingdom of *Africa*, heretofore called *Nigritarum Regio*; the two most noted places whereof are the Castle of *Mina*, built by the *Portugals*, and the Promontory called *Sierra Lione*.

*Gnipuscoa*, one of the Divisions of *Cantabria*, (the other is *Biscaia*) a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

*Guld*, a kind of Weed growing among Corn, called in *Latin* *Maneleta*. Whence came the Law of *Maneleta*; ordained by King *Kennerth* of *Scotland*; which was, that if any one suffered his Land to be overrun with Weeds, he should forfeit an Ox.

*Gules*. See *Geules*.

*Gule of August*, the first day of *August*, otherwise called *Lammis-day*, in old Almanacks *S. Peter ad Vincula*; it cometh from the French word

*Guel*, i. e. a Throat; because on that day, a certain Maid having a disease in her Throat, was cured by kissing the Chains that *S. Peter* had been bound with at *Rome*.

*Gulf* or *Gulph*, (*Profunda Marin*) a strait passage between two Seas, it comes from the Greek word *Colpos*.

*Gulosity*, (Lat.) Gluttony.

*Gulswit*, an Old Saxon word, signifying an amends for Trespas.

*Gummilda*, the Wife of *Asmond*, King of *Denmark*: She killed her self for grief, that her Husband had been slain in Battle.

*Gunora*, a famous Norman Lady, who flourished in *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in chief, as of the Honor of *Montgomery*, by the service of giving to the King a Barbed-headed Arrow, whensoever he should come into those parts to hunt in *Cornedon Chace*.

*Gunwale*, a piece of Timber in a Ship, which reacheth from the Half-deck to the Fore-castle on either side.

*Gurgitation*, (Lat.) an ingulphing or swallowing up.

*Gurnard*, (*Cuculus*) a kind of fish so called.

*Gusset*, an abatement in Heraldry, formed of a Travers Line drawn from the Dexter Chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extreath Base parts, or contrariwise.

*Gust*, in Navigation, is a sudden Wind.

*Gusto*, (Ital.) a right relish, favor, or taste of any thing.

*Gutta Rosacea*, a preternatural redness in the Nose and Cheek, and sometimes in all the Face.

*Gutta Serena*, a sort of disease in the eye, wherein there is an appearance of a clear speck or drop, which nevertheless hinders the sight of the eye.

*Guttural*, (Lat.) belonging to the throat.

*Guzarate*. See *Gedrosia*.

*Guxer*, in Heraldry, signifieth the ball of the eye.

*Guy*, a proper name of Men; in *Latin* *Guida*, from the French word *Guide*, i. e. a Leader or Director.

*Guy*, a certain Rope used in a Ship, to keep any thing from swinging in too fast.

## G. Y.

*Gy*, (old word) a Guide.

*Gyges*, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Candaules* the King, having shown his Wife naked, she animated him to kill the King; which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him invisible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himself King.

*Gymnasiarch*, (Greek) the chief Governor of a *Gymnase*, which is a place for all manner of exercise, both of Mind and Body.

*Gymnosophists*, (Greek) a Sect of Philosophers among the *Indians*, who went naked, living in Deserts, and feeding upon Herbs.

*Gynder*,

*Gyndes*, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*) which *Cyrus* besieging *Babylon*, cut into forty six several Channels.

*Gynglimas*, (Greek) the joyning of a Bone, when the same Bone receiveth another, and is received by another.

*Gypsation*, (Lat.) a Plaistering with Mortar.

*Gyration*, (Lat.) a fetching a compass; from *Gyrus*, a great circle.

*Gyron*, in Heraldry, signifieth a quarter, or half a Cube described by a Diagonal Line.

*Gysarme*, the same as *Gisarme*.

## H. A.

**H***Abakkuk*, (Hebr.) a Wrestler, a Prophet whom God appointed to carry food to *Daniel*, and whose Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures.

*Haberdasher*, one that sells a great many several Wares; from the Dutch word *Habt ihr das*, i. e. Have you that.

*Habeas Corpus*, a Writ, which a Man indicted before Justices of the Peace, and laid in prison, may have out of the Kings Bench, to remove himself thither at his own charges.

*Haberdupois*. See *Averdupois*.

*Habergeon*, a Diminutive of *Haubert*. See *Haubert*.

*Habiliment*, (French) Cloathing; also Armor.

*Hability*, (Lat.) an aptness, or capacity.

*Habit*, (Lat.) custom or use; also the attire, or cloathing of the Body. It is also the last of the Ten Predicaments in Logick, which denominates a Subject to be cloathed.

*Habitation*, or *Habitacle*, (Lat.) a dwelling, a place of residence.

*Habitual*, (Lat.) growing to an habit, or custom.

*Habitude*, (Lat.) the same as habit.

*Hables*, (French) a Haven or Port.

*Hack*, an Attribute the Turks bestow on God, which signifieth Truth; as also *Hacicawlaw*, High Truth.

*Hachee*, or *Hach*, (French) a certain French dish made of sliced meat.

*Hadad*, (Hebr.) Rejoycing, a King of Edom; also *Ishmaels* Son.

*Hadarezer*, or *Aderezer*, (Hebr.) Beautiful help, a King of *Zobab*, who was defeated by *David*, and his Subjects made tributary.

*Haddock*, (Afinus) a kind of fish called a Cod-fish.

*Hadrian*, or *Adrian*, the name of a great Roman Emperor, who was so called from the City *Hadria* or *Adria*, whence he deduced his original. The word is derived by *Gesner*, from the Greek word *Adēs*, i. e. grofs, or wealthy.

*Hadrianople*, or *Adrianople*, (Greek) a City of Macedonia in Greece, built by the Emperor *Adrianus*, and therefore so called.

*Hematopodes*, (Greek) certain Birds so called from the colour of their feet, which *Pliny* says look red like blood.

*Hemon*, a young man of *Thebes*, who loving *Antigone*, the Daughter of *Oedipus*, and *Jocasta* hearing that she was put to death by *Creon*, he killed himself over her Tomb.

*Hemopolis*, or *Hemoplofis*, (Greek) spitting of blood, coming from the vital parts.

*Hemorrhagy*, (Greek) a violent bursting out of blood.

*Hemorrhoides*, (Greek) a certain disease called in English the Piles, which proceedeth from an abundance of Melancholy blood; by which the Veins of the Fundament are distended.

*Hemus*, a great Mountain dividing *Thessaly* from *Thrace*; at the foot of which, are the fields of *Tempe*: It was so called from *Hemus*, the Son of *Boreas*, and *Orythia*.

*Herede Abducto*, a Writ that lieth for him, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another.

*Herefie*, (Greek) a division in the Church, caused by some erroneous opinion contrary to the Fundamental Points of Religion.

*Hesitation*, (Lat.) a sticking at any thing, a doubting.

*Hafnia*, (vulg. *Copenhagen*) the chief City, not only of *Selandia*, but of the whole Kingdom of *Denmark*; being moreover a rich and pleasant Port-town upon the *Baltick Sea*, and also remarkable for the Kings House, the Armory, the Academy, and other stately structures.

† *Haga*, a word used in some old Writs for a House.

*Hagar*, (Hebr.) a stranger, or chewing the Cud, *Sarabs* Hand-maid, who conceiving by *Abram*, and bringing forth *Ishmael*, despiseth her Mistress, and is sent away: From her descended the *Hagarani*.

*Hagard*, (French) untamed, unruly; also a *Hagard Hawk*, is taken for a wild Hawk.

*Haggai*, (Hebr.) pleasant, a Prophet of the Jews, whose Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures.

*Haggase*, (Tomaculum) a kind of Pudding made of Hogs flesh. Haply from the Dutch *Hacken*, to cut.

*Hagiographer*, (Greek) a Writer of holy things.

*Haguenaw*, an Imperial Town, in that part of Germany called the Circle of the Rhine, or *Alsatia*. A strong place, and serving the King of France, (in whose hands it is) for one of his chief Magazines.

*Haie*, from the French word *Haye*, a kind of Net to catch Conies; which is commonly pitched under Hedges.

*Hail*, a word of Salutation; from the Saxon word *Heal*, i. e. health.

*Hainault*. See *Hannonia*.

*Haimbaldatio Catalorum*, signifieth in the Practick of Scotland, a seeking restitution for Goods wrongfully taken away.

*Haire*,



*Haire*, is, when a Masculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time appears above the Earth, or a Feminine Nocturnal Planet in the night time under the Earth.

*Haketon*, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Chancer*.

*Halberd*, a kind of Weapon, called in *Spanish* *Halabarda*.

*Halberstad*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*.

*Halcyon*, (*Greek*) a Bird, called a Kings-fisher, which builds its Nest, and breeds upon the Seashore, about the Winter Solstice, for the space of fourteen days, wherein the weather useth to be very calm; whence, by a Metaphor, peaceable and quiet times, are called *Halcyon-days*. The Poets feign, that *Halcyone*, the Wife of *Ceyx*, was turned into this Bird. See *Alycon*.

To *Hale* up the *Braler*. See *Braler*.

*Haledon*, a place in *Northumberland*, where *Oswald*, King of that County, in a great pitch Field against the *British* King *Cadwal*, having erected a Cross unto Christ, obtained the Victory, and afterwards became a devout Christian. This place was in old times called *Heaven-field*.

*Half-merk*, or Noble, a piece of Coyn valuing six shillings eight pence.

*Half-seal*, is taken for the Sealing of Commissions unto Delegates, appointed by an appeal in Ecclesiastical or Maritime Causes.

*Halicarnassus*, the chief City of *Caria*, where the famous Tomb of *Mausolus* was built by Queen *Artemisia*.

*Halidome*, (*Saxon*) Holy Judgment; whence, By my *Halidome*, used anciently to be a great Oath among Countrey People.

*Halienticks*, (*Greek*) Books treating of the Art of Fishing.

*Halifax* signifying in *Old English*, *Holy Hair*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called from a Maids-head, that had been cut off by a Priest of that place; which being hung upon a Yew-tree, as a holy Matter, was had in great veneration by the people; who gathering of the Sprigs of the Tree, took it for her Hair.

*Halinitre*, (*Greek*) a kind of Mineral, commonly called *Salt-peter*.

*Halituous*, (*Lat.*) thin, breathy.

To *Hall* a *Ship*, to call her to know whence she is, and whither bound.

*Hallage*, (*French*) a Fee due for Cloaths brought for sale to *Blackwel-Hall*; or to the Lord of a Market, for commodities vended there.

*Hallandia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark* conterminous to *Scandia*, one of the chief Peninsulas of that Kingdom.

*Hallelujah*. See *Allelujab*.

*Hallucination*, (*Lat.*) error, or blindness of judgment.

To *Halm*, (from the *Hebrew* word *Halam*) to shake the Stalk of Corn, from the Ear to the Root.

*Halfier*, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halfer or Cable, wherewith Boats are towed along some Channel.

*Halo*, (*Greek*) a Circle about the Moon, and others of the Stars.

*Halonefus*, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, which was defended by Women, when all the Men were slain.

To make *Halt*, (*French*) to make a stop, a term of War.

*Halyards*, in Navigation, are those Ropes which serve to hoise all the Yards up, except the Cross-Jack, and the Sprit-Sail Yard which are slung.

*Halyattes*, a King of *Lydia*, and Father to *Croesus*, who was overcome by *Cyrus*.

*Halymote*. See *Healgemote*.

*Ham*, (*Hebr.*) Crafty or heat, one of *Noahs* three Sons, and the Father of *Canaan*, whence descended the *Canaanites*.

*Hamadryades*, (*Greek*) Wood Nymphs.

*Haman*, (*Hebr.*) making an uproar, the Son of *Hamedatha*, he seeking the ruine of *Mordecai*, and the *Jews*, is caught in his own snare, and hanged upon the same Gallows he had prepared for *Mordecai*.

*Hamburgum*, (*Hamburg*) the noblest Emporium and Port Town, not only of *Lower Saxony*, of which it is the principal City, but even of all *Germany*. Some think it so called *qu. Gambriovium Burgus*, as having been the Seat of the *Gambriovii*, an ancient people of *Germany*; others *qu. Hammonis-Burgus*, supposing *Jupiter Hammon* to have been anciently worshipped here; but I rather think it is *Hamburg qu. Hanse-burg*. Of which see more beneath in *Hanse-Towns*.

*Hames*, too crooked pieces of Wood, which incompass a Horse-collar; from the Ham of the Leg which is crooked, or the *Latin* word *Hamus*, a Hook.

*Hamkin*, a kind of Pudding.

*Hamling of Dogs*. See *expeditating*.

*Hamlet*, a Dwelling-house, a Diminutive; from the *Dutch* word *Ham*, *i. e.* home.

*Hammocks*, Hanging-beds used in Ships.

*Hamor*, (*Hebr.*) an Afs, or dirt, the Father of *Sechem*. See *Sechem*.

*Hampton-Court*, a magnificent Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*, standing in *Middlesex* upon the River *Tbames*. It was begun by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and finished by King *Henry* the Eighth.

*Hanjar*, a certain kind of Dagger worn by the *Bashaws* Wives, richly beset with Jewels.

*Hanaper*, the Clerk of the Hanaper is an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, and so is the Comptroller.

A *Handspeek*, a Wooden Leaver, used in stead of a Crow of Iron to traverse the Ordnance.

*Hankwit* or *Hangwit*, (*Saxon*) a Fine laid, either for the escape, or the illegal hanging of a thief.

*Hannah*, (*Hebr.*) Gracious or Merciful, the Wife of *Elkanah*, and Mother of *Samuel* the Prophet.

*Hannibal*. See *Annibal*.

*Hanno*, a *Carthaginian*, who seeking to make himself Master of *Carthage*, was at length taken, and had his eyes put out.

*Hannonia*, or *Haynault*, a Province of the *Low Countreys*; one of those belonging to the King of *Spain*. The chief Towns whereof are *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, and *Camerick*.

*Hanseliner*, upper slops. *Chaucer*.

*Hanse-Towns*, certain Towns in *Germany*, as *Hamburg*, *Magdenburgh*, *Lubeck*, &c, being the principal Seats of the *Dutch Merchants*. *Hans* signifying in the *Dutch* tongue, A Society or Corporation of Merchants.

*Hansel*, (*Dutch*) the first Money that is bestowed with a Tradesman in a morning.

*Hans-en-kelder*, a *Dutch* word, signifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a Child in the Mothers Belly.

*Hanfiatick*, Towns, the same as *Hanse-Towns*.

*Hanten*, (*old word*) to use, or accustom.

*Hapheritlet*, a kind of coarse Coverlet for a Bed.

*Haque*, a sort of hand Gun three quarters of a yard long.

*Haquebus*, (*French*) the same as *Harquebus*.

*Haracana*, or *Herocane*, a violent Whirlwind or Tempest, which hapneth once in nine years. Some say, it comes from the *Spanish* word *Aran-car*, to pull up by the roots.

*Harald*, or *Herauld*, (*French*) *Quasi herus altus*, i. e. High-master, is an Officer, whose employment is to denounce War, or proclaim Peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marshal the solemnities at a Princes Coronation, and such like.

*Haran*, (*Hebr.*) Anger, the Father of *Lot*.

*Harangue*, (*French*) a Speech, or Oration.

*Haraphab*, (*Hebr.*) a Medicine, a *Philistim*, whose Sons being Gyants, were slain by *David* and his Servants.

To *Harase*, (*French*) to tire out, to weary, to disquiet: A harassed, or tired Jade.

*Harbinger*, from the *Dutch* words, *Der Benghen*, i. e. Hither keep; an Officer in a Princes Court, that alloteth those of the Household their Lodgings in time of progress; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodging.

*Harbour*, a Hart is said to Harbor, when it goes to rest.

*Hare-lip*, a Lip cloven like a Hares-lip.

*Hare-pipe*, a snare made of a piece of Elder or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

*Hares-ears*, (*Bupleurum*, *Auricula Leporis*,) an Herb which grows chiefly among Oaken-woods in Stony-grounds.

*Hares-foot*, (*Lagopus*) an Herb of a binding faculty; and therefore used in the stopping Fluxes and *Gonorrhæas*, and healing of Ruptures.

*Hariant*, or *Hauriant*; in Heraldry, is, when a fess is represented standing upright.

*Hariolation*, (*Lat.*) a sooth-saying.

*Harlem*, a City of *South Holland*, where Printing was first invented by *Laurence Jans*, a rich

Citizen thereof, about the year 1440. Or as others say, by *John Gottenbergh*.

*Harlot*, or *Arletta*, Concubine to *Robert Duke* of *Normandy*, and Mother to *William the Conqueror*; in disgrace of whom, all Whores came to be called Harlots.

*Harman*, a proper name of Men, signifying in *Dutch*, the General of an Army, answerable to the *Greek Polemarchus*.

*Harmodius*, and *Aristogeiton*, two famous conspirators against *Hipparchus* the Tyrant of *Athens*.

*Harmonia*, the Daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, and the Wife of *Cadmus*; to her is attributed by some, the first invention of Musical Harmony.

*Harmonious*, or *Harmonical*, full of Harmony, i. e. Musical consent, or agreement.

*Harold*, See *Harald*.

*Harpalice*, the Daughter of *Lycurgus*; she was a great Hunteress, and hearing that her Father was taken prisoner by the *Getans*, rescued him by force of Arms.

*Harpe*, the name of the Fauchion, wherewith *Mercury* slew *Argos*, and *Percus* *Medusa*.

*Harping Irons*, certain Irons to strike great fish withal, being at one end like a Barbed Arrow, and having at the other end a Cord.

*Harpings*, the breadth of a Ship at the Bow.

*Harpoerates*, an Image used in the Ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Isis*, made with one hand upon his mouth, and called by the *Egyptians*, The god of silence.

*Harpyes*, the three Daughters of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Ello*, *Celeno*, and *Ocypete*; they were part Women, and part Birds, having Claws like Vultures. *Homer* saith, that upon *Celeno*, whom he calls *Podarges*, *Zephyrus* begat *Balius* and *Zantus*, the Horses of *Achilles*.

*Harrow*, (*old word*) signifying away, or fye.

† *Huske*, (*old word*) for sign, as *Fishes Huske*, the sign *Pisces*.

*Hart*, in the Forest Laws, is a Stag of six years old; if, having been hunted by the King or Queen, he escape alive, he is called a *Hart Royal*; and if this Hart be so hunted by the King or Queen, that he is forced out of the Forest, the King causeth Proclamation to be made, That no person shall hurt, chase, or kill him, then he is termed a *Hart Royal Proclaimed*.

*Hart Hall*, a place for Students in the University of *Oxford*, built by *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*; together with *Exeter Colledge*, in the time of King *Edward* the Second: Who, in imitation of him, built *Oriel Colledge*, and *Saint Mary Hall*.

*Harts-tongue*, (*Phyllis*, *Lingua Cervina*) an Herb with long green Leaves like a Tongue, but smooth; it is much commended for any distemper of the Liver and Spleen, and the Passions of the Heart.

*Hartwort*, a pretty Plant very wholesome for Harts or Stags to feed on; it is called in *Latin* *Seseli Æthiopicum*.

*Hasel*,



*Hazel*, (Lat. *Corylus*, or *Avellana Sylvestris*) a Tree well known, whence the Hazel Nuts, which are hard of digestion, and therefore unwholesome; yet by reason of their dryness, they are commended to be eaten after fish, to hinder the engendering of flegm.

*Harquebuse*. See *Arquebuz*.

*Hatches of a Ship*, are Trap-doors to let things down into the Hold; they are also called *Scuttles*.

*Havana*, a Port Town of the Isle of Cuba, the most famous and frequented of all the *West Indies*.

*Hauberg*, or *Haubert*, (French) a Coat of Mail.

*Havelock*, a certain Danish Foundling of the Royal Blood; who, as it is reported, was fostered by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a Scullen in the Kings Kitchen, was for his valor, and conduct in Military Affairs, promoted to the marriage of the Kings Daughter.

*Haven*, (Lat. *Portus*) the entrance of the Sea within the Land, at the Mouth of some River or Creek, where Ships may ride at Anchor.

*Havering*, a Town in *Essex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of *England*; so called from the fabulous conceit of a Ring delivered by a Pilgrim, as sent from *S. John Baptist* to King *Edward* the Confessor.

*Havre de Grace*, a noted Town or Port Town of *Normandy*, by some called *New Haven*: It was built by King *Francis* the First.

*Haunt*, a term in Hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary passage; in *French* *Enceinte*.

*Hauriant*. See *Hariant*.

*Hauselines*, or *Hanselines*, (old word) Breeches or Slops.

*Haw*, a Hedge, from the *French* word *Hay*: Also an old word, signifying black; also a dis-ease in the eye.

*Haward*, or *Hayward*, a Keeper of the common Heard of the Town, who is to look that they neither break, nor crop Hedges; from the *French* words, *Hay*, Hedge, and *Garde*, Custody.

*Hawise*, a proper name of Women. See *Avice*.

*Hawkers*, a certain deceitful people that go up and down from place to place, buying and selling old Brass and Pewter, which ought to be uttered in open Market. They are now taken for a sort of people, who waiting for the first coming out of News Books and Pamphlets, run vending them up and down the Streets like Hawks that hunt every where after prey, whence they seem to be so called.

*Hawkweed*, (Lat. *Hieracium*) a Field Herb whose Leaves are torn on the sides like Dandelion, but they are thicker and darker: It is good for all the diseases of the Eyes, Inflammations, *S. Antonies* Fire, and such like eruptions.

*Hawker*, (old word) corners.

*Hawten*, (old word) insolent.

*Hawthorn*, (*Oxyacantha*) White Thorn, from *Haegdozen*, *Haeg*, in *Dutch* signifying White.

*Hazard*, (Ital. *Azzarro*) a certain place in a Tennis-Court, into which if the Ball chance to be stricken, it is a loss: Also a thing set upon a Billiard-table, which Gamesters avoid hitting as much as may be. It is also metaphorically taken for any doubtful event.

*Hay*, a Town in *Brecknockshire* called in *Welsh* *Trekethle*, i. e. A Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees. It was formerly a very flourishing place, till ruined and depopulated by that Arch-rebel, *Owen Glendower* dwy.

*Hayboot*, signifieth in Common Law, a permission to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges.

*Haydegines*, (old word) a Countrey dance, or round.

*Haylaks*, Women-slaves, a word used among the *Turks*.

*Hayn*, (old word) hatred.

*Hazael*, (Hebr.) Seeing God, one whom God appointed *Elisha* to anoint King over *Syria*, that he might take vengeance of *Israel* for their Idolatry.

## H. E.

*Headborough*, the chief of the Frank-pledge, the same as Constable, or Tithing-man; from *Herod*, i. e. Head, and *Borbe*, i. e. Pledge. The same *Borough-head* and *Borsholder*.

*Head-land*, in Navigation is a point of Land that lies farther out at Sea, than the rest usually do.

*Head-liner*, in Navigation, are the Ropes that make fast all the Sails to the Yard. *Head-sails*, are those belonging to the Foremast and Bolt-sprit, and keep the Ship from the Wind, or to fall off.

*Heafing*, (Saxon) a captive.

*Heafod*, (Saxon) a head.

*Healgemote*, or *Halymote*, a Saxon word signifying a Court Baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

*Hearse*, an empty Tomb, erected for the honor of the dead; from the *Greek* word *Arfis*, a lifting up.

*Hearts-ease*, or *Pansies*, (Latin *Herba Trinitatis*) an Herb whose flowers are like unto Violets, much commended for a Rupture, as the Distilled Water of the Herb and Flowers is for the Falling-sickness.

*Heathpoult*, (Tetrao) a Bird of Game, somewhat like a Pheasant. Otherwise called a *Grouse* or *Heathcock*.

*Hebdomade*, (Greek) the number seven, a week which consists of seven days.

*Hebe*, the goddess of youth, and daughter of *Juno*, without a Father; she was for her beauty preferred by *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer: But one time falling down, and discovering her secrets parts to the gods, she was removed from her place.

*Hebetude*, (*Lat.*) bluntness, dulness.

*Hebrews*, a name given to the *Israelites*, because they spake the ancient *Hebrew* Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the division of Tongues.

*Hebrides*, certain Islands in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, called also *Ebuds*, and the Western Islands; they are forty four in number, but the chief of them are *Leviss*, *Eula*, *Mula*, and *Ila*.

*Hebrus*, a River of *Thrace*, where the Head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his Body had been torn in pieces by *Bacchides*.

*Hecalus*, a name attributed to *Jupiter* by *Thebes*; from *Hecale* an old Woman, who had devoted her life to *Jupiter*, for his safe return.

*Hecateus*, a Grammarian of *Abdera*, mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Hecate*, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and the Sister of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the same with *Diana*, or the Moon; also the name of a famous Inchantress of *Thrace*.

*Hecatomb*, (*Greek*) a Sacrifice, wherein an hundred Beasts were offered at one time.

*Hecatompolis*, an Epithet of the Island of *Crete*, which is said to have had an hundred Cities in it.

*Hecatompyle*, the name of a City of *Egypt*, otherwise called *Egyptian Thebes*.

*Heck*, the name of an Engin to take fish withal, from the *Dutch* word *Hecken*, i. e. To pick, or *Heck* a Branble.

*Heckled*, (*old word*) wrapped.

*Heckrick-Feaver*, a Feaver which is habitual, and which inflames the solid parts of the Body; it comes from the *Greek* word *Hexis*, a habit.

*Hecla*, the name of a Mountain in *Iceland*, where there is a terrible abyss, or deep place, where nothing but the lamentable cries of persons, as is supposed extremely tormented, are heard for the compass of a League round about it.

*Heclor*, the Son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*; he was accounted the stoutest of all the *Trojans*, slew *Proteus*, and *Patroclus*; but was at length slain himself by *Achilles*. The word signifieth, Defender.

*Hecuba*, the Daughter of *Dyamus*, the Wife of *Priam* King of *Troy*: It is feigned of her, that after the taking of *Troy*, she was turned into a Bitch.

*Hederal-Crown*, a Crown of Ivy, from the *Latin* word *Hedera*.

*Hedymiles*, a Singer to the Harp, remembered by *Juvenal*, *Satyr* 6.

*Heeld*, a term in Navigation, a Ship heelds Star-board, or Lar-board, that is, leans most to that side.

*Heer*, and *Hace*, (*old word*) hoarse and harsh.

*Hegesius*, a Philosopher of *Cyrene*, who so lively set forth the miseries of Humane life, that he was the occasion of many of his Auditors making away themselves. Whereupon he was commanded by King *Ptolemy* to proceed no farther upon that subject. He is mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *De Oratore*, and his *Tusculan Questions*; also a

Writer *De Re Rustica*, otherwise called *Agellus*.

*Hegesippus*, an ancient Writer of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

*Hegesistratus*, an *Ephesian*, who was the Builder of the City of *Elea* in *Asia*.

*Hegira*, the Epoche, or computation of time among the *Turks*.

*Heinfarre*, or *Hinfare*, (*Saxon*) a departing of a servant from his Master; from *Hein*, a house, and *fair*, passage.

*Heir of Blood*, in Common Law, is he who succeedeth by right of Blood in any Mans Lands or Tenements in Fee; but *Heir of Inheritance*, is he that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any displeasure.

*Heirloom*, signifieth all Implements of a House; which having belonged to the house for certain descents, accrew to the *Heir* with the House it self. Loom, signifying a frame to Weave in.

*Heighth*, a vertue in writing or speaking, wherein the expressions are neither too inflate, nor too creeping, but observing a decent Majesty between both.

*Helchefsaites*, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no sin to deny *Christ* in times of persecution: Their first Teacher was one *Helchefsam*.

*Helchysim*, the dross and scum of Silver.

To *Hele*, (*old word*) to cover.

*Helena*, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*; she was married to *Menelaus*, and brought forth *Hermione*; afterwards being stoln away by *Paris*, and being demanded of *Priamus* by the *Greeks*, the *Trojans* refused to send her back, which was the occasion of a very great War, and of the destruction of *Troy*. The word signifieth in *Greek*, pitiful.

*Heliacal*, Rising of a Star, is, when a Star which was at first hid by the Light of the Sun afterwards appears. From the *Greek* word *Helios*, i. e. the Sun.

*Heliader*, the Daughters of the Sun, and Sisters of *Phaeton*, who wept themselves into Poplar-trees for the death of their Brother, and their tears became Amber; their names were *Phaethusa*, *Lampetusa*, and *Lampetia*.

*Helice*, a Town of *Achaia*, a Region of the *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*; also the utmost Northern Constellation called *Ursa Major*, or the Great Bear, consisting of twenty seven Stars; whereof the seven in the Tail are called *Planstrum* or *Charles* his Wain.

*Heliconian*, belonging to *Helicon*, a Hill of *Phocis*, sacred to *Apollo*, and the Muses.

*Heliodorus*, an eminent Sophist, whose History of *Theagines* and *Caridea* is extant, and in no mean esteem. Also a Poet, whose *Ἀπολογία* to *Nicomachus* are cited by *Galen*; also a Rhetorician who living in the time of the Emperor *Adrian*, was his favorite, and private Secretary.

*Heliocopy*, (*Greek*) the furthest point of the Suns course into his Ascension or Descension.

*Heliotrope*, (*Greek*) the name of a Plant commonly



monly called *Turn sole*; also a kind of precious stone.

*Helix*, a term in Geometry, being the same in Greek, as *Spira* in Latin. See *Spiral line*.

*Helle*, the Daughter of *Athamus*, King of *Thebes*, she with her Brother *Phryxus*, crossing over the *Pontick Sea* upon a Golden Ram, being frightened with the danger, fell into the Sea; from which accident, that Sea was ever called *Hellefont*.

*Hellebore*, the name of a certain Plant, called also *Melampodium*, which is good against mad-ness.

*Hellenistical*, belonging to Greece, or the Greek Language; from *Hellas*, the ancient name of that Country.

*Helm*, signifieth in Navigation a piece of Wood fastned to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat; also the He'm of State is Metaphorically taken for the chief place in the Government of a Nation.

*Helmet in stark Stowers*, (old word) defended in sharp assaults.

*Helluation*, (Lat.) a playing the glutton, a greedy devouring.

*Helsingborgum*, (*Elsenburg*) a very strong Town, with a Castle upon the Sound, in Scandia the chief Peninsula of the Kingdom of Denmark.

*Helsingora*, (*Elseneur*) a very neat built Town, the third in *Selandia*, being also a noted Haven upon the Sound, and one of the chief Emporiums in the Kingdom of Denmark.

*Helve*, (old word) a handle of any thing.

*Helvetia*, a Countrey invironed by the Alps, and the Hill of *Jura*, the River *Rhene*, and *Rhone*; it is now called *Switzerland*, being divided into several Confederate Cantons, and under the Government of a Commonwealth.

*Hemerology*, (Greek) a Kalender, or Book wherein are registred the passages of every day.

*Hemicranj*, (Greek) a disease in the head, called the *Meagrim*. See *Megrim*.

*Hemi-cycle*, (Greek) a half-circle.

*Hemington*, a Town in *Suffolk*, which one *Baldwin le Pettour* held of the King, *Per Saltum, susectum, & Bumbulum seu Pettum*, i. e. By this tenure, that on every *Christmass* day before the King, he should dance, puff up his cheeks and fart.

*Hemiplegia*, (Greek) the Palsie on one side only.

*Hemisphaer*, (Greek) half the Compass of the Heavens, or so much as is visible above the Horizon.

*Hemistick*, (Greek) half a verse.

*Hemuse*, a term in Hunting, for a Roe Buck of the third year.

*Hemlock*, a certain Plant, called in Latin *Cicuta*, whose juyce being poyson, used to be given to capital offenders.

*Henares*, a River in Spain, near to which stands a Town called *Alcala di Henares*.

*Henbane*, in Greek *Hyoscyamus*, an Herb which is counted rank poyson.

*Henchman*, or *Heinsman*, a German word signifying a domestick servant. It is taken among us for a Page of Honor.

*Hend*, (old word) neat, fine, gentle.

*Hendecasyllable*, (Greek) a verse consisting of eleven syllables comprehending these Feet *Dactyle*, *Spondee*, and three *Trochees*, as

*Quoquo diffugias pavens Mabili.*

It is otherwise called *Phalencium*.

*Hengston-bill*, a Hill in *Cornwal*, where the British *Danmonii*, calling the *Danes*, to assist them to drive the English out of *Devonshire*, were by King *Egbert*, totally defeated and ruined.

*Hengwit*. See *Hankwit*.

*Hengest*, the name of him who led the first Englishmen into this Isle: The word signifies in the Saxon *Horsman*.

*Heniochus*, vide *Auriga*.

*Henob*, (Heb.) taught or dedicate, Cains Son of whom the City *Henoch* was so called; also the Father of *Methuselah*.

*Henry*, the name of seven Emperors of Germany, eight Kings of England, four Kings of France, four Kings of Castile. The word comes from the German *Einfick*, i. e. Rich, and powerful; or *Herric*, i. e. Rich Lord; or else is contracted from *Honoricus*.

To *Hent*, (old word) to catch.

*Hepatical*, (Greek) belonging to the Liver.

*Hephestian Mountains*, certain burning Mountains in *Lycia*.

*Heptaedrical Figure*, or *Heptaedron*, a Geometrical figure consisting of seven sides.

*Heptagonal*, (Greek) belonging to a Heptagon, or figure of seven Angles.

*Heptarchy*, (Greek) a seven fold Government, or Government of seven Men; as that of the Saxon Kings here in England.

*Heraclea*, a City in the Turkish Dominion, in that part called *Tractus Byzantinus*; also a City of *Pontus* in Asia the Less; also *Heracilia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in Africa.

*Heracleon*, an Egyptian Grammarian, whom *Suidas* reports to have Commentated upon *Homer*, and the *Lyrics*.

*Heracledes*, a Sophist of *Lycia*, mentioned by *Philostatus*; he flourished under the Emperor *Severus*, and was had in great esteem at *Smyrna*, where he professed: Also a noble Grammarian of *Cilicia*, mentioned by *Stephanus*; also *Heracledes* surnamed *Ponticus*, a hearer of *Plato* and *Aristotle* at *Athens*. There is extant of his writing one only of the many Books he wrote, viz. his *Allegories upon Homer*, *Diog. Laert. Cic. Tusc. Quest.* Also a noble Macedonian Painter, who first began with the Painting of Ships; he flourished in the time of *Perseus*, who was taken prisoner by *Paulus Aemilius*, and went to live at *Athens*.

*Heraclitus*, an *Ephesian* Philosopher, surnamed *Obscurus*, because of his obscure style; he flourished in the time of *Darius Codomannus*, and was called the Weeping Philosopher, because as oft as he beheld the Calamities and Unfortunate accidents

dents hapning in the World, he still fell a weeping. He is said to have been torn in pieces by Dogs, as he lay sleeping in the Sun covered over with Horf-dung; which despising the common prescriptions, he took as a Remedy against the Droptie. Some say he was a Scholar of *Xenocrates* and *Hippasus*, others that he had no Master; there were also three others of this name, the first a *Lyrick* Poet, the second a *Halicarnassian* of great Elegancy, the third a *Lesbian* Writer of the *Macedonian* History.

*Herald*. See *Harald*.

*Herawdes*, (old word) feats of activity.

*Herbage*, signifies in Common Law, the fruit of the Earth, provided by nature for the Cattle: Also the liberty that a Man hath to feed his Cattle in another Mans Ground, or in the Forest.

*Herbert*, a proper name of Men, signifying in *Dutch*, Famous Lord.

*Herbigage*, or *Herbarow*, (old word) Lodging.

*Herbalist*, or *Herbary*, (Lat.) One that hath knowledge in the nature and temperaments of Herbs.

*Herbenger*. See *Harbenger*.

*Herb Christopher*, a kind of Aconite bearing Berries like Beads: It is to be seen only in the Gardens of them that delight in rarities.

*Herb Paris*, (*Triphyllus*, *Herba Paris*) an Herb otherwise called *True Love* or *One Berry*, the Leaves whereof grow like a *True-lovers* Knot, with a Berry in the midst: It resisteth Poyson, Pestilence, Feavers, and Witchcraft; cureth Ulcers, Inflammations, and Imposthumes.

*Herb Robert*, (*Geranium*) a kind of Cranesbill with Reddish Stalks; it helpeth the Stone, stayeth Blood howsoever flowing; it speedily healeth all green Wounds, and old Ulcers.

*Herb Two-pence*, (*Nummularia*) an Herb of a moderately cold and dry quality.

*Herbert*, a proper name, signifying in *Dutch*, Bright Lord.

*Herbipolis*, now called *Wirtzberg*. An Episcopal See in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Franconia*.

*Herbosity*, (Lat.) plenty of Herbs.

*Herbulent*, (Lat.) grassy, full of Herbs.

*Hercinia*, a Wood in *Germany*, of a very large extent, both in length and breadth, and abounding with Wild Beasts.

*Herculean*, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which name was *Hercules*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*. He being hated by *Juno*, because he was born of a Concubine, was by her engaged in twelve very dangerous enterprises, which are called *Hercules* his twelve Labors; all which he overcame to his great renown: Whence every great achievement came to be called an *Herculean Labor*. He is said to have built two Pillars on *Mount Calpe*, and *Mount Avila*, as the utmost bounds of the Western World, with the Inscription of *Nil ultra*, and at this day those places are called *Hercules* Pillars. This name *Hercules*

signifying in *Greek*, Glory, or Illumination of the Air.

*Herculeus Morbus*, the Falling-sickness.

*Here de Cesar*, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* used to compute their number of years, as we do from the year of our Lord. It was also used in *Spain* for a great while. The word signifieth as much as, *The Monarchy of Cesar*.

*Hereditary*, or *Hereditary*, (Lat.) coming by Inheritance.

*Hereditaments*, signifie in Common Law, all such things as descend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compass of an *Executor*, as Chattels do.

*Herdelenge*, a term in Hunting for the dressing of a Roe, which is called the undoing of a Boar.

*Hereford*, the chief City of *Herefordshire*, anciently called *Trefawith*, from the Beech-trees growing there about. It was built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, in that Tract of the Countrey called of old *Ereinn* or *Archenfield*, out of the ruine of the ancient *Ariconium*. The fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Esabelbert*, King of *East England*; who going to woo the Daughter of *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, was here forelaid and murdered by the procurement of *Quendred*, *Offas* wife.

*Hermitage*, or *Ermitage*, (French) a solitary place, a dwelling for *Hermits*, i. e. Persons that devote themselves to a Religious solitude.

*Heretic*. See *Heresie*.

*Heresiarch*, or *Heresiarch*, (Greek) the principal Author of any *Heresie*, or Sect.

*Heretog*, or *Heretogh*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke; from the *Saxon* words *Here*, an Army, and *Toga*, to draw out.

*Herility*, (Lat.) Masterly-authority.

*Herillus*, a Philosopher of *Chalcedon*, the Disciple of *Zeno*. He was a hearer of *Aristotle* and *Theophrastus*, and concluded Knowledge to be the *Summum bonum*. He is mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *De Finibus*, and his Academick Questions.

*Heriot*, or *Harriot*, hath formerly been used to signifie a Tribute given by a Tenant to the Lord of the Mannor, for his better preparation toward War. *Here*, in the *Saxon* tongue, signifying an Army. But now it is taken for the best Chattle that a Tenant hath at the hour of his death, which is due unto the Lord by Custom.

*Herlaxton*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, near which was Ploughed up a Brazen Vessel, wherein a Golden Helmet, beset with precious Stones (which was given as a present to *Catharine* of *Spain*, Wife to King *Henry* the Eighth) was found.

*Hermagoras*, an eminent both Philosopher and Orator, mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *De Claris Oratoribus*. Whether the same with him of *Amphipolis*, the Disciple of *Persens*, mentioned by *Suidas*, may be queried.

*Herman*. See *Harman*.

*Herma-*



*Hermaphrodite*, (Greek) a word compounded of *Hermes*, i. e. Mercury and *Aphrodite*, i. e. Venus, and signifieth one of both Sexes, Man and Woman. See the story of *Hermaphroditus* and *Salmacis*, elegantly described in the Fourth Book of *Ovids Metamorphosis*.

*Hermetical*, (Greek) belonging to *Mercury*, the messenger of the gods, who is called in Greek, *Hermes*; or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the great Egyptian Philosopher, who is thought to have lived not long after *Moses*. He wrote a Dialogue in his Native tongue, intituled *Asclepius*, which is yet extant; besides which, there goes under his name a Dialogue, intituled *Pimander*, with some other things. He is reported by *Polydore Virgil*, to have been the first that distinguished the day into twelve hours, by his observation of a certain Beast dedicated to *Serapis*, which used to Piss twelve times in that space, at equal distances of time. There flourished also in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, an Egyptian Philosopher named *Hermes*, a person of great Justice and Learning, a hearer of *Syrian*, the Sophist and Condisciple of *Proclus*.

*Hermione*, the Daughter of *Menelaus*; she was betrothed by her Father, after the end of the Trojan War, to *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*. Which *Orestes*, (to whom she had been before espoused by her Grand-father *Tyndarus*) taking ill, he slew *Pyrrhus* in the Temple of *Apollo*.

*Hermitage*, *Hermit*. See *Haremitage*.

*Hermodacilis*, certain Roots like Fingers, but of what Plant is so uncertain, that they are called *Opprobrium Herbariorum*; they are sometimes used in Medicines that purge humors from the Joynts, and remoter parts of the Body.

*Hermocrates*, an eminent Sophist of *Phocis*, who flourishing in the time of *Severus*, was forced by him to marry against his will, the Daughter of *Antipater*, the Emperors Secretary *Philistr*.

*Hermodorus*, an *Ephesian* Philosopher who being banished his Country, betook himself to *Italy*, and as *Pomponius* and *Pliny* testify, became the Author and Interpreter of the Twelve Tables of the Decemviral Laws. There was also of the same name, a *Sicilian*, a hearer of *Plato*, his chief discredit was, That by his Philosophy he sought greedily after gain.

*Hermogenes*, a famous, both Sophist and Rhetorician of *Tarsus*, who at fifteen years of age, was so famed, that he received great presents from *Marcus Antoninus*, but the older he grew, the more he declined. Whence *Antiochus* the Sophist said of him, That he was in *Pueritia Senex*, in *Senectute Puer*. He is mentioned by *Volaterranus*.

*Hermoglyphus*, an excellent Statuary, but in Marble only.

*Hermolaus*, a Grammarian of *Constantinople*, who as *Suidas* testifies, wrote an Epitome of *Stephanus de Urbibus*, and dedicated it to the Emperor *Justinian*, also a Statuary mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Herodianus*, an *Alexandrian*, both Historian and Grammarian, the Son and Disciple of *Apolonius*. He flourished under *Marcus Antoninus*, and besides his extant History of the Roman *Cæsars*, is reported by *Suidas* to have written *De Arte Grammatica*.

*Hermotimus*, a Native of *Clazomena*, whose Soul, as the Tradition goes, used to leave his Body, and wander up and down, bringing him news of things that were done a great way off, his Body lying in the mean while as it were asleep; but at length his enemies finding his Body, burnt it; so that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

*Hernious*, (Lat.) Bursten-bellied.

*Herod*, surnamed *Antipater*, a King of the Jews, created by the Roman Senate; he destroyed the Temple built by *Zorobabel*, and erected another more magnificent in its place. He put his wife *Mariamne* to death, and his two sons *Aristobulus* and *Alexander*.

*Herodotus*, an Historian of *Halicarnassus*, whose Nine Books of History, intituled each by the name of one of the Nine Muses, are extant. From the tyranny of *Lygdamus*, he retired to *Samos*, as *Suidas* delivers; and afterwards from the envy of his Countrymen to *Thurium*, where some say he died, others say at *Polla*. He is styled by *Cicero* *Pater Historie*; also a *Megarensian* Trumpeter in the time of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*. He had so strong a Chest, that he was able to blow two Trumpets at a time.

*Heroick*, or *Hopical*, (Greek) noble, lofty, becoming a *Heroe*; whence *Heroick* Poem, that sort of Poem which sets forth the Deeds in War, and all other noble performances of Kings, Princes, and the greatest of Men.

*Heroick Verse*, that kind of Verse which by the ancient Greeks and Latins was solely used in their *Heroick* Poems, without any other mixture. It is also called *Hexameter*, as consisting just of six feet, all *Dactyls* and *Spondees*; but without any certain order, only in the fifth place a *Dactyl* (sometimes a *Spondee*) but in the sixth place a *Spondee* alway. Of a *Dactyl* in the fifth place take this example.

*Eurus ad Auroram Nabatheaque regna recessit.*

Of a *Spondee* in the fifth place this.

*Eriquo Alpes, & Nubifer Apenninus.*

*Heroine*, a Woman of a noble Spirit, and excellent virtues.

A *Heron*, a kind of Bird, called in Latin *Ardea*, *ab ardendo*; because its dung burns whatsoever it touches,

*Heron*, an *Athenian* Orator, who Commentated upon *Herodotus*, *Xenophon*, and *Thucydides*, as is testified by *Suidas*. Also *Heron* or *Hero*, an eminent Writer of *Alexandria*, who besides his *Mechanicks*, *Pneumatics*, and other Writings, is said to have written a Book of Agriculture, which

which some say is yet preserved in the *Vatican Library*.

*Herophila*, the name of the *Erythrean Sibyl*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three Books of Prophecies, and being refused it, she burnt two; and afterwards received as much for that one that was left, as she demanded for all the three.

*Herostatus*, one that to purchase himself fame, burnt the Temple of *Diana*.

*Herfilia*, the Wife of *Romulus*, who after her death, was worshipped by the name of *Hera*, or the goddess of youth.

*Hertford*, i. e. the Ford of Harts, the chief Town of *Hertfordshire*, having a Castle upon the River *Lea*, built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Gislebert de Clare*, who was Earl of this Town in King *Henry* the Seconds days. *Bede* treating of the Synod that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Herudford*, i. e. *Redford*.

*Hertbus*, a goddess worshipped by the ancient *Saxons*, in the same nature as *Tellus* by the *Latins*, some think the word Earth to be thence derived.

*Hesiodus*, an ancient Poet of *Africa*, of whom it is in dispute, whether *Homer* or he were the ancients; besides what we have extant of him, as his *Opera & dies*, *scutum Herculis* & *Theogonia*, there are mentioned of his writing several other works.

*Hesione*, the Daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* having freed her from a great Whale, gave in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ransomed *Troy*; because her Father *Laomedon* performed not his promise to him.

*Hesperus*, the Son of *Japetus*, and Brother of *Atlas*, who flying from his Countrey, went and inhabited in *Italy*, whence that Countrey came to be called *Hesperia*: He had three Daughters, *Egle*, *Aretusa*, and *Hesperetusa*, called the *Hesperides*, who lived in the *Hesperian Garden*; whose Trees bare Golden Apples, that were kept by a watchful Dragon whom *Hercules* slew; it is also feigned of *Hesperus*, that after his death, he was changed into the Evening Star. Also the *Hesperides*, called also *Gorgones*, are certain Islands in the *Atlantick Ocean*, much celebrated by the ancients, both Poets and others; but which and where they were, is hard to determine. Some think they were those ten Islands over against *Cape Verd*, which the *Dutch* now call *Saltz Inseln*, the chief whereof is *S. Jago*, a Colony of the *Portugueses*.

*Hests*, (old word) Commands or Decrees.

*Hete*, (old word) Promised.

*Heteroclitus*, in Grammar, are those sort of Nouns which are either defective or redundant, at least differ some way or other in their manner of declining from the common sort; as Verbs that so vary, are called *Anomalous*.

*Heterodox*, (Greek) being of another opinion or judgment, than what is generally received.

*Heterogeneal*, (Greek) being of another or different kind.

*Heth*, (Hebr.) Fear or astonied, *Canaan's* Brother, of whom came the *Hittites*.

*Heteroscians*, (Greek) people that live between the Equator and the Tropicks, whose shadows still incline more one way than another.

*Hetruria*, a Countrey of *Italy*, otherwise called *Tuscia*, or *Tuscany*, the people whereof were in ancient times much given to Sooth-saying; it reacheth from *Macra* to *Tyber*. It is now under a Monarchical Government of a Prince, who is commonly stiled the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*.

To *Hette*, (old word) to commit or dedicate.

*Heveningham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient Family, commonly contracted into *Henningham*.

*Hew*, (old word) colour.

*Hewmond*, (old word) shining.

*Hexaedron*, a Geometrical figure consisting of six sides.

*Hexagonal*, (Greek) belonging to a Hexagon, or Geometrical figure having six angles or corners.

*Hexameter Verse*, (Greek) a verse consisting of six feet; it is otherwise called an Heroick Verse, because it is used in Heroick Poems. See *Heroick Verse*.

*Hexaptote*, (Greek) a Noun declined with six Cases.

*Hexastick*, (Greek) a Stanza, consisting of six Verses.

*Heydelberg*, a City of *Germany*, in the Territory of the Prince Elector *Palatine*, so called from the *Dutch* words *Heyd*, i. e. sweet Broom and *Berg*, i. e. a Hill.

*Hezekiah*, or *Hizkiah*, (Hebr.) a pious King of *Judah*, who obtained by Prayer, Victory against *Senacherib* King of the *Assyrians*, made great Reformation in the Temple, and had his life prolonged after a sickness unto death.

## H. I.

*Hision*, (Lat.) an opening asunder, or gaping.

*Hibernia*, a fair Island lying on the Western part of *Britain*: It is now called *Ireland*.

*Hibride*, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt generation; it comes from the *Greek* word *ἵβρις*, disgrace.

*Hichel*, or *Hatchel*, an Instrument to kemb Hemp, or Flax with all.

*Hickway*, a certain Bird, otherwise called a Wood-picker, or Wryneck, in *Greek* *Jynx*.

*Hideage*, a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occasions used to be paid for every hide of Land.

*Hide-bound*, a disease in Cattle, when the skin cleaveth to their sides. In Agriculture, it is a disease whereunto Trees, in like manner, by the cleaving of the Bark, are subject. And metaphorically, it is applied to a close tisted miserly fellow.

*Hide*,



*Hide of Land* (from the Dutch word *Heyd*, i.e. A wild Field; also Heath and Broom) signifieth in Law, such a quantity of Land as may be Ploughed with one Plough in a year, which according to some Mens accounts, is about a hundred Acres; eight Hides, being a Knights Fee.

*Hide and Gain*; the same as Gainage.

*Hide*, a kind of Sanctuary, or hiding place.

*Hierarchy*, (Greek) a Spiritual Government; also the holy Order of Angels, which consisteth of nine degrees, Seraphims, Cherubims, Thrones, Dominations, Principalities, Powers, Vertues, Arch-Angels, and Angels.

*Hieratick Paper*, fine Paper, dedicated to Religious uses.

*Hiero*, an Alexandrian Writer of *Geoponicks*, whose writings are said to be yet preserved in the Vatican Library. There was also a Sicilian of the same name, mentioned by Varro.

*Hierocles*, an Alexandrian Philosopher, whose Commentary upon Pythagoras his Golden Verses, is extant; besides some fragments collected by Stobaeus. Also one of the Mulomedick Writers Printed with Apfyrtus, and the rest.

*Hieroglyphicks*, certain mysterious Characters or Images, used among the ancient Egyptians, whereby holy Sentences were expressed.

*Hierograms*, (Greek) sacred Writings.

*Hierome*, or *Hieronimus*, the name of one of the ancient Fathers, the word signifying in Greek Holy Name. There was also a Tyrant of Sicily so called, who contrary to the advice of his Father Hiero, taking part with Hannibal against the Romans, was at length slain by them. There was also a Rhodian Philosopher, named Hieronymus, who placed the *Summum Bonum* in Indolence or Privation of pain.

*Hieronymians*, a certain order of Monks, instituted by S. Jerome. There were also certain Hermites so called, whose Order was founded in the year 1365. by one Granel of Florence.

*Hierosolyme*, the famous City of Judea, vulgarly called Jerusalem.

*High-crested*. (A term in Archery.) See *Shoulder-bead*.

*High-rigged*. (A term in Archery.) See *Shoulder-bead*.

*Hight*, (old word) named.

*Hilarion*, a certain Hermite of Syria, famous for many great miracles.

*Hilarity*, (Lat.) cheerfulness, or mirth.

*Hilarius*, an ancient Bishop of Poitou, a Province of Aquitaine in France, who suffered persecution under the Arrians.

*Hillary Term*. See *Term*.

*Hildebert*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in Dutch, Famous Lord.

*Hilkiah*, (Hebr.) The Lords gentleness, the Father of King Eliakim; also the name of several persons in holy Scripture.

*Himerius*, one of the Mulomedick Writers, Printed with Apfyrtus, and the rest.

To *Himble*, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt, or go lame.

*Hin*, a certain Hebrew measure, containing twelve Sextaries or Logins; each Sextary or Login containing about the quantity of a Roman Pint.

*Hine* or *Hinde*, is commonly used for a servant at Husbandry; also *Hinde* is a term in Hunting for a Beast of the Forest the first year.

*Hippace*, a kind of Cheese made of Mares Milk.

*Hipparchus*, a Tyrant of Athens, who succeeded Pisistratus; and having deflowered a Virgin, Harmodius and Aristogeiton, conspired against him, and slew him. Also a Nicean Astrologer, very much extolled by Pliny. He commentated upon Aratus his *Phenomena*, and writ of the fixed Stars, and the motion of the Moon, and is said to have been the first inventor of Mathematical Instruments. Also the Master of Horse, a chief Officer among the Athenians, was called Hipparchus.

*Hippe*, the Daughter of Chiron, she was a great Huntress upon Mount Pelus; and being got with child, was turned into a Mare.

*Hippiades*, (Greek) Images representing Women on Horsback.

*Hippias*, a Philosopher of Elca, the Disciple of Hegesidenus. He held content of mind to be the *Summum Bonum*, and gloried at the Olympian Games; that besides his knowledge in the Liberal Arts, he had a general inspection into Mechanick Crafts, even the meanest of them, insomuch, that the Pall and Buskins he had then on, were of his own making. He is mentioned by Cicero in his third Book *De Oratore*.

*Hippocentaurs*. See *Centaurs*.

*Hippocras*, a kind of artificial Wine compounded of Sack, and several sorts of Spices.

*Hippocrater Bag*, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar-loaf, pointed at bottom. A term used in Chymistry.

*Hippocrates*, a famous Physician of the Island of Coos; he lived one hundred and four years, and was had in great honor by Artaxerxes, King of Persia. Also one of the Mulomedick Writers, Printed with Apfyrtus, and the rest.

*Hippocrene*, a Fountain of Boeotia, sacred to the Muses.

*Hippodame*. See *Pelops*.

*Hippodrom*, (Greek) a place for Tilting, or Horse-racing.

*Hippogryph*, (Greek) a Beast represented to the fancy, being half a Horse, and half a Griffin.

*Hippolyta*, a Queen of the Amazons, whom Hercules gave to Theseus for his Wife.

*Hippolytus*, the Son of Theseus, and Hippolyte, he addicted himself wholly to Hunting, but being accused of Adultery by Phedra his Mother-in-Law, because he had denied her when she solicited him to lie with her; he fled away, and was torn in pieces by the wild Horses that drew his Chariot: Afterward his Limbs being gathered up, and he restored to life by Asculapius. At the request of Diana he went into Italy, and was called

called *Virbius*, and built a City, which from his Wives name was called *Ancis*.

*Hippomachy*, (Greek) a fighting on Horsback.

*Hippodamus*, a Milesian Artift, who built the Port at *Athens*, called *Pireum*; whereupon the Market place of that *Pireum* was called *Hippodamia*.

*Hippomachus*, an excellent Flautist among the ancient Greeks. He held it the greatest argument of defect in Art, to be praised by the ignorant vulgar. *Ælian*.

*Hippomenes*, the Son of *Megareus*, and *Merope*; who winning the Race from *Atalanta*, the Daughter of *Sicheneus*, by throwing Golden Apples in her way, he obtained her for his Wife; but because he could not abstain from lying with his Wife in the Temple of *Cybele*, he was turned into a Lion, and she into a Lioness.

*Hippon*, the name of a City of *Africa*, where of *S. Austine* was Bishop. Also of a Botanick Writer, quoted by *Theophrastus* in his History of Plants.

*Hippona*, an ancient goddess, who was worshipped as the goddess of Horf-courting, and her Image used to be placed in Stables.

*Hipponax*, an *Ephesian* Poet, who writ so sharply against some that painted him ridiculously, that he caused them to hang themselves.

*Hippobæstion*, (Greek) an Herb growing upon the Fullers Thorn, good for the Falling-sickness.

*Hippotades*, a name attributed to *Æolus*, King of the Winds.

*Hipsicratea*, the Wife of *Mitbridates*, King of *Pontus*, who loved her Husband so much, that she followed him in all dangers and extremities.

*Hircania*, one of the three chief Provinces of the more Easterly part of *Persia*; the other two being *Ariana* and *Drangiana*. This Province is divided into two lesser Regions *Margiana*, whose principal City is *Antiochia Margiana*, and *Bactria*, whose chiefest Cities are *Bactria* and *Ebusini*.

*Hircine*, (Lat.) belonging to a Goat.

*Hirculation*, (Lat.) a certain disease in a Vine, which causeth it to bear no fruit.

*Hircur*, the Left-shoulder of *Auriga*.

*Hirsute*, (Lat.) rough, bristly, full of hair.

*Hispalis*, the chief City of *Andalusia*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*. It is situate upon the River *Bætis*, and is now called *Sevil*.

*Hispaniola*, or *Little Spain*, (as *Columbus* named it) is, if not the largest, yet the fairest and goodliest of all the *American* Islands, called by the Natives anciently *Hayti*.

*Hispania*, the Kingdom of *Spain*, anciently divided into *Bætica*, now called *Granada*; *Lusitania*, now *Portugal*; and *Taracorensis* which contains the Kingdom of *Aragon*, and part of *Castile*.

*Hispid*, (Lat.) having rough hairs or bristles.

*Historiographer*, (Greek) a Writer of Histories, a Historian.

*Historiology*, (Greek) a Historical discourse.

*Histræa*. See *Istria*.

*Histrionical*, (Lat.) belonging to *Histrion*, or Stage-player.

To *Hitch*, in Navigation is to catch hold of any thing with a Rope, or with a hook.

*Hithe*, (Sax.) a little Haven to Land Wares out of Boats. Whence *Queen-hithe*, i. e. *Queens Port* or Haven.

H. L.

*Hlaford* or *Laford*, (Sax.) a Lord.

*Hleasdan* or *Leafdan*, (Sax.) a Lady.

H. O.

*Hoan*, (from the old *Saxon* word *Hen*, a stone) a fine Whetstone.

*Hob*, (old word) a Clown.

*Hobby*, a kind of Hawk, called in *Latin* *Alaudarius*; also a little *Irish* Nag, Lat. *Asturco*.

*Hoblers*, certain *Irish* Knights, which used to serve upon Hobbies.

*Hock-tide*, (Dutch *Hoogsttijt*, a High time, *Latin* *Fugalia*) a certain festival celebrated anciently by the *English* on the Monday and Tuesday sevennight after *Easter* week, in memory of the sudden death of *Hardycanute*, and with him the downfall of the *Danes*.

*Hocus-pocus*, a made word, signifying a Jugler, a shewer of Tricks by *Legier de Main*, or sleight of hand.

*Hodoy*, (Persian) God, a word often used by the *Turks*.

A *Hodge-podge*, or *Hotch-pot*, or *Hachee*, or flesh cut to pieces, and sodden together with Herbs; also a Law term, signifying a commixtion, or putting together of Land, for the better division of it.

*Hodgee*, (Persian) a Priest or holy Man among the *Persians*.

*Hodiernal*, (Lat.) belonging to the present day, or time.

*Hogan*, *Mogan*, (Dutch) High and Mighty, a title generally attributed to the Estates of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*.

*Hogenbine*, in Common Law is, he that cometh to a House guest-wife, and lieth there the third night; after which, he is accounted one of the Family.

*Hogoo*, a word vulgarly used for a high favor or taste; it cometh from the *French* word *Haut-goust*.

*Hogs-head*, a measure of Wine, containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A *Hogsteer*, a wild Boar of three years old.

*Hoker*, (old word) peevishness; and *Hokerly*, frowardly.

*Hold*, (a term in Hunting.) See *Covert*.

*Hold off*, a term in Navigation is, when the Seamen heave the Cable at the Capstern, if it be great and stiff; it furses or slips back, unless they keep



keep it close to the Whelps, and then they either hold it fast with Nippers, or bring it to the Jear-Capstern.

*Holland*, one of the three parts, into which *Lincolnshire* is divided; from which, the Earl of *Holland* deriveth his title; the other two are called *Kesleven*, and *Lindsey*. Also one of the Seven United Provinces of the *Neatherlands*, divided into *North Holland* and *South Holland*.

*Holly-tree*, called in *Latin* *Aquifolium*, or *Agri-folium*, in *Greek* *Αγεια*. A Plant which is green both Winter and Summer, and therefore in great request about *Christmaß* time, together with *Ivy*, for the bedecking of Windows.

*Holm*, (*Ilex*.) a sort of Oak.

*Holocaust*, (*Greek*) a Burnt-offering or Sacrifice laid whole on the Altar.

*Holfatia*, quasi *Holt Saffia*, i. e. Woody Germany. *Holtz*, signifying in *Dutch*, Wood. It is the Country of Germany, vulgarly called *Holstein*, being under a Sovereign Duke.

*Holybocks*, (*Malva Hortensis*.) a kind of Mal-lows with beautiful flowers of several colours; both single and double.

*Holyrose*, (*Cistus*, *Rosa Sylvatica*) a Plant with Leaves almost like Sage, but whiter; the flowers whereof fall presently after they are blown.

*Holy Thistle*, a very wholesome Root, called in *Latin* *Carduus Benedictus*.

*Homage*, the Oath that a Vassal, or Tenant sweareth to his Lord; also a Jury of a Court Baron, consisting of such as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee, from the *Greek* word *Omo*, i. e. to swear.

*Homage Ancestrel*, where a Man and his Ancestors have held their Land of the Lord by homage time out of mind.

*Hombre*, (*Spanish*;) a Man) a *Spanish* Game at Cards, so called, because who ever hath the better in the Game, saith *Jo soy l' hombre*, i. e. I am the Man.

*Homer*, a famous *Greek* Poet, called at first *Melesigenes*, because he was born by the River *Melete*. He writ a Poem concerning the Wars of *Troy*, which was called *Ilias*; and another of the Travels of *Ulysses*, called *Odysses*. He is called by some the *Mæonian* Prophet; also a Phylician of *Cbios*, mentioned by *Archilochus*.

*Homefoken*, or *Hamsfoken*, an immunity from an amercement, for entering into Houses violently, and without licence. It cometh from the *Dutch* words, *Heym* a House, and *Soene* Liberty.

*Homicide*, (*Lat.*) Man-slaughter, or Murder.

*Homily*, (*Greek*) a Speech, or Sermon.

*Homœomery*, (*Greek*) a likeness of parts.

*Homæon*, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure wherein some certain similitude of any thing is collected from the parts thereof, as *Virg.*

*Sic oculus, sic ille manus, sic ora tenebat.*

*Homœoptoton*, (*Greek*) a falling out alike, a Rhetorical figure, or Exornation, wherein divers Clauses end with like Cases; as, *Labor in negotiis, Fortitudo in periculis, Industria in agendo, Celeritas in conficiendo, &c.*

*Homoteleuton*, (*Greek*) ending alike, a figure wherein divers members of a sentence end alike; as, *He is an eloquent man who can invent wittily, remember perfectly, dispose orderly, figure diversly, pronounce aptly, confirm strongly, and conclude discreetly.*

*Homogeneal*, or *Homogeneous*, (*Greek*) being of the same kind.

*Homolog*, (*Greek*) a confessing, or agreeing.

*Homonymous*, (*Greek*) things of several kinds, having the same denomination; a term in Logick. See *Equivocal*.

*Honduras*, a City of *Gnatimala*, a Province of Northern America.

*Honycombed*, in the Art of Gunnery, is when a piece is ill cast, overmuch worn and rugged within.

*Hony-suckle*, (*Periclymenum Caprifolium*) a kind of flower, otherwise called a Woodbind.

*Honi soit qui mal y pense*, (*French*) the Motto of the Garter, signifying in *English*, *Blame be to him who thinketh ill.*

*Honour*, in Common Law, is taken for the more noble sort of Seignury.

*Honour-point*, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Escutcheon next to the Chief, it being immediately above the Fesse-point, that is to say, between the Chief and the Fesse-point.

*Honorary*, (*Lat.*) done, or conferred upon any one in token of honor.

*Honorius*, the name of one of the *Roman* Emperors, the Son of *Theodosius* the First, who divided the Empire between his two Sons, assigning to *Arcadius* the Eastern part, to *Theodosius* the Western part.

*Honey-moon*, an expression commonly applied to new married people, who loving violently at first, soon cool in their affections.

*Hony-suckles*. See *Woodbine*.

*Hooks of a Ship*, those forked Timbers which are placed upright on the Keel, both in the rake and run of the Ship.

*Hoonkeawr*, (*Pers.*) a title of the Grand Signiors; signifying a Man of Blood, or one that causeth Blood, but used for a King.

*Hoord*, or *Hord*, a Tribe, Clan, or distinct company among the *Tartars*.

*Hope Castle*, a Castle in *Flintshire*, to which King *Edward* the First retired, when the *Welshmen* set upon him unawares; it is near *Caergule* Castle.

*Hopbas*, a River that flows by *Haliartus*, a City of *Bæotia*, formerly called *Ifomantus*.

*Hoplachrysm*, (*Greek*) the anointing of Weapons with the Weapon-salve, which is a certain Oyntment applied to a Sword or other Weapon, for the curing of any wound made by the said Sword or Weapon.

*Hops*, (*Lat.*) *Lupulus*, *Greek* *Βρυστα*, a sort of Plant which runs up upon Poles, and is chiefly used by Brewers for preserving of Beer.

*Hoqueton*, (*French*) a kind of short Coat without sleeves.

*Hora*, or the Hours; they were feigned by the Poets, to be certain goddesses, the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*. Their names see in *Hyginus*.

*Horary*, (Lat.) hourly.

*Horatius Coles*, a famous Roman, who fighting against *Porfenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, defended a Bridge himself against all the Enemies Forces, until the Bridge was cut down; and after that, he leapt into *Tyber*, and swam to his own people: Also *Horatius Flaccus*, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Venusium*, who was in high favor with *Augustus* and *Mecenas*: Whence *Horatio* is a proper name frequent now adays, derived, as some think, from the Greek *ὁράω*, i. e. of good eye-sight.

*Hord*, (Lat.) a Cow great with Calf. Also see *Hoord*.

*Horismos*, (Greek) Definition, a defining of any thing to advantage, yet not against the common opinion. As, *The Labor of Virtue, is the true Exercise of Pleasure*.

*Horizontal*, (Greek) belonging to the Horizon, i. e. That Circle which divides the upper Hemisphere; or so much of the Heaven as we can see round about us, from the lower Hemisphere, or so much of the Heavens as is hid from our sight.

*Hornbeam*, (*Carpinus*) a Tree whose Wood is very hard, and fit for fewel.

A *Hornet*, a kind of Insect called in *Latin* *Craebro*, which useth to infest Horses and other Creatures, and is ingendered of the Carcasses of dead Horses.

*Horngeld*, a Tax within the Forest, to be paid for horned Beasts; it comes from Horn, and the Dutch word *Geiden*, i. e. To pay.

*Horodix*, (Greek) a kind of Dial or Instrument to shew how the hours pass away.

*Horological*, (Greek) belonging to a Horologe, i. e. An Hour-glass, Clock, or Dial.

*Horoscope*, (Greek) a diligent marking of hours; also so much of the Firmament as riseth every hour from the East; also the ascendant of ones nativity, or a diligent marking of the time of a child's birth.

*Horridity*, or *Horror*, (Lat.) frightfulness, dreadfulnes, a quaking for fear.

*Horfe*, in Navigation is a Rope fastned to the Foremast Shrouds and Spentails Sheets, to keep the Sheets clear off the Anchor-flooks.

*Horf-beal*, a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Elicampane*.

*Horf-tail*, (Lat.) *Canda Equina*, or *Equisetum*, Greek *ἵστρος*, a Saturnine Herb, good for healing inward wounds or ulcers.

*Hortation*, (Lat.) an exhorting, or perswading to any thing.

*Hortensia*, the Daughter of *Hortensius*, she so pleaded her cause before the *Triumvirs*, *M. Antony*, *Octavius*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

*Hortensian Herbs*, (Lat.) Herbs growing in Gardens.

*Hortensius*, a Roman Orator and Pleader of causes, who for the great eloquence of his Pleadings, was called *Rex Causarum*. He flourished A. M. 3912. and is mentioned by *Cicero* in his *Brutus*.

*Hortyard*, a Garden-yard, haply the same with Orchard.

*Hosanna*, an Hebrew word, signifying, *Save I beseech thee*, being a solemn acclamation used by the Jews in their Feasts of Tabernacles.

*Hospitallers*, certain Knights of an Order so called, because they had the care of Hospitals, i. e. Houses erected for the relief of Pilgrims, and poor or impotent people.

*Hostage*, (French) a pledge left in War for performance of Covenants.

*Hosteler*, in *Latin* *Hofpes*, or *Hofcellarius*; a Keeper of an Hostery or Inn; an Host.

*Hostility*, (Lat.) hatred or enmity.

*Hostilius Sarsena*, or *Sarsena*, the Father, and of the same name the Son, both excellent Writers of Agriculture, quoted by *Varro*, *Pliny*, *Columella*, and *Priscian*.

*Hotch-pot*. See *Hodge-podge*.

*Hoten*, (old word) called.

*Hounds*, in Navigation, are holes in the Checks of the Malt, wherein the Ties run to Hoist the Yards.

*Hounds tongue*, (Greek *Cynoglossum*) an Herb whose Leaves are like the Tongue, and smell like the Piss of an Hound: The Root is used both in Pills and Decoctions, to stay all sharp and thin defluxions of Rheum from the Head into the Eyes or Nose; or upon the Stomach or Lungs.

*Houp*. See *Lapwing*.

*Houfage*, a Fee that a Carrier, or any one pays for setting up any stuff in a house.

*House*, in Astrology, is the Twelfth part of the Zodiack, being divided into twelve equal parts.

*Housleek*, or *Sengreen*, (Lat.) *Majus Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, and *Barba Jovis*, an Herb growing commonly on Walls and House-tides, with broadish thick Leaves pointed at the end; the Juice hereof is good in hot Agues, all hot Inflammations and *S. Anthonies* fire. It is also called *Aygreen*, answerable to the *Latin* *Sempervivum*.

*Houf-best*, Estovers out of the Lords Wood, to uphold a Tenement or House, from House, and the Dutch word *Wote*, a making good. See *Estovers*.

*Howel*, a British surname, signifying Sound or Whole. Some derive it from *Helius*, Sunbright.

The *Howld of a Ship*, the Room between the Keelson and lower Decks.

The *Hownds*, the holes of the Checks fastened to the Head of the Masts.

To *Howsel*, (haply from the *Latin* *Hofiola*) to administer the Sacrament to one that lieth on his Death-bed.

*House-in*, is when a Ship, after she is past the breadth of her bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper works.

*Hozing*



*Hozing of the Dogs.* See *Expeditating*.

*Hoy*, (*Celox*) a sort of swift sailing, but high built Vessel; and therefore thought to be so called from the Dutch word *Hooch*, i. e. high.

## H. U.

*Hubba*, the name of a Danish Captain, who in old times invaded this Island.

*Hue and Cry*, in Common Law is a pursuit of one having committed Felony by the Highway, by deserting the party, and giving notice to several Constables from one Town to another.

*Hugh*, (*Hugo*) the proper name of a Man, signifying Comfort. Others derive it from the Dutch word *Hougen*, to cut. Of this name was one ancient King of France surnamed *Capet*.

*Hugenots*, a name which used to be given in derision to those of the Reformed Religion in France, from a Gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*. Others derive it from these words, *Huc nos venimus*. Hither we are come, wherewith they begin their Protestation.

*Hutke*, or *Huke*, (*Dutch*) a kind of Mantle worn by the Women in Holland.

*Hulk*, a kind of great and broad Ship, from the Greek word *Holcas*.

*Hull*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, situate upon the River *Hull*, anciently called *Kingston* (q. *Kings-Town*) upon *Hull*. It being built by King *Edward* the First, and beautified with fair buildings by *Michael de la Pool*, Earl of *S. folk*. This Town is very well accommodated for Ships and Merchandise.

*Hull*, in Navigation, is taken for the Body of a Ship without Masts, Sails, or Yards.

*Hulling*, is when a Ship at Sea hath taken in all her Sails in calm weather.

*Hullock*, in Navigation, a piece of the Mizen or some other Sail, part opened, to keep the Ships head to the Sea.

*Hulstred*, (*old word*) hidden.

*Humia*, an Arabian who wrote a Comment upon *Galens* History of Plants.

*Humanity*, (*Lat.*) the nature and condition of Man; also, gentleness, mildness.

*Humane*, or Courteous Signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Aquarius*.

*Humber*, a great River (or rather an Arm of the Sea) in *Yorkshire*.

*Humbird*, a Bird frequent in *New England*, and some other of those parts. It is no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird; and for colour, is as glorious as the Rainbow, and makes a humming noise like an Humble Bee, whence it is so called.

*Humectation*, (*Lat.*) a moistning. In Chymistry it is a softning of hard Bodies, by the sprinkling of moisture on them. It is otherwise called *Irrigation*.

*Humiliates*, a certain Religious Order of Men, so called from *Humiliare Latin*, to humble or bring low; because they led very strict, or mort-

tified lives; they were instituted in the year 1166.

*Humility*, otherwise called *Simplicity*, a sort of Bird in *New England*; the smaller sort whereof, being no bigger than a Kite. It is most properly called the *Simplicity*, because immediately the surviving of them, pitch upon the place where the others were killed before.

*Humourist*, (*Lat.*) one that is fantastick, or full of humors.

*Humor*, (*Lat.*) moisture; also a Mans fancy, or disposition. The four predominant humors in a Mans Body, are Blood, Choler, Phlegm, and Melancholy.

*Humfrey*, or *Humfred*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in Dutch, House-peace.

*Hundred*, a part of a Shire consisting of Ten Tithings, each Tithing consisting of Ten Households, called in *Latin* *Decenne*.

*Hundreders*, Men empannelled of a Jury upon any controversie of Land, dwelling within the Hundred where the Land lieth.

*Hundrelagh*, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the Kings Forest were freed.

*Hungaria*, the Kingdom of Hungary, divided into two parts by the River *Danubius*. It was anciently called *Pannonia*.

*Hunnes*, a People of *Scythia*, who in the time of the Emperor *Valentinian*, overrun all Italy, and Gallia; but at last overcome by the Prayers of Pope *Leo*, they retired themselves into Hungary.

*Huntington*, the chief Town in *Huntingtonshire*, in the Publick Seal called *Huntersdune*, i. e. The Hill of Hunters, alluding to which name, *Le-land* calls it in *Latin* *Venantodunum*. Near unto the Bridge is to be seen yet, the plot of a Castle built by King *Edward* the Elder, in the year 917. And by King *Henry* the Second demolished, to put an end to the contention which the *Scottishmen*, and the *S. Lizas* had so often had about it.

*Hurlebat*, or *Whirlebat*, a Game or Exercise used among the Ancients called in *Latin* *Cestus*.

*Hurlers*, certain great stones in *Cornwal*, which the People thereabouts perswade themselves to have been in times past Men transformed into stones, for prophaning the Sabbath day, with hurling of the Ball.

*Hurleth*, (*old word*) maketh a noise.

*Hurricane*, a violent storm of Wind which happens oftentimes in *Jamaica*, and some other parts of the *West Indies*, in the Months of *September* and *October*; which makes very great havock and devastation of Trees, Houses, and all that comes in its way.

*Hurts*, or *Hurts*, certain round figures in *Hebraldry*, always blew.

*Husares*, Hungarian Horsemen; so called from the general cry they make at the first charge of the Horse *Husa*, as the Frenchmen cry, *Ca ca ca*.

*Husfroles*, a name given in ancient times to those that were gatherers of the Danish Tribute.

*Husfastend*,

*Husfatiene*, in some of the Statutes is taken for him that holdeth House and Land.

*Hastings*, the principal and highest Court of London; it cometh from the French word *Haulser*, i. e. To lift up.

## H. Y.

*Hyacinthus*, a Youth, who being beloved of *Apollo*, and playing with him at a play called *Discus*, *Zephyrus*, who was slighted by *Hyacinthus*, blew the *Discus*, thrown by *Apollo*, full upon *Hyacinthus* his head, and killed him; which mischance *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a flower called a *Jacinth*, vulgarly, *Crow-toes*. There is also a precious stone called a *Hyacinth*, or *Jacinth*, being of a waterish colour.

*Hyades*, the Seven Daughters of *Atlas*, by his Wife *Ethra*; they were called *Ambrosia*, *Eudoxa*, *Pasitoe*, *Corone*, *Plexauris*, *Pytho*, and *Tyche*, who lamenting their Brother *Hyas* devoured by a *Lion*, were taken up into Heaven by *Jupiter*, and changed into Stars.

*Hyaline*, (Greek) of a colour like a glass.

*Hybernal*, (Lat.) belonging to the Winter-season.

*Hybla*, a Mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of *Thyme* which grew there.

*Hybreas*, a famous Orator, born in *Nylasius*, a City of *Caria*, who was advanced to be chief Governor of that City under *Euthydamus*, Prince of *Caria*; but when *Labienus* came against that Countrey, he so incensed him by saying he was Emperor of *Caria*, that he destroyed the City.

*Hydra*, a monstrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*; it was feigned to have a hundred heads, and was at last slain by *Hercules*; and afterwards placed among the Stars. It is one of the Southern Constellations, and consists of twenty five Stars, besides two unformed.

*Hydragogy*, (Greek) a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches, from one place to another. *Hydragogues* are Medicines that are prepared to draw forth the Water from any Hydro-pical parts.

*Hydrargyrous*, (Greek) belonging to Quick-silver.

*Hydraulicks*, (Greek) certain Water-works, whereby Muck is made by the running of Waters.

*Hydrogogon*, (Greek) a Purge good against watry humors.

*Hydrography*, (Greek) a description of Waters.

*Hydromancy*, (Greek) a divination by Waters.

*Hydromel*, (Greek) a sort of drink made of Honey, by some called *Metbeglin*.

*Hydrophoby*, (Greek) a certain disease caused by Melancholy, which causeth in those that are affected with it, an extream dread of Waters.

*Hydropick*, (Greek) troubled with the Dropsie. Which is a waterish distemper occasioned by a

Serous humor getting between the skin and the flesh, and causing the part so affected to swell.

*Hydroscope*, (Greek) a certain Instrument of late invention, for the discerning of the Watry volatil streams in the Air.

*Hyemal*, (Lat.) bleak, or winterly.

*Hyena*, (Lat.) a Beast like a Wolf, which some say, changeth Sex often, and counterfeiteth the voice of a Man.

*Hygroscope*, (Greek) an Instrument for discovering the drought or moisture of the Air.

*Hylas*, the Son of *Theodamas*, King of *Mæonia*, whom *Hercules* took away by force, and carried him with him in the Expedition to *Chelchob*; but *Hercules* going on shore about *Misia*, sent him for Water to the River *Ascanius*, and the Nymphs of the River being in love with him, pulled him in; so that *Hercules* long expected him, and hearing no news of him, left the Argonauts, and wandered up and down the Wood for a long time in quest of him.

*Hyleg*, is that Planet or place in Heaven, whereby being directed by his or its discretion, we judge of the life or state of person.

*Hyllus*, the Son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*; he being driven out of his City by *Enriſtheus*, fled to *Athens*, and there built a Temple to *Misericordia*, the goddess of Pity.

*Hymen*, or *Hymenæus*, Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he was the first that instituted marriage, and therefore by some called the god of marriage. He hath that name from a thin skin (called in Greek *Hymen*) which is within the secret parts of a Woman, and is said to be a note of Virginity.

*Hymne*, (Greek) a Spiritual Song, or Psalm sung to the praise of God.

*Hyosbyroides*, (Greek) one of the two Muscles which lift up the Larynx.

*Hypallage*, (Greek) a certain figure wherein the order of words is contrary to the meaning of them in construction; as, *Dare Classibus Austros*.

*Hyperbaton*, a Rhetorical figure, being a transposing of words very different from the order of Grammatical Construction.

*Hyperbolical*, (Greek) spoken by way of *Hyperbole*, which is a figure wherein an expression goes beyond truth, either by way of excess or diminution; as, *Qui candore niveæ antiret, cursibus auras*: Also a term in Geometry, being a certain crooked Line proceeding from the cutting of a Cone or Cylinder.

*Hyperboreans*, a certain Northern people; some say dwelling under the North Pole, others say, they are a people of *Scythia*.

*Hypercathartica*, (Greek) Purges, that work too violently on the Body.

*Hyperdiffyllable*, a word consisting of more than two syllables, as *Hirundo*.

*Hyperichius*, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who flourished under the Emperor *Martianus*, and as *Suidas* testifies wrote *De Nominibus*, and *Verbis*, and *De Orthographia*.

*Hyperides*,



*Hyperides*, an *Athenian* Orator, one of the Ten who emulated *Demosthenes*, by whom he was accused of Bribery, at length being in the same condemnation with *Demosthenes*, and sought after by *Antipater*, he fled to *Agina*, as *Plutarch* Records in his life of *Demosthenes*.

*Hyperion*, the Son of *Calus*, and Brother of *Saturn*; he is thought by some to be the first that found out the motion of the Stars, and is oft-times mentioned in Poetry for the same with the Sun.

*Hypermeter*, (*Greek*) a Verse that hath a syllable above its ordinary measure.

*Hypermetra*, one of the fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, they being commanded to kill their Husbands, the fifty Sons of *Aegyptus*, the only of all the Sisters saved her Husband *Lyncus*, who afterwards killed *Danaus*.

*Hyperphysical*, (*Greek*) supernatural.

*Hyphen*, (*Greek*) a little stroke between two words or syllables, as a note of Continuation, and is used, either when two words are joyned together, for the more conciseness of expression, as *Self-interest*; or when one part of a word concludes the former Line, and the one begins the next.

*Hypocaust*, (*Greek*) a Hot-house to sweat in, or a Stove.

*Hypocistis*, (*Greek*) an excrescence of the Plant *Cistus*, the Juice whereof stayeth Fluxes.

*Hypocondriacal*, (*Greek*) subject to melancholy, because under the *Hypocondria*, or sides of the upper part of the Belly, lie the Liver and Spleen, which are the seat of Melancholy.

*Hypocrisis*, (*Greek*) a feigning or dissembling, a Rhetorical figure called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, by a Latin name *Pronunciatio*. See *Pronunciatio*.

*Hypocritical*, (*Greek*) belonging to a Hypocrite, which properly signifies an Actor, or one that personates others in Comedies, and Tragedies: But generally it is taken for a dissembler; or one that makes a false shew of Piety or Virtue.

*Hypogastrick*, (*Greek*) belonging to the *Hypogastrium*, or lower part of the Belly.

*Hypoge*, (*Greek*) a Cellar, or place under ground.

*Hypogion*, (*Greek*) a great inflammation of the Eyes, with swellings.

*Hypoglottian Medicines*, (*Greek*) Medicines that are to lie under the Tongue and melt.

*Hypomene*, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick. See *Paradoxon*.

*Hypostatical*, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Hypostasis*, or Personal subsistence.

*Hypothensal Line*, a term in Geometry; it is that side of a right angled Triangle, which is subtended, or opposite to the right Angle.

*Hypothetical*, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Hypothesis*, i. e. Supposition; also a Hypothetical Syllogism in Logick, is that which begins with a Conditional Conjunction.

*Hypophora*, a Rhetorical figure, being a Branch of the figure *Prolepsis*. See *Prolepsis*.

*Hypobesis*, (*Greek*) a Supposition whereon any Argument or Dispute is grounded.

*Hypotyposis*, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick, which by a most lively description represents, as it were, in a Picture set before the eye, any thing or person; as the description of a Tempest in *Virgil*, the representation of Luxury in *Spencer's* description of the Bour of Bliss.

*Hypsicratea*. See *Hipsicratea*.

*Hypsioglossum*, (*Greek*) the Muscle which draws the Tongue inward, when contracted.

*Hypsipyle*, the Daughter of *Thous*, and Queen of *Lemnos*: She entertained *Jason* in his voyage to *Colchos*, and had Twins by him. She was banished out of *Lemnos* for saving her Father, when all the Men of the Island were killed by Women, and was entertained by *Lycurgus*, King of *Nemea*.

*Hyrcania*. See *Hircania*.

*Hyrcus*, a Countreyman of *Bactia*, who desiring of *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Neptune*, whom he had entertained at his House, that he might have a Son, and not marry. The three deities made water upon the dung of an Ox, which had been newly offered; out of which, when the Tenth Month was almost expired, was born *Orion*.

*Hyrsa*, a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Miller*.

*Hyssaan*, a City of *Persia*, formerly called *Hecatompolis*, from its one hundred Gates, being a days journey in compass.

*Hyssope*, (*Lat.* *Hyssopus*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, of temperature hot and dry in the third degree, and of a cleansing quality.

*Hysterical*, (*Greek*) belonging to the Womb; whence *Hysterical* Passion is a certain disease in Women, commonly called Fits of the Mother; occasioned by vapors violently arising from those parts.

*Hysteron Proteron*, (*Greek*) a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first, which should be last.

*Hyttania*, a part of *Attica*, formerly called *Trotopolis*, because it had four chief Cities, *Probalynthus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

## J. A.

*Jacob*. See *Jacob*.

To *Jabber*, a word vulgarly used for to prattle, chat, or talk.

*Jabesh*, (*Hebr.* Confusion) the Father of *Sbalum*; of him the City *Jabesh Gilead* took its name.

*Jabin*, (*Hebr.*) Understanding; a King of *Hazor*, who was slain by *Jehua*.

*Jacatra*, (now called *Batavia Nova*) a City of the Island of *Java Major*, the chief Factory of the *Hollanders* in the *East Indies*.

*Jack by the Hedge*, an Herb growing by Hedge sides, with a broad Leaf, having the smell of Garlick;

Garlick; for which reason it is called *Alliaria* in *Latin*. It warmeth the stomach, and helpeth to digest the crudities, and corrupt humors that are ingendered therein.

*Jackal*, (*Lupus Aureus*) a little black shag-haired Beast of the bigness of a Spaniel, which when the Evening comes, hunts for his prey, and coming on the foot, follows the scent with open cry: To whom the Lion, whose usher he is, gives ear, and follows to seize on it, the *Jackal* not touching it till the Lion be satisfied, and then he feeds on the relicks.

*Jacchus*, one of the names of *Bacchus*, from the *Greek* word *Jacchein*, to cry out; because the Priestesses, the *Bacchæ*, used in the celebration of his Orgies, to make strange and unusual noises.

*Jacynth*, the name of a certain precious stone of a bluish colour, also a flower called *Hyacinthus*. See *Hyacinthus*.

*Jacob*, (*Hebr.* a Supplanter or Beguiler) the Son of *Isaac*, he purchased the birth-right of his Brother *Esau* for a mess of Pottage, and beguiled him of his Fathers Blessing. He had Twelve Sons, who were the Heads of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

*Jacobius*, certain Fryers of the Order of *S. Dominick*.

*Jacobites*, a sort of Hereticks instituted in the year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*. They used Circumcision, and acknowledged but one Nature in Christ.

*Jacobs staff*, a certain Geometrical instrument so called; also a Staff that Pilgrims use to walk with to *S. James* of *Compostella*.

*Jactancy*, (*Lat.*) a boasting.

*Jaculation*, (*Lat.*) a shooting, or darting.

*Jael*, (*Hebr.* a Doe,) the Wife of *Heber*, who slew *Sisera*.

*Jaen*, a Town of *Andalusia*; a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

*Jalop*, a Root coming from the *West Indies*, like that of *Bryony*, but somewhat less, of a black colour on the outside, having Circles within when it is cut. It purgeth *Phlegmatick*, *Cholerick*, *Melancholick*, but chiefly watrish humors.

*Jallamaka*, a famous place in the *Moguls* Countrey, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage.

*Jambes*, (*French*) the side-posts of a door.

*Jambeaux*, (*French*) Armor for the Legs.

*Jambick*, (*Lat.*) the foot of a verse, consisting of two syllables, one short, and one long.

*Jambick Verse*, a verse consisting of *Jambick* Feet. Of these there are chiefly two sort, the *Diameter Jambick*, which consists of four feet only; as,

*O carminum dulces note.*

And the *Trimeter*, which consists of six *Jambick* feet, as

*Sūs ē ipsā Rōmā viribūs rūit.*

Yet sometimes, especially in odd places, a *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, or *Tribrachus*, comes in instead of

an *Jambus*. This verse is sometimes called *Carmen Archilochium*; from the Poet *Archilochus*.

*Jamaica*, an Island of *America*, in that Sea called *Mar del Nort*, one of the first discovered places of that part of the World. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by a remnant of the *English* that were repelled from *Hispaniola* in *Cromwells* time, and is now the most considerable of the *American* Plantations, subject to the Crown of *England*.

*Jamblichus*, a famous *Pythagorean* Philosopher of *Chalcis*, a City of *Syria*; he was the Disciple of *Porphyrius*, and flourished in the time of *Constantine the Great*. His Book *De Mysteriis* is yet extant.

*James*, the proper name of a Man contracted from *Jacob*, in *Spanish* *Jago*, in *French* *Jaques*. There were of this name six Kings of *Scotland*, two of *Aragon*, two of *Cyprus*, and one of *Great Britain*.

*Jamog-law*, an Officer among the *Turks*.

*Janizaries*, *Turkish* Foot-soldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

*Jane*, the Christian name of divers Women mollified, as some think from *Joan*.

*Jannock*, a kind of Oaten Bread, much used in the North of *England*.

*Jansenism*, the opinion of *Cornelius Jansenus*, Bishop of *Ypre* in *Flanders*. He was a great opposer of the *Jesuites*, in most of their Doctrines and Opinions.

*Janthe*, a certain Virgin, the Daughter of *Telespha*, who the first day of her marriage, was transformed into a Man.

*Janus*, the name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who entertained *Saturn* (when he was banished out of *Crete*, by his Son *Jupiter*) and of him learned Husbandry, and the use of the Vine. He built a City called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was also called *Janicula*. He is pictured with two Faces, and from him the first Moneth of the year is called *January*.

*Japetus*, the Son of *Titan*, and *Terra*; he married the Nymph *Aria*, and begat *Prometheus* and *Epimetheus*.

*Japygia*, a Countrey upon the Borders of *Italy*, called also *Calabria*, and *Magna Græcia*. The narrowest entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brundisium*.

*Jarbas*, a King of *Getulia*. See *Dido*.

*Jargon*, the same as *Gibbrish* or *Pedlers French*.

*Jarre of Oyl*, an Earthen Vessel, containing for the most part somewhat above twenty Gallons; yet sometimes much more, sometimes less. Also the Order of Knights of the *Jarre*, was instituted by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day on hunting, and entering into a Cave, saw, as is reported of him, an Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Pitcher of Lillies; at which sight, being moved with devotion, he founded this Order.

*Jarroek*, a kind of Cork.

*Jasion*,



*Jafon*, or *Jafus*, the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Eleira*, to him *Ceres* brought forth *Plato*, who was the first that taught Men the use of Money.

*Jasmin*, or *Jesemin*, a certain Tree, with the flowers whereof *Jesemin Butter* is made.

*Jason*, the Son of *Aeson*, King of *Thessaly*; he was sent by his Uncle *Pelias*, to *Colchus*, to fetch the Golden Fleece; and having overcome the Dragon and Brazen footed Bull, that were set to guard it, by the help of *Medea*, who was in love with him, he brought her away with him, and married her: But afterwards falling in love with *Creusa*, the Daughter of *Creon*, he left *Medusa*, who in anger burnt *Creusa*, and her Palace together.

*Jasper*, a precious stone of a green colour; also the proper name of a Man, in *Latin* *Gaſparus*.

*Java Major*, and *Java Minor*, two Islands in the Indian Ocean, very much traded to by the English and *Hollanders*. The Metropolis of the first is *Bantum*, of the second, *Cambaba*.

*Javelin*, (*French*) a kind of Dart or Lance.

*Jaurinum*, a very considerable Town of Lower Hungary, commonly called *Raab*.

*Jazul*, a precious stone of a Blew or Azure colour.

## I. B.

*Iberia*, the ancient name of *Spain*.

*Ibex*, or *Evick*, a kind of a Mountainous Goat, in Greek called *Aegeros*, in *Latin* *Capricornus*.

*Ibis*, a certain *Lybian* Bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worshipped in *Egypt*; which with its long Bill first taught the use of *Glisters*.

## I. C.

*Icaria*, (now *Nicaria*) one of those Greek Islands lying Eastward of *Tenedos*, toward the Coast of *Asia*.

*Icarus*, the Son of *Oebelus*; he being slain by the Shepherd of *Athens*, whom he had made drunk, and being discovered by his Dog *Mera*, his Daughter *Erigone* hanged her self for grief, and was afterwards translated among the Heavenly Signs, and was called *Virgo*; the Dog also pined away and died, and was translated among the Signs.

*Icarus*, the Son of *Dedalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his Waxen Wings, which his Father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea: which from thence was called the *Icarian* Sea.

*Iceni*, the people anciently inhabiting those Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingtonshire*.

*Ichabod*, (*Hebr.*) Where is Glory, the Son of *Phineas* Priest, and Brother to *Abijah*.

*Ich Dien*, a Motto, or Device, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, from the time of *Edward* the Black Prince; who observing it on the Shield of *John*, King of *Bohe-*

*mia*, serving under the King of *France* at the Battle of *Cressie*, where he was slain, made use of it himself, in token of subjection to his Father King *Edward* the Third, under whom he served in that War against *France*. It signifies in the Old Anglo-Saxon tongue, as much as, *I serve*.

*Ichneumon*, (*Greek*) an Indian Rat.

*Ichthyography*, (*Greek*) a Description, or Platform of the foundation or ground work of a House, or any other building.

*Ichthyocolle*, (*Greek*) a kind of Glew made of the skin of Fishes, commonly called *Isonglafs*; it is much used in Lasks, and Running of the Reins; it filleth up, siccateth, and mollifieth a little; it is rightly mixed with Glutinative Salves, and others that take away spots and erugate the Face.

*Ichthyology*, (*Greek*) a Description of Fishes.

*Ichthyophagi*, a certain people, who feed altogether upon Fish, which they catch with Nets, made of the Bark of a Palm-tree, and build their Houses with the Bones of Fish.

*Icleped*, (*old word*) called or named.

*Icon*, (*Greek*) a Cut, Picture, or Resemblance of a Beast or Plant, expressing the Form thereof; also a Rhetorical figure mentioned by *Julius Rufinianus*.

*Icond*, (*old word*) learned.

*Iconoclastes*, (*Greek*) a breaker or demolisher of Images; a surname attributed to several of the Greek Emperors, who were zealous against the worshipping of Images in Churches; from *Icon* an Image, and *Clazein* to break.

*Iconography*, (*Greek*) a Description by Cuts, &c. In Architecture, it is the platform or model of a House.

*Icorven*, (*old word*) cut, or carved.

*Icteric*, (*Greek*) troubled with the overflowing of the Gall; a disease vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice; from the *French* word *Jaulne*, i. e. Yellow, because it maketh the skin to appear of a yellow colour.

## I. D.

*Ida*, a Mountain of *Troas*, whete *Paris* gave Judgment for *Venus*, about the Golden Apple, against *Juno* and *Pallas*; whence *Venus* is called the *Idalian* Queen.

*Idas*, the Son of *Neptune*; he seeing *Marpesia*, the Daughter of *Mars*, dancing in a Wood which was sacred to *Diana*, carried her away by force; his Father *Neptune*, having given him very swift Horses: Whereat *Mars* was so enraged, that he threw himself into the River *Lyborma*, but *Apollo* meeting *Idas*, and fighting with him for *Marpesia*, *Jupiter* sent *Mercury* to part them; and *Marpesia* being left to her own freedom, which of them she would chuse, made choice of *Idas*.

*Idea*, (*Lat.*) the form of any thing represented to the Imagination.

*Identity*, (*Lat.*) a made term, much used in Logick, and signifying, as it were, the sameness of any thing.

*Ides of a Moneth*, among the Romans were eight days in every Moneth reckoned backward, from the end of the *Calends*, to the beginning of the Nones, as, in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the fifteenth to the eighth; in other Moneths from the thirteenth to the sixth; it comes from the old Latin word *Iduo*, to divide, because they, as it were, divided the Moneth into two parts.

*Idiom*, (Greek) the peculiar phrase of any language.

*Idiopathy*, (Greek) a peculiar passion.

*Idiosyncrasie*, (Greek) the proper, or natural temper of any thing.

*Idiotical*, (Greek) private, also belonging to an Idiot. *i. e.* One born of so weak an understanding; that the King by his Prerogative, hath the Government and disposal of his Lands and Substance; and to that purpose, a Writ *De Idiota Inquirendo*, is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examine the party suspected of *Idiocy* or *Idiotism*.

*Idolatry*, (Greek) the worshipping of false gods; but most properly an offering of Divine Honors to any Idols, Pictures, or Images.

*Idomeneus*, the Son of *Deucalion*, Grand-child of *Minos*, King of *Creet*: He returning from the Wars of *Troy*, and going about to offer up his Son, who was the first that met him upon Land, according to the Vow he made to Sacrifice whomsoever he met first. He was driven out of the Kingdom by his subjects, and arriving in the Countrey of *Calabria*, he built the City of *Salentium*.

*Idoneous*, (Lat.) fit, convenient.

*Idumæa*, one of the four parts into which *Syria* properly so called, is divided; the other three being *Comagena*, *Seleucia*, and *Calosyria*. The chief Cities of *Idumæa*, are *Gaza*, *Ascalon*, and *Azotus*.

*Idyl*, (Greek) a kind of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem, such as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and others.

## J. E.

*Jearecapstern*, an Engin used in great Ships to hoist the Yards and Sails withal.

*Jeare rope*, a piece of a Hauser made fast to the Main-yard, used in great Ships.

*Jebbe Aekchese*, the Grand Signiors Pocket Money, which he gives away by whole handfuls, to his Mutes and Buffoons that make him sport.

*Jebus*, (Hebr. The fire of the Lord) the ancient name of the City of *Jerusalem*, from *Jebusi*, the Son of *Canaan*, from whom came the *Jebusites*.

*Jeconiah*, (Hebr. Stability of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, Son of *Jehoiakim*, he was taken prisoner and carried among the rest of the Captives into *Babylon*.

*Jeeret*, a kind of Running Bafe on Horf-back, darting Launces one at another, practised among the *Turks*.

*Jeat*. See *Geat*.

*Jeoabab*, (Hebr. The Lord seeing) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Josiah*; he was deposed, and carried captive into *Egypt*.

*Jeoabab*. See *Joabab*.

*Jehoiakim*. See *Joakim*.

*Jeboram*. See *Joram*.

*Jeboshaphat*, (Hebr. The Judgment of the Lord) a vertuous King of *Judah*; the Son of King *Asa*.

*Jebu*, (Hebr. Being) a Captain who was made King of *Israel* by *Elisha*, to destroy the house of *Abab*; also the name of a Prophet, who prophesied against King *Boacha*.

*Jejunation*, (Lat.) fasting.

*Jejunity*, (Lat.) hungryness; also barrenness, shallowness of judgment or stile.

*Jennets*, Horses of *Barbary*.

*Jenticulation*, (Lat.) a breaking ones fast.

*Jeofail*, in Common Law, is when a pleading, or issue, is so badly pleaded, or joyned, that it will be error if they proceed. It is contracted from the French words *Jay failli*, *i. e.* I have failed.

*Jeopardy*, (French) danger or hazard, it comes from the French words, *jeu*, *i. e.* play, and *perte*, *i. e.* loss.

*Jeremiah*. See *Irmiah*.

*Jeroboam*, (Hebr.) Fighting against, the Son of *Nebat*. He rebelling against *Solomon* draws away Ten Tribes of *Israel* by Idolatry, and makes himself King; also the Son of *Joash*, a wicked King of *Israel*.

*Jersey*. See *Garnsey*.

*Jerusalem Artichokes*; a Plant so called, but more truly Battatas of *Canada*, because they came from *Canada*, not from *Jerusalem*, and are a kind of Potato, formerly of great account, but now despicable.

*Jesser*, in *Faulconry*, are short straps of Leather fastned to the Hawks Legs, and so to the Varvels.

*Jesuati*, an Order of Monks, so called from their having the Name of *Jesus* often in their Mouths; they were begun at *Sene*, or *Siena*, a City of *Italy*, now belonging to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, in the year 1365. By *Francis Vincent*, and *John Columbanus*, and are termed also *Apostolici*.

*Jesuites*, those of the Society of *Jesus*, a certain Religious Order instituted by *S. Ignatius Loyola*; they had to the three Vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience, the Vow of Mission annexed, which bound them to go whithersoever the Roman Bishop should send them, for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatsoever he should command them.

*Jesus Colledge*, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built not long since by *Hugh Price* Doctor of the Laws.

*Jes*, (old word) a device.

*Jesbro*, (Hebr.) excelling, the Father in Law of *Moses*, who came to him in the Wilderness, with his Wife and Children.

*Jeson* or *Jesam*, that which being cast over board in a time of Shipwrack, is found lying on the



the shore, and so belongs to the Lord, as *Flotson* is that which is espied floating on the Sea and Lagam.

*Jewife*, reward by revenge; also a Gibbet. So *Chaucers* Expolitor.

*Jews-eats*, a kind of Mushrom, or Excrecence about the Root of the Elder-tree.

*Jews-stone*, a kind of Stone called a Marchesite.

## I. F.

*Ifere*, (*old word*) together.

*Ifreton*, (*old word*) devoured.

## I. G.

*Ignaro*, (*Ital.*) a foolish ignorant fellow.

*Ignifluous*, (*Lat.*) running, or flowing with fire.

To *Ignifie*, (*Lat.*) to set on fire, to cause to burn.

*Ignipotent*, (*Lat.*) powerful in fire.

*Ignis fatuus*, (*Lat.*) a kind of slight exhalation set on fire in the night time, which oft-times causeth Men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for some trivial humor or fancy, wherewith Men of shallow understandings are apt to be seduced.

† *Ignivomous*, (*Lat.*) Fire-spitting, or vomiting out flames of fire; an Epithet proper to *Aetna*, and some other Mountains of the like nature.

*Ignoble*, (*Lat.*) of an obscure birth, or of a base spirit.

*Ignominious*, (*Lat.*) dishonorable, full of shame, or reproach.

*Ignoramus*, is a word used by the Grand Inquest empanelled in the Inquisition of Causes, Criminal and Publick, when they mislike their Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment: Which word being written upon the Bill, all farther inquiry upon that party, is stopped. It is also taken substantively for a foolish and ignorant person.

† *Ignoscible*, (*Lat.*) fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

*IHS*, a certain Character whereby hath anciently been expressed *Jesus*, the proper name of our Saviour; the middle Letter *H*, being taken for a Greek *E*. But more likely the three initial Letters of these words, *Jesus*, *Hominum* *Salvator*, i. e. *Jesus* the Saviour of Man, have been commonly used for brevities sake.

## I. K.

*Ikenild-street*, one of the four famous ways that the Romans anciently made in England. It taketh its name from the *Iceni*, (so the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*, were called;) the other three ways were termed *Foss*, *Erminstreet*, and *Watlingstreet*.

## I. L.

*Ilcester*, contracted from *Iwelcester*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; it was assaulted by *Robert Marbray*, when the Nobles of England conspired against King *William Rufus*, to set his Brother *Robert Duke of Normandy*, in the Royal Throne.

*Ilerida*, the second Town of *Estremadura*, a Province of that of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

*Ilia*, the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albani*, who by her Uncle *Amulius* was made a Vestal; but being got with child, she brought forth Twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, of whom *Mars* was reported to have been the Father.

*Iliades*, (*Greek*) the title of a famous ancient Poem, writ by *Homer* concerning the destruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Ilium*, from *Ilus* one of the Kings thereof, who enlarged it; after it had been built by *Dardanus* the Son of *Jupiter*.

*Iliacal*, (*Greek*) belonging to the *Ilia*, or small guts.

*Iliac Passion*, a certain dangerous disease, caused by the Wind, getting into those guts.

*Ilioneus*, the Son of *Phorbus*, a *Trojan*, he went with *Aeneas* into *Italy*, and being famous for his eloquence, was sent on all his Ambassages.

*Ilaborate*, (*Lat.*) unlabored, or done without pains.

† *Ilacrymable*, (*Lat.*) incapable of weeping.

*Ilaqueation*, (*Lat.*) an intangling or insnaring;

*Ilation*, (*Lat.*) a conclusion or inference.

† *Illecebrous*, (*Lat.*) alluring, charming, or enticing.

*Illegitimate*, (*Lat.*) Bastard, of a base Birth, unlawfully begotten.

*Illepid*, (*Lat.*) dull, and unpleasant in conversation.

*Ilileral*, (*Lat.*) niggardly, without generosity.

*Illicite*, (*Lat.*) unwarrantable, or unlawful.

*Ilimitate*, (*Lat.*) unbounded, having no limits or bounds.

*Ililquation*, (*Lat.*) the mingling of Earthly Bodies with Metalline, so as both retain their own substance.

*Iliterate*, (*Lat.*) unlearned.

† *Ilucidation*, (*Lat.*) a giving light; also an explaining or making clear.

*Illumination*, (*Lat.*) the same; also a laying colours upon Maps or Printed Pictures; so as to give the greater light, as it were, and beauty to them.

*Ilusion*, (*Lat.*) a deceiving or mocking.

*Illustration*, (*Lat.*) a making clear, or setting forth.

*Ilustrious*, (*Lat.*) Noble, Famous, Renowned.

*Illyricum*, a Countrey of *Europe*, so called from *Illyrius*, the Son of *Polyphemus*; it contains under

it four grand Provinces, *Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia.*

*Ilus*, a Trojan, who when the Temple of *Pallas* was burning, ran into the midst of the flames, and recovered the *Palladium*, which, because no mortal eye was permitted to behold, he was strook blind; but afterwards the goddess being appeased, his sight was restored.

## I. M.

*Imagery*, (French) Painted, or carved work of Images.

*Imagination*, (Lat.) a feigning or fancying; also the faculty it self, likewise called the fancy.

*Imaus*, a great Mountain, dividing *Scythia* into two parts, whereof one part is called *Scythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Scythia* without *Imaus*.

*Embargo*, (Spanish) a word used among Merchants signifying an arrest or stop of Ships or Merchandise, upon any occasion.

To *Embark*, (Ital.) to go aboard a Ship.

*Ambecillity*, (Lat.) weakness.

† *Imbellick*, (Lat.) unwarlike, cowardly.

To *Imbellish*, (French) to adorn, to beautifie.

*Imbibition*, (Lat.) a greedy receiving, or drinking in any liquid substance, a word proper to Chymistry.

*Imbording*, a term in Heraldry, when the Field, and circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

*Imbossed Work*, from the Dutch word *Imbossieren*, to carve, or grave, is work made with bunches or knobs in Stone or Metal.

*Imbossment*, the manner of that work.

*Imbrication*, (Lat.) a making square, or bending like a Gutter-tile; also a covering with Tile; from *Imbrix*, a Gutter-tile.

*Imbrocado*, (Spanish) Cloth of Gold or Silver.

*Imbroyle*, (French) to put into a combustion, to set together by the ears.

*Imbuition*, (Lat.) a thorow moistening; also a seasoning; also a straining. Whence cometh our word *Embrue*.

*Imitation*, (Lat.) a following, or doing like another.

*Imitatives*, in Grammar, those sort of Verbs which express any kind of Imitation; as *Patrisfate*, to take after the Father, or imitate his actions, humor, or fashion.

*Immaculate*, (Lat.) unspotted, undefiled.

*Immanity*, (Lat.) salvageness, wildness, cruelty; also such a hugeness, as renders a thing unmanageable.

*Immansuete*, (Lat.) untractable, untame.

† *Immarecence*, (Lat.) unfadingness, incorruptibleness. Hence the Participial *Immarcescibile*.

*Immaturity*, (Lat.) unripeness.

*Immediate*, (Lat.) next, and presently following.

*Immedicable*, (Lat.) unhealable, incurable.

† *Immemorable*, (Lat.) unworthy of mention, unremarkable.

*Immensify*, (Lat.) unmeasurableness, hugeness, exceeding largeness.

*Immensurability*, (Lat.) a being incapable to be measured.

*Immersion*, (Lat.) a dipping, ducking, or plunging in.

*Imminent*, (Lat.) ready to fall, hanging over.

† *Imminution*, (Lat.) a diminishing, or lessening.

*Immission*, (Lat.) a putting in, a planting into.

*Immobility*, (Lat.) unmoveableness, a being not to be removed.

*Immoderate*, (Lat.) unmeasurable, intemperate.

*Immolation*, (Lat.) an offering up to God, a sacrificing.

*Immorigerous*, (Lat.) rude, uncivil, disobedient.

*Immortality*, (Lat.) a living for ever, everlastingness.

To *Immortalize*, (Lat.) to make immortal.

*Immunity*, (Lat.) exemption from any office, freedom, privilege.

To *Immure*, (Lat.) to inclose, to shut up between two Walls.

*Immutability*, (Lat.) constancy, unchangeableness.

*Imola*, (Forum Cornelii) a Town of Romania, a Province of Italia Cispadana, and lying upon the River Santernus.

† *Impacted*, (Lat.) driven in.

To *Impair*. See *Empair*.

To *Impale*, (Ital.) to spit upon a stake; also to crown or adorn; also to fence about with pales. It is a term sometimes used in Heraldry.

*Imparissyllabical*, (Lat.) not consisting of a like number of syllables in every Case, in a Noun, or in every Tense or Person in a Verb; as, *Oriens, Orientis: Muto, Mutatis, Mutabam*. It is a word peculiar to Grammar.

*Imparity*, or *Imparility*, (Lat.) inequality, unevenness.

*Imparlance*. See *Emparlance*.

*Impassible*, (Lat.) not moved with any affection; but more especially, cold in the Passion of Love.

To *Impe*, a term in Falconry, signifieth to insert a Feather into the Wing of a Hawk, instead of one which was broken. It comes from the Saxon word *Imp*, or *Himp*, i. e. To graff or inoculate; and is: Metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken also for a kind of Graffing used by Gardeners.

*Impeach*, or *Appeach*, (French) to hinder; also to accuse one guilty of the same crime, whereof he which impeacheth, is accused. It cometh originally from the Latin word *Impedire*.

*Impeachment of Waste*, in Common Law is a Restraint from committing of Waste upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeceability*, (Lat.) an impossibility of sinning or offending; it is a term proper to School-Divinity.

† *Im-*



† *Impedition*, or *Impediment*, (*Lat.*) a hindering.

To *Impel*, (*Lat.*) to thrust on.

*Impendent*, (*Lat.*) hanging over head; also ready to fall upon.

*Impenetrable*, (*Lat.*) impierceable, not to be pierced.

*Impenitent*, (*Lat.*) unrepentant, not repenting.

† *Impennous*, (*Lat.*) having no Feathers.

*Imperative Mood*, in Grammar is that Mood which implieth a Commanding.

*Imperceptible*, (*Lat.*) not to be taken notice of, unperceivable.

*Imperfect*, or *Preter-imperfect Tense*. See *Tense*.

*Imperial*, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Imperator, *e.* A Commander, or Emperor.

*Imperious*, (*Lat.*) given to domineer, or insult, of a commanding spirit.

† *Imperforable*, (*Lat.*) not to be bored thorow.

*Impersonal*, (*Lat.*) Verb Impersonal in Grammar, is that sort of Verb which throughout all Moods and Tenses is expressed only in the third person Singular.

*Impertinence*, (*Lat.*) a thing not belonging to the purpose.

† *Impervestigable*, (*Lat.*) not to be found out by strict inquiry or search.

*Impervious*, (*Lat.*) through which there is no passage.

*Impertiginous*, (*Lat.*) scabby, or troubled with an itching distemper.

To *Impetrate*, (*Lat.*) to obtain by earnest request or intreaty. Whence the Participial *Impetrabls*.

*Impetuosity*, (*Lat.*) a driving forward with great force and violence.

*Impiety*, (*Lat.*) wickedness, a being void of Piety.

† *Impignoration*, (*Lat.*) a putting to pawn.

† To *Impinge*, (*Lat.*) to run against any thing; also to drive fast into, as a Nail into a Board. Whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (*Lat.*) a fattning, or making fat.

*Implacability*, (*Lat.*) an unreconcilableness, a disposition not to be appeased.

*Implantation*, (*Lat.*) a planting or fastning into.

To *Implead*, in Common Law, is to sue, or commence a suit.

*Implement*, (*Lat.*) a filling up of any vacancy; also things necessary about a house, or belonging to a Trade, are called *Implements*.

*Implication*, (*Lat.*) a folding or wrapping within, an intangling; also a necessary consequence. And in this last sense, we use the word to *Imply*, which is hence derived; also how it is used in Rhetorick. See *Plocce*.

*Implicite*, (*Lat.*) folded or intangled together. Whence *implicite Faith*, is taken in a translate sense; for such a belief as is altogether upheld by

the judgment, and authority of a great company agreeing together.

*Imploration*, (*Lat.*) an humble Petitioning, a desiring any thing with great submission.

† *Implume*, (*Lat.*) bare, without Feathers.

*Impolite*, (*Lat.*) rough and unpolished.

*Imporcation*, (*Lat.*) a making a balk, or ridge in the Ploughing of Land.

*Imporous*, (*Lat.*) having no Pores, a word proper only to Philosophy.

*Importance*, (*French*) moment, weight, consequence, a carrying in it some great matter; from the Latin words, in the Preposition, and *portare*, to carry.

*Importunate*, (*Lat.*) troublesome, or wearying with too often, or unreasonable requests.

*Imposition*, (*Lat.*) an imposing, or laying a strict injunction; also the same as *Imposit*.

*Imposititious names*, (*Lat.*) names given, or as it were, set on.

*Impositor*, (*Lat.*) one that imposeth or puts in a Printing-house; it is he who imposeth the Pages into a Form for the Press, and is indeed no other then the Compositor.

*Impossibility*, (*Lat.*) that which cannot be done.

*Impist*, (*French*) a Tribute or Tax, but more especially, we use it for the Tax received by the Prince, for such Merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations; whereas Custom is for Wares shipped out of the Land.

*Impostor*, (*Lat.*) a seller of false Wares; also any kind of deceiver or juggler.

*Impostume*, a word commonly, but corruptly used for *Apostem* (*Greek*;) which is a gathering together of evil humors into any one part of the Body.

*Impotency*, (*Lat.*) an unablencess or want of strength; it is many times taken for an unaptness to generation.

*Impoundage*, a confining, or putting into a Round.

*Impregnation*, (*Lat.*) a making fruitful, a filling, or causing to swell. In Chymistry it is when any dry body hath drunk in so much moisture, that it will admit no more.

*Imprecation*, (*Lat.*) a cursing or calling down some mischief upon anothers head.

*Impregnable*, (*Lat.*) not to be won, or taken by force.

*Imprese*, the same as *devise*; it cometh from the Italian word *Imprendere*, to undertake.

*Impression*, (*Lat.*) an imprinting, stamping, or making a mark.

*Imprest Money*, is Money paid to Soldiers before hand.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings; from the Latin *Imprimis*, *i. e.* first of all, a word used in the beginnings of Inventories, or Catalogues of Goods.

*Improbation*, (*Lat.*) a disallowing, or not approving.

*Improbability*, (*Lat.*) a matter which cannot be proved, an unlikeliness.

*Improbability*, (*Lat.*) dishonesty, wickedness.

† *Im-*

† *Improcreability*, (Lat.) a barrenness, or unaptness to procreate.

• *Impropriation*, (Lat.) See *Appropriation*.

*Improvvidence*, (Lat.) carelessness or forgetfulness to provide, want of foresight.

*Improvement*, an advancing of profits, a thriving; a benefiting in any kind of profession.

*Imprudence*, (Lat.) want of discretion, or understanding.

*Impudence*, (Lat.) over-boldness, shamelessness.

• *Impugnation*, (Lat.) a contradicting, or resisting.

*Impuissance*, (French) weakness, distress, want of outward supports.

*Impulsion*, (Lat.) a driving forward, a thrusting on; also a constraining.

*Impunity*, (Lat.) a going unpunished, an exemption from punishment.

*Impurity*, (Lat.) uncleanness.

*Imputation*, (Lat.) a laying to ones charge.

*Imputrescence*, (Lat.) a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting, an incorruptibleness.

*Imrobor*, Bashaw, chief Master of the Grand Signiors Horse, and hath also the charge of all his Camels, Mules, and all his Cattel. The true word is *Emeer-Ahor*, which signifieth, Lord of the Stable.

## I. N.

• *Inaccessible*, (Lat.) not to be come at.

*Inachus*, the most ancient King of the *Argives*, the Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, and the Brother of *Æsopus*: Concerning his Daughter *Io*, see beneath in *Io*. From this King *Inachus*, the chief River of *Argia* took its denomination.

• *Inadvertency*, (Lat.) a not sufficiently marking, a want of heed or care.

*Inaffability*, (Lat.) discourtesie, unpleasantness in conversation.

*Inaffection*, (Lat.) carelessness, freeness from vain glory.

*Inambulation*, (Lat.) a walking up and down in any place.

*Inamorado*, (Ital.) a lover.

• † *Inaniloquution*, (Lat.) an idle or vain speaking; from *inavis*, empty, and *loqui*, to speak.

*Inanimate*, (Lat.) having no Life, without a Soul.

• *Inanity*, (Lat.) emptiness, or a being void of air, or any other body.

• † *Inappetency*, (Lat.) want of appetite.

*Inarable*, (Lat.) not to be Ploughed.

• † *Inargensation*, (Lat.) a silvering over, a covering with silver.

*Inaudible*, (Lat.) not to be heard.

• *Inauguration*, (Lat.) asking counsel of Augures or Soothsayers; also the conferring of honors or preferment upon any one; also a consecrating.

• *Inaurated*, (Lat.) covered with gold, gilded over.

*Inauspicious*, (Lat.) unlucky, ill-boding.

*Inborow* and *Outborow*, in ancient times, was the office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingrefs and Egrefs to those that travelled between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*. This office belonged in King *Henry* the Thirds time, to *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*.

*Incalescence*, (Lat.) a growing warm or lusty, a taking heat.

*Incandescence*, (Lat.) a being inflamed with wrath, a growing angry.

*Incanscence*, (Lat.) a growing gray-headed, a waxing hoary.

*Incantation*, (Lat.) an enchanting, or charming.

*Incapacity*, (Lat.) an uncapableness, or being unfit.

*Incarceration*, (Lat.) a putting in prison.

*Incarnadin colour*, (French) a flesh colour, or the colour of a Damask Rose.

*Incarnation*, (Lat.) a making flesh to grow, or being made of flesh.

*Incastellated*, (French) narrow-heeled.

*Incendiary*, (Lat.) one that puts things into a flame or combustion, or sower of division or strife.

To *Incense*, (Lat.) to inflame, or stir up unto anger.

*Incensory*, (French) a Censing-pan, or Church-vessel, wherein they use to burn Incense, being a kind of a rich Perfume or Gum, distilling from a Tree of the same name; and is also called *Frankincense*.

*Incentive*, (Lat.) a stirring up or provokement, a motive.

*Incentor*, (Lat.) the same as *Incendiary*; also *Incentor*, *Accentor*, and *Succentor*, are three sorts of Singers in parts. *Accentor*, he that sings the highest. *Incentor*, he that sings the middle part And *Succentor*, he that sings the lower part.

*Inception*, (Lat.) a beginning or undertaking of any business. Whence *Inceptor*, he that hath newly taken his degree in the University.

*Incessant*, (Lat.) continual, without ceasing.

*Incestuous*, (Lat.) unchast, committing incest, which is an untying of the Virgin-Zone or Cæsus; but it is commonly taken for a defiling one, that is near in blood or kindred.

*Inchoation*, (Lat.) a beginning of any work.

*Inchoatives*, in Grammar are those sort of Verbs which express a gradual proceeding in any action, as *Caleſco*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot.

*Incident*, (Lat.) hapning to, or falling out of necessity: It is also substantively taken in Common Law, for a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal; as a Court-Baron is so incident to a Mannor, that it cannot be separated.

*Incineration*, (Lat.) a reducing to ashes, or cinders.

*Incision*, (Lat.) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a gash. In Chirurgery it is taken for a making an entrance into the skin or flesh with an

Incision.



**Incision-knife** to open any tumor, or widen the Orifice of any wound.

**Incisure**, (*Lat.*) the cut, or gash it self.

**Incitation**, (*Lat.*) a stirring up or provoking.

**Inclamation**, (*Lat.*) an often calling upon.

**Inclemency**, (*Lat.*) rigor, sharpness, a being without pity or compassion.

**Inclination**, (*Lat.*) a bending, or leaning toward, a disposition to any thing. It is also taken, in an amorous sense.

**Inclusion**, (*Lat.*) an inclosing, a shutting in; also in Rhetorick it is a figure of Speech, which is otherwise called *Epanadiplosis*, which see in its proper place.

**Inclusive**, (*Lat.*) containing.

**Incoacted**, (*Lat.*) un-compelled.

**Incogitancy**, (*Lat.*) a not thinking, or minding, rashness, inconsiderateness.

**Incolumity**, (*Lat.*) a being free from danger, safeness.

**Incomity**, (*Lat.*) unfociableness, want of civility of Conversation.

**Incommensurable**, (*Lat.*) holding not the same proportion, or not to be measured with another thing.

To **Incommodate**, (*Lat.*) to cause an inconvenience, prejudice, or hurt.

**Incommodious**, (*Lat.*) unprofitable, unfit, or inconvenient.

**Incommunicable**, (*Lat.*) not to be made common, or imparted to another.

**In-compat**, (*Lat.*) not close fastned, or joyned together.

**Incomparable**, (*Lat.*) without compare, not to be compared with.

**Incompatible**, (*Lat.*) not agreeing one with another, not induring to be joyned together.

**Incompensable**, (*Lat.*) incapable of being recompensed.

**Impossible Proposition**, in Logick, is that which affirms what another denies.

**Incomprehensible**, (*Lat.*) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the mind.

**Inconciinnity**, (*Lat.*) ungracefulness, a being ill disposed, or placed out of Order.

**Incongealable**, (*Lat.*) not to be congealed or frozen.

**Incongruity**, (*Lat.*) a disagreeableness, an unfitness.

**Incommexion**, (*Lat.*) a not holding together: In Rhetorick it is the same as the figure *Asynbesis*.

**Inconsideration**, (*Lat.*) rashness, unadvisedness.

**Inconsolable**, (*Lat.*) not to be cheared, or comforted.

**Inconstancy**, (*Lat.*) unstableness, fickleness.

**Incontinency**, (*Lat.*) a not abstaining from unlawful desires.

**Incoriding**, or **Burfting**, a disease in Horses, which hapneth when the rim that incloseth the Guts is broken; so that they fall into the Cod of the Horse, which is apparent, and may be felt.

**Incorporation**, (*Lat.*) a mixing together into

one body or substance. In Chymistry, it is the mixture of a dry and moist body together, so as to make an uniform mass together.

**Incorporeal**, (*Lat.*) being bodiless, or without a body.

**Incorrigibility**, (*Lat.*) a being past correction.

**Incorruptible**, (*Lat.*) never consuming or decaying, free from corruption.

**Incrassation**, (*Lat.*) a thickning, a making gross.

**Increase**, (*Lat.*) not made, uncreated.

**Incredibility**, (*Lat.*) a being not to be believed.

**Incredulity**, (*Lat.*) a not believing, a want of belief.

**Increment**, (*Lat.*) an increasing, or growing big. **Incrementum** in Rhetorick, is a figure wherein a Speech ascends by degrees from the lowest to the highest; as, *Neither Silver, Gold, nor Precious Stones may be compared to her Virtues.*

**Increpation**, (*Lat.*) a chiding, or finding fault with.

**Incessant**, resembling the Moon not come to the Full; a term in Heraldry.

**Incrustation**, (*Lat.*) a making or becoming hard on the outside like a crust; a rough casting, or pargetting.

**Incubation**, (*Lat.*) a lying down, a sitting over, or brooding.

**Incubus**, (*Lat.*) a certain disease called *Night-Mare*, which is caused by the ascending of raw humors up into the Brain, and obstructing the Animal Spirits; it oppresseth the people in their sleep, and causeth them to imagine that some great weight is lying upon them. There is also mention made in some Stories of certain Spirits that having taken upon them humane shapes, have mixed in carnal copulation with Mortal Persons: the Male-spirit is called *Incubus*; the Female *Succuba*.

**Inculcation**, (*Lat.*) an often repeating and insisting upon the same thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in ones mind.

**Inculpable**, (*Lat.*) unprovable, not to be blamed.

**Incumbent**, (*Lat.*) lying, or leaning upon; also it is substantively taken for him that is preferred to any Spiritual Living, and is in possession of it.

**Incumbrance**. See *Encumbrance*.

**Incurable**, (*Lat.*) not to be cured of any disease, or malady.

To **Incur**, (*Lat.*) to run upon, or into.

**Incurfion**, (*Lat.*) a running into; a hitting against; also a making an inroad.

**Incurvation**, (*Lat.*) a crooking or bending.

**Incusfion**, (*Lat.*) a violent shaking, or dashing against any thing.

**Indacus**, a servant of the Emperor *Leo*; so swift of foot, that he could out-run any Horse.

**Indagation**, (*Lat.*) a diligent searching.

**Inde**, (*French*) a certain Mineral wherewith they use to Paint, or Die of a Blew colour; called also *Indico*, because it is brought out of *India*. See *Indico*.

*Indecent*,

*Indecent*, (Lat.) unbecoming, unfitting.  
*Indeclinable*, (Lat.) not to be declined, or shunned; also in Grammar, that Noun is said to be indeclinable, which varies not the Cases.

*Indecorum*, (Lat.) an unseemliness, an unhand-some carriage.

*Indefatigable*, (Lat.) not to be wearied or tired.

*Indefinite*, (Lat.) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

*Indelible*, (Lat.) not to be cancelled, raced, or blotted out.

*Indemnity*, (Lat.) a freedom from damage, loss or danger.

*Indented*, a Line resembling the Teeth of a Saw. Heraldry.

*Indenture*, a writing containing some contract between two or more, (from the French word *Endenter*;) it being indented, or jagged on the top.

*Independency*, (Lat.) a not depending upon another, absoluteness of ones self. But it is commonly taken for that profession or sect of Men, who manage all things belonging to Church Discipline, within their own Congregations, and allow not of a dependence on a National Church.

*Indeprecable*, (Lat.) not to be perswaded or intreated.

*Indefinient*, (Lat.) incessant, without ceasing.

*Indeterminate*, (Lat.) not determined, or decided, but left indifferent.

*Index*, (Lat.) a token or mark, to shew, or direct, the Table of a Book; also in Logarithmical Arithmetick *Index*, is that which represents the distance of the first figure of any whole number from Unity.

*India*, a famous and vast Countrey lying very far towards the East, and extremely abounding in riches. It is denominated from the River *Indus*, and the principal Division of it is into *India intra Gangem*, vulgarly, *Indostan*; and *India extra Gangem*, vulgarly, *Mange*, under the Dominion of the Great Mogul: And this part of the World is generally called *India Orientalis*, or the East Indies, to distinguish it from *America*, or the new discovered World called *India Occidentalis*, or the West Indies.

*Indian Mouse*, a little Beast called in Greek *Ichnemnon*, which creeping in at the Mouths of Crocodiles, eats up their Intrails, and kills them.

*Indication*, (Lat.) a shewing or making manifest; also a term in Physick, signifying the right way which prescribeth what is to be done in relation to the restoring of health.

*Indicative Mood*, in Grammar is that Mood which barely affirms and no more. See *Mood*.

*Indicavit*, the name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the Kings Court.

*Indico*, a shrub growing in the Moguls Countrey, having a small leaf like *Sena* and Branches of a Woody substance like Broom, which being

cut and artificially labored, is made up and dried upon the Sand, and is one sort of blew colouring material used by Painters.

*Indiction*, (Lat.) a certain computation of time, which came in place of the Olympiades: Every Indiction is the space of fifteen years, by which compute all publick writings were dated at Rome; it signifieth also a Tribute or Tax.

*Indifference*, (Lat.) a careles, general, and unconcerned affection. As it is taken in *Romances*, or amorous discourses.

*Indigence*, (Lat.) need, penury, or want.

*Indigenous*, (Lat.) an indweller, or native of any Countrey.

*Indigestion*, (Lat.) crudity, want of digestion, or concoction in the stomach.

*Indignation*, (Lat.) a pointing at, or shewing with the finger.

*Indignation*, (Lat.) a being angry with.

*Indignity*, (Lat.) unworthiness, unworthy dealing.

*Indiscretion*, (Lat.) want of discretion, or prudence.

*Indiscriminate*, (Lat.) where no separation, or difference is made.

*Indissoluble*, (Lat.) not to be dissolved, untied, or taken asunder.

*Indistinct*, (Lat.) not distinguished, or known one from another.

*Indisement*: See *Endisement*.

*Individual*, (Lat.) not to be divided or separated. An Individual, or *Individuum* in Philosophy is taken for a small Particle, or Body; so minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by some called an Atome. Also in Logick it signifies that which cannot be divided into more of the same name, or nature, and is by some called *Singular*.

*Indivisible*, (Lat.) not to be divided.

*Indivisum*, (Lat.) in Common Law, is that which two hold in common, without partition, or dividing.

*Indocility*, or *Indocibility*, (Lat.) an unaptness to be taught, or learn.

*Indoctrination*, (Lat.) an instructing or teaching.

*Indolency*, (Lat.) a being without pain.

*Indomable*, (Lat.) not to be tamed.

*Indorsed*, Fish in Heraldry are said to be born indorsed, when they are born with their backs each to other.

*Indorsement*, in Common Law, is a condition written upon the other side of an Obligation or Conveyance; from the Italian word *Endossare*.

*Indostan*. See *India*.

*Indubitation*, (Lat.) a not doubting, a yielding for certain.

*Inducement*, (French) a perswasion, or drawing on.

*Induciary*, (Lat.) belonging to a League, or Truce.

*Induction*, (Lat.) a leading into, a drawing on or inticing; also in Logick, it is taken for a kind of Argumentation, or Imperfect Syllogism; wherein



wherein the Species is collected out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the Species, and the Whole out of the Parts.

*Indulgence*, (Lat.) a gentleness in suffering a favoring, a pardoning; it is also taken for the form of some special Act of Grace, granted by the Pope to divers persons, upon some special occasions, which some call an *Indult*.

† *Indument*, (Lat.) a cloathing, or garment.

*Induration*, (Lat.) a making hard.

† *Industiated*, (Lat.) clothed with a garment called *Indusium*, i. e. a Shirt or Smock.

*Industry*, (Lat.) pains, labor, diligence; some derive it from *Induere*, and *Struere*; it being as *Minshaw* saith, as it were a certain Structure, wherewith the Mind is Indued.

*Inebriation*, (Lat.) a making drunk.

*Ineched*, (old word) put in.

*Ineffable*, (Lat.) unspeakable, not to be uttered.

*Inelaborate*, (Lat.) not labored, or taken pains for.

*Ineluctable*, (Lat.) not to be overcome by wrestling, or taking great pains.

† *Inenarrable*, (Lat.) not to be declared, or related.

*Ineptitude*, (Lat.) unaptness; also fondness, vainness.

*Inequality*, (Lat.) unequalness, unevenness.

*Inenquirable*, (Lat.) not to be rid through.

*Inertitude*, (Lat.) sloathfulness.

*Inescation*, (Lat.) a deceiving, as it were, a drawing on with a bait; also a kind of transplantation.

*Inescutcheon*, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of a threefold Line, representing the shape of the Escutcheon.

*Inestimable*, or *ineestimable*, (Lat.) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

*Inevitable*, (Lat.) not to be shunned, or avoided.

*Inexsaturated*, (Lat.) not filled, or not satisfied, of an unsatiable appetite.

*Inexhaustible*, or *inexaurible*, (Lat.) not to be drawn out or emptied.

*Inexorable*, (Lat.) not to be perswaded or intreated.

*Inexpiable*, (Lat.) not to be purged, or cleansed from sin, never to be satisfied for.

*Inexpleble*, (Lat.) not to be filled.

*Inexplicable*, (Lat.) not to be unfolded or explained.

*Inexpugnable*, (Lat.) not to be taken, or won by force.

*Inextinguible*, (Lat.) not to be put out or quenched.

*Inextirpable*, (Lat.) not to be rooted out, whose stock or lineage can never be utterly destroyed.

*Inextricable*, (Lat.) not to be wound out or disentangled.

*Inexsuperable*, (Lat.) not to be overcome, or surpassed.

*Infallible*, (Lat.) not to be deceived, never failing.

*Infamy*, (Lat.) reproach, or ill report.

*Infancy*, (Lat.) the first age of Man, which is from the first year, till the seventh.

*Infandous*, (Lat.) not to be spoken, monstrously wicked, and hainous.

*Infangibest*, a word used in the Practice of Scotland, signifying a liberty to sit and decide upon any Theft committed within a Mans own Jurisdiction, by his own servant. *Ousfangibest*, being the like liberty, when a Theft is committed by a stranger.

*Infantes*, and *Infantas* of Spain, all the Sons and Daughters of the King of Spain, are so called *est. 1502*, or by way of eminence; except the eldest, who are called *Principe* and *Princesa*.

*Infantry*, (Ital.) the Foot-soldiery of an Army.

*Infanticide*, (Lat.) Infant-killing, a murdering of Children or Infants.

*Infatigable*. See *Indefatigable*.

*Infatuation*, (Lat.) a besotting, a making foolish.

*Infaut*, or *Infautous*, (Lat.) unlucky, unfortunate.

*Infelicity*, (Lat.) unhappiness.

To *Infeof*, a Law term, to grant in Fee.

*Inferial*, (Lat.) belonging to Funerals.

*Inferior*, (Lat.) lower, of a meaner degree.

*Inferior Planets*, are those which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

*Infernal*, (Lat.) belonging to the Deep, or Hell.

To *Infer*, (Lat.) to bring in, to conclude from something gone before.

*Infertile*, (Lat.) barren, unfruitful.

*Infestation*, (Lat.) a troubling, molesting, or disturbing.

† *Infestive*, (Lat.) without sport, joy, or solemnity.

*Infibulation*, (Lat.) a buttoing, or buckling in.

*Infidelity*, (Lat.) untrustiness, unfaithfulness.

*Infimous*, (Lat.) lowermost, meanest.

*Infinite*, (Lat.) having no end, or measure: The Infinite Mood in Grammar, is that Mood which hath neither Number, nor Person, as other Moods have.

*Infirmity*, a Hospital, or Spittle for sick folks.

*Infirmity*, (Lat.) weakness, indisposedness.

To *Infix*, (Lat.) to fasten in.

*Inflammation*, (Lat.) an inflaming, a swelling or burning with heat.

*Inflate*, (Lat.) swelling, or puff up with wind; hence, an inflate expression, is an expression swelling with big words, but to little purpose.

*Inflexible*, (Lat.) not to be bowed or bended, and by a Metaphor obstinate, not to be perswaded.

*Infliction*, (Lat.) a laying a punishment upon.

*Influence*, (Lat.) a flowing in; also the power which Celestial Bodies have over Earthly things.

*Influx*, (Lat.) a flowing in.

*Infecundity*, (Lat.) unfruitfulness, barrenness.

*Information*, (Lat.) an informing, telling, or making known.

*Informatus non sum*, a formal Answer, made by an Attorney, that is commanded by the Court to say what he thinks good in defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and so judgment passeth for the adverse party.

*Informers*, certain Officers belonging to the *Kings Bench*, who complain of those that offend against any Penal Statutes; they are also called *Promoters*, and by the *Civilians*, *Delatores*.

*Informity*, (*Lat.*) unhandfomeness, ugliness; a being out of shape or form.

*Infrangible*, (*Lat.*) not to be broken or discouraged.

*Infriction* or *Infrication*, (*Lat.*) a rubbing, or chafing in.

To *Infringe*, (*Lat.*) to break to pieces; also to indamage or diminish.

*Infucation*, (*Lat.*) a laying on of drugs or artificial colours upon the face.

*Infuscation*, (*Lat.*) a making dark or dusky.

*Infusion*, (*Lat.*) a pouring in; it is used in Physick, for a steeping of Roots or Leaves, or any kind of Medicine, in some liquid substance for a certain time, till the chiefest of their vertue be drawn out.

*Ingemination*, (*Lat.*) a doubling; also, a repeating the same word again.

*Ingenerable*, (*Lat.*) not to be begotten or produced.

*Ingeniculation*, (*Lat.*) a bending of the knee, a kneeling.

† *Ingeniosity* or *Ingenuity*, (*Lat.*) ingeniousness, wittiness; also *Ingenuity* is taken for a free condition or state of life; also a liberal, or free nature.

*Ingestion*, (*Lat.*) a carrying, or conveying in. *Angle. Sec Catamite.*

*Inglorious*, (*Lat.*) without glory, obscure.

*Ingot*, a little wedge, or mass of Gold, from the French word *Lingot*, because it something resembleth a tongue.

*Ingrailed*, from the Latin *Ingradior*, a term in Heraldry; as a Bordure Ingrailed, is when the Line of which the Bordure is made, Crooks inward toward the Field.

*Ingrate*, (*Lat.*) displeasing, not accepted, also unthankful; whence ingratitude, unthankfulness.

*Ingredient*, (*Lat.*) is taken in Physick for one of the Simples, put into a compounded Medicine.

*Ingree*, (*old word*) in good part.

*Ingression*, (*Lat.*) an entring or walking into; also a beginning.

*Ingressu*, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man seeketh Entry into Lands or Tenements.

*Ingrosser*, in Common Law signifies one that buys up Corn growing, or dead Victuals, to sell again.

*Inurgitation*, (*Lat.*) a greedy swallowing or gluttonous devouring, as it were a cramming into a bottomless pit.

† *Injustable*, (*Lat.*) untastable, not to be tasted.

*Inhabitable*, (*Lat.*) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited, but the Preposition *in* hath not the same force in the word *Inhabitant*. This signifying a dweller, or one that lives in this or that place.

*Inhalation*, (*Lat.*) a breathing in, or breathing upon.

*Inhesion* or *Inhesion*, (*Lat.*) a sticking close, or cleaving unto.

*Inherisance*, in Common Law is a perpetuity of Lands and Tenements, to a Man and his Heirs.

*Inhibition*, (*Lat.*) a forbidding; in Common Law it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the Cause depending before him; but *Inhibition* is a Writ issuing out of a higher Court-Christian, to an Inferior; whereas *Prohibition* issues out of the Kings, to a Court-Christian, or to an inferior Temporal Court.

*Inonestation*, (*Lat.*) a shaming, or disgracing, a making dishonest.

*Inospitality* or *Inospitality*, (*Lat.*) a not affording entertainment, a churlishness to strangers; also an unsuitness for entertainment.

*Inhumanity*, (*Lat.*) cruelty, barbarousness; as it were a putting off, and devesting ones self of humane nature.

*Inhumation*, (*Lat.*) a burying, or putting in to the ground; also a term in Chymistry, the setting of two pots (the mouth of the uppermost being well luted, and his bottom full of Pin-holes) fast into the ground, and then covering them both with Earth, and having a circular fire, made for distillatory transudation.

† *Inidoneous*, (*Lat.*) unfit.

*Injection*, (*Lat.*) a casting in; it signifieth in Physick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid substance, into any part of the body, by Glister or Syringe, or the like.

*Inimitable*, (*Lat.*) not to be followed, or imitated.

*Iniquity*, (*Lat.*) want of equity, corruption, injustice.

*Iniswen*, the White Island, a name which in ancient times was attributed to this Island of Britain.

*Initiation*, (*Lat.*) an entrance, or admittance into, any Faculty or Art.

*Injunctidity*, (*Lat.*) unpleasantness.

*Injunction*, (*Lat.*) an injoyning, or commandment, as it were a joyning or fastening a command upon any one; as also a Decree out of Chancery, to give possession to the Plaintiff for want of appearance in the Defendant, or to stay a proceeding in a Court, upon suggestion made, that the rigor of the Law is against equity.

*Injurious*, (*Lat.* from *in* and *jus*) wrongful, as it were against Right and Law.

*Inke*, (among Falconers) the neck, or that part from the head to the body of any Bird which the Hawk preys upon.

An *Inkling* of a matter, a small rumor, or report, as it were a tinkling, or little sound; or as others say, from *Inclinare*, because by it, the ear is somewhat inclined.

*Inlogary*,



*Inlagary*, in Common Law is a restitution or restoring of one Outlawed; to the benefit or estate of a Subject. The word *Inlawgh* signifying in the Saxon tongue, one that is in *Franco Plegio*, that is, under a certain Law; and in *Decemto*, for till a Man be ten years of age he is not accounted under Law.

*Inlay*. See *Marquetry*.

*Inleas'd* or *Enleas'd*, (*French Enlasse*) caught in a snare intangled.

*Inmates*, in Common Law, those that are admitted for their Money, to dwell joyntly with another Man in his house, passing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themselves.

*Innatable* or *Innable*, (*Lat.*) not to be swimed in.

*Innate*, naturally inbred.

*Innavigable*, (*Lat.*) not to be sailed in, unpassable for any Ship or Boat.

*Inns of Chancery*, Eight Houses appointed for young Students in the Elements of Law; namely, *Thavies Inn*, anciently the Mansion House of *J. Thavy*, Armorer of London. 2. *Furnivals Inn*, once the Mansion of Sir R. Furnival, afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. 3. *Bernards Inn*, once belonging to *Macworth*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and in the holding of *Lionel Bernard*. 4. *Staple Inn*, once belonging to the *English Merchants* of the Staple. 5. *Cliffords Inn*, once the dwelling House of *Malcom de Hersey*, afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it is now Rented. 6. *Clements Inn*, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish Church of *S. Clement Danes*. 7. *New Inn*, once the dwelling House of Sir *J. Tyncaulx*, it hath been also called our *Ladies Inn*. 8. *Lions Inn*, once a dwelling House, and known by the name of the *Black Lion*.

*Inns of Court*, Four Houses or Colledges, for the entertainment of Students of the Law; namely, the Two Temples, Inner, and Middle, which were anciently the Habitations of the Templers, or Knights of *Jerusalem*, (to which was added, the Outward Temple, which is now called *Essex House*.) *Lincolns Inn*, built by *Henry Laey*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own dwelling House. And *Grays Inn*, anciently the Mannor House of *Baron Gray*, in the time of *Edward the Third*.

*Innitent*, (*Lat.*) endeavoring, leaning, or insisting upon.

*Innocents day*, the Twenty eighth of *December*, wherein a particular Church Service is performed, in commemoration of the Innocent Children slain by *Herod*. It is also called *Childermas-day*.

*Innocuous*, (*Lat.*) doing no hurt, harmless.

*Innominal*, (*Lat.*) not to be named.

*Innovation*, (*Lat.*) a making new; also a bringing in of new Customs or Opinions.

*Innoxious*, (*Lat.*) safe, dangerless, wherein there is no hurt.

*Innubilous*, (*Lat.*) cloudless, not overcast.

*Innuendo*, a Law term, used in Pleadings, to

declare a thing or person, that was mentioned before obscurely.

*Innumerable*, (*Lat.*) not to be numbred.

*Innutrition*, (*Lat.*) a nourishing inwardly.

*Ino*, the Daughter of *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*; and Nurse to *Bacchus*; she was second Wife to *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, and for causing *Phryxus* and *Helle*, whom he had by his first Wife *Nephele*, to be banished, she was punished by *Juno*, who posselt her Husband with such a raving madness, that he took her for a Lioness; and forced her with her Son *Melicerta*, to cast her self into the Sea; where by the compassion of the gods, they were changed into Sea deities.

*Inobservable*, (*Lat.*) not to be observed, unworthy of observation.

*Inociduous*, (*Lat.*) never falling, setting or going down.

*Inoculation*, (*Lat.*) a grafting, or inserting, a Bud or Kernel into the Bud of another Tree.

*Inodoration*, (*Lat.*) a making to smell, a perfuming.

*Inopacous*, (*Lat.*) not dark, or shadowed.

*Inopinate*, (*Lat.*) not thought of, or expected.

*Inoptible*, (*Lat.*) not to be withed.

*Inorganical*, (*Lat.*) wanting Organs, or Instruments of Motion or Operation.

*Inquietude*, (*Lat.*) restlessness, want of repose, or quiet of mind.

*Inquiline*, (*Lat.*) a Native, he that dwelleth where he was born; from *in* and *colo*, i. e. to dwell.

*Inquination*, (*Lat.*) a making foul, a polluting, or defiling.

*Inquirendo*, an authority given to a person, to inquire into something for the Kings advantage.

*Inquisition*, (*Lat.*) a searching into, or inquiring after; also the name of a Grand Council, instituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having subdued the Empire of the *Moors* in that Kingdom; ordered, That no *Moors* should be suffered to stay in *Spain*, but such as should be Baptized. And for inquiry into those Matters, this Council was erected, and called the Sacred Council of the Inquisition, whereof the Archbishop of *Toledo*, or the Archbishop of *Sevil*, was President, assisted by twelve other Counsellors. Some make *S. Dominick* to have been the first Author of it, but by whomsoever it was first instituted; and though the original occasion of it hath long since ceased, yet the power of it is still continued, or rather is increased; and with sufficient severity exercised, not against the *Moors* now, but against Christians, under the notion of Hereticks.

*Inrolement*, a registering or recording any lawful act in the Rolls of the *Chancery*.

*Insanity*, (*Lat.*) unsoundness of Body or Mind.

*Insative*, (*Lat.*) unfown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

*Insatiable*, (*Lat.*) not to be filled, or satisfied.

*Inscious, or Inscient, (Lat.)* unknowing, ignorant.

*Inscription, (Lat.)* a Title, Name, Character, or Narration written or ingraven over any thing.

*Inscrutable, (Lat.)* not to be found out by searching, hidden, mysterious.

*Insculption, (Lat.)* a carving or engraving.

*Insecable, (Lat.)* not to be cut.

An *Insect, (Lat.)* the smallest sort of Animal, as a Fly, Bee, or Ant, some think them to be so called, because they have a kind of division, or section, between the Head and Belly.

*Infection, (Lat.)* a railing against, as it were a following and prosecuting with evil language: The figure *Cblenasmus*, in Rhetorick is by *Julius Ruffianus*, called *Infection*.

*Infectile, (Lat.)* not to be cut.

*Infection, (Lat.)* a cutting into.

*Infermination, (Lat.)* a sowing into.

*Inensate, (Lat.)* mad, foolish, void of sense.

*Inensible, (Lat.)* not to be perceived; also, not having any sense; also the same as impassible, in an amorous sense.

*Insertion, (Lat.)* an ingrafting, a planting into.

*Inseccation, (Lat.)* a drying.

*Inseident, (Lat.)* sitting upon, also settling.

*Inseidation, (Lat.)* a laying ambush, a waiting to insnare.

*Inseimulation, (Lat.)* an accusing.

*Inseimuation, (Lat.)* a winding ones self in by little and little, a getting into favor by degrees, as it were a going into the bosome.

*Insepid, (Lat.)* having no taste or relish, unsavory.

*Insepience, (Lat.)* foolishness, want of knowledge or discretion.

To *Inseist, (Lat.)* to stay upon, to urge.

*Inseition, (Lat.)* a putting into, a grafting.

*Inseolation, (Lat.)* a laying in the Sun, a bleaching, in Chymistry it is taken for a digestion of any Medicinal ingredients by laying them in the Sun.

*Inseolency, (Lat.)* pride, arrogance, as it were an unwonted behavior, or doing contrary to common custom.

*Inseoluble, (Lat.)* See *Indissoluble*.

*Inseomniours, (Lat.)* wanting sleep; also apt to dream.

*Insepection, (Lat.)* a looking narrowly into.

*Inseperable, (Lat.)* not to be hoped.

*Inseperion, (Lat.)* a sprinkling upon.

*Insepiration, (Lat.)* an inspiring, or breathing into.

*Insepassation, (Lat.)* a thickning or making thick.

*Insestability, (Lat.)* unsteadfastness, inconstancy.

*Insestancy, (Lat.)* a being near at hand; also earnestness, or urgency.

*Insestant, a term in Logick, and also in Law* signifying neither time, nor part of time, to which yet the parts of time are conjoynd; so

small a particle of time, that it cannot be actually divided.

*Insesturation, (Lat.)* a renewing or repairing.

*Insestigation, (Lat.)* a stirring, or pricking on, a provoking.

*Insestillation, (Lat.)* an infilling, or causing to drop by little and little.

*Insestimulation, (Lat.)* the same as *Insestigation*.

*Insestinct, (Lat.)* a natural inward motion, or prompting.

*Insestitutes, (Lat.)* Ordinances, Precepts, or Commandments, and particularly certain Books of the Civil Law, collected by *Justinian*.

*Insestitution, (Lat.)* an ordering or appointing, a teaching.

*Inseubria, a Countrey of Italy, anciently called Gallia Cisalpina, now Lombardy; from the Lombards, a people of Pannonia, which conquered it. The chiefest part of it is now the Dutchy of Milan, whereof the City of Milan is the Metropolis.*

*Inseular, (Lat.)* belonging to an Island, or Island like.

*Inseulosity, (Lat.)* unfavorableness; unpleasantness, also folly, bluntness of wit.

*Inseultation, (Lat.)* a leaping on; also a boasting, or insulting.

*Inseuperable, (Lat.)* not to be vanquished, or overcome.

*Inseupportable, (Lat.)* not to be born, or endured.

*Inseurrection, (Lat.)* a rising against.

*Insestabulation, (Lat.)* a laying on of Boards or Planks.

*Insestable, (Lat.)* not to be touched.

*Insestakers, (Lat.)* a sort of Thieves heretofore frequent on the Scottish Borders, and so called as the receivers of such pillage as their *Accomplishees*, who were called *Outporters*, used to bring them in.

*Insestamination, (Lat.)* a defiling or polluting.

*Insestangible, (Lat.)* the same as *Insestable*.

*Insestegral, whole: In Arithmetick, integral numbers are opposed to fractions.*

*Insestegration, (Lat.)* a making whole or restoring.

*Insestegrity, (Lat.)* sincerity, uprightness, as it were soundness, and intireness of mind.

*Insestegument, (Lat.)* a covering, a garment to cover with.

*Insestetual, (Lat.)* belonging to the Intellect, i. e. the faculty, or act it self of understanding.

*Insestelligence, (Lat.)* knowledge, understanding, wisdom.

*Insestemperance, (Lat.)* inordinateness of life, a want of temperance to contain a mans desires and lusts.

*Insestestivity, (Lat.)* unseasonableness, a doing a thing out of due season, and order.

*Insestenebration, (Lat.)* a darkning, a making obscure or dark.

*Insesteneration, (Lat.)* a making tender, a softening.

*Insestense, (Lat.)* stretched to the utmost contrary



trary to remiss, as intensely cold, i. e. cold in a high degree; remissly cold, i. e. cold in a low degree.

*Interim*, or *Interitus*, (Lat.) seriously bent upon a business.

*Intentation*, (Lat.) a threatening, as it were a trying or endeavoring against.

*Intention*, (Lat.) a bending, a being earnestly bent upon a thing, in Rhetorick it is the repetition of the same word in a contrary sense, as

*Una salus vobis, nullam sperare salutem.*

*Intercalation*, (Lat.) an inserting, or putting between; it is particularly applied to the putting in of a day into the Month of February in Bissextile or Leap-year.

*Intercession*, (Lat.) a praying or mediating in the behalf of another, as it were a stepping between to keep off harm, or danger.

*Intercedent*, (Lat.) falling between, as an Intercedent or Intercedential day, an extraordinary Critical day, which being caused by the violence of the disease, falls between the ordinary Critical days.

*Intercession*, (Lat.) a cutting between, or in the midst.

*Interclusion*, (Lat.) a shutting between, or a stopping up the passage between one thing and another.

*Intercolumniation*, (Lat.) the distance between two Columns, or Pillars; also some kind of work placed between them. It is a term used in Architecture.

*Intercostal*, (Lat.) being between the Ribs, as those Veins and Muscles which run along in those parts, are called in Anatomy, the *Intercostal Veins* and Muscles.

*Intercurrent*, (Lat.) running or passing between. Whence the Substantive *Intercourse* is commonly used.

*Intercutaneous*, (Lat.) being between the skin and the flesh.

*Interdict* or *Interdiction*, (Lat.) a forbidding or debarring one the use of any thing. In Common and Canon Law, Interdiction is particularly taken for an Ecclesiastical censure, prohibiting the use of Divine Rites to the person condemned. Also such persons whom all men are forbidden to receive into their houses, are said to be interdicted of Fire and Water.

*Interditi*, (Lat.) a leading between; also a space left between full periods, in Writing or Printing.

*Interemption*, (Lat.) a killing, or violent depriving of life.

† *Interequisition*, (Lat.) a riding between.

*Interest*, a Verb Impersonal in Latin signifieth, it concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly use it substantively for a concernment, right, or appertinment. Also Usury, the use of Money lent, being, as it were, the right of him that lends.

*Interfation*, (Lat.) an interrupting, or disturb-

ing any one by speaking in the midst of their discourse.

*Interfection*, (Lat.) a killing.

*Interfector*, an interfect or destroying Planet, and which is placed in the Eighth House (in a Nativity) either five degrees before the Cusp of the House, or twenty five after. Secondly, the Lord of the Eighth House. Thirdly, the Planet that is joyned to the Lord of the Eighth House. Fourthly, the Planet that dispoth of the Lord of the Eighth House when he is not therein.

To *Interfer*, (French) to hit one leg against another; also to exchange blows. Also Metaphorically, when two things hit or fall foul one upon another, they are said to *Interfer*.

*Interfluens*, or *Interfluens*, (Lat.) flowing between.

*Interrogatories*, or *Interrogatories*, in Common Law are Questions demanded of witnesses brought in.

*Interjacent*, (Lat.) lying between.

*Interjection*, (Lat.) a casting between. It is commonly used for one of the Eight undecipherable Parts of Speech in Grammar, expressing some sudden Passion of the Mind, under an Imperfect Voice; also a figure in Rhetorick and Grammar, being the same with Parenthesis, and otherwise called Interruption. See Parenthesis.

*Interim*, an Adverb signifying in Latin, in the mean while; but we commonly use it substantively for the time passing between.

*Interior*, (Lat.) inward, being on the inside.

*Interition*, (Lat.) a perishing or decaying.

*Interloquution*, (Lat.) a speaking, or discoursing between.

*Interlopers*, in Common Law are those that without Legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company, as it were, *Interlepers*.

*Interlucation*, (Lat.) a letting in of light between, by the cutting away of Boughs; a work in Gardening.

*Interlude*, (Lat.) a kind of Stage-Play, that which is sung, or represented between the several Acts.

*Interlunary*, (Lat.) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or space between the old and new Moon.

*Intermeation*, (Lat.) a passing between.

*Intermedian*, or *Intermede*, (Lat.) being in the middle, or lying between.

*Intermeteth*, (old word) medleth.

*Intermewing* (among Faulconers) is from the first exchange of the Hawks Coat till the turn whites and is so called from the first *Mewing*.

*Intermication*, (Lat.) a shining between, or in the midst.

*Intermission*, (Lat.) a putting between; also, a deferring, or leaving off for a while.

*Intermissions*, a term in Architecture, the spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between Pillars and Pillars.

*Intermitting-pulse*, is that which the Fit holds up a while, and then beats again; which is a sign of extream sickness.

*Inter-*

*Intermixture*, (Lat.) a mingling between or amongst.

*Intermural space*, (Lat.) a space between two walls.

*Internal*, (Lat.) inward.

*Internecion*, (Lat.) a making an universal slaughter, or utter destroying.

*Internuntiation*, (Lat.) a going or sending of a message between several parties.

*Interpellation*, (Lat.) an interrupting or disturbing.

*Interpenneth*. See *Enterpenneth*.

*Interplication*, (Lat.) a folding between.

*Interpolation*, (Lat.) a fixing or inserting between.

*Interposition*, (Lat.) an interposing or putting between.

*Interpretation*, (Lat.) an interpreting, expounding, or explaining.

*Interpunction*, (Lat.) a distinguishing by making points or pricks between.

*Interreign*, in Latin *Interregnum*, the space between the death of one Prince or Ruler, and the Succession, or election of another. Whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth, or beareth sway, during that space.

*Interrogation*, (Lat.) an asking, or demanding a question.

*Interrogatives*, in Grammar are certain Particles, which are made use of in the asking of a question.

*Interrogatories*. See *Interrogatories*.

*Interruption*, (Lat.) a troubling, or disturbing any one in the midst of a business.

*Interinscription*, (Lat.) an interlining, a writing between two lines.

*Intersecants*, in Heraldry are pertransient lines which cross one another.

*Intersection*, (Lat.) a cutting in the midst.

*Intersestion*, (Lat.) a grafting, or putting in between.

*Intersonant*, (Lat.) sounding between, or in the midst.

*Interstersion*, (Lat.) a sprinkling, or scattering between.

*Interstiration*, (Lat.) a breathing between.

*Interstitial*, (Lat.) having an interstice, or space between.

*Intertexture*, (Lat.) a weaving between.

*Interval*, (Lat.) a distance or space, either of place or time.

*Intervenient*, (Lat.) coming between.

To *Intervert*, (Lat.) to turn up side down; also to beguile, or deceitfully to take away a thing committed to any ones trust.

*Interview*, a Meeting of State appointed between Princes or other great Persons, for the taking a view of each other.

*Intervigilation*, (Lat.) a watching between whiles.

*Intestable*, (Lat.) incapable by the Law to make any Will, or to be taken for a witness.

*Intestate*, (Lat.) not having made any Testament or Will; also not proved by witness.

*Intestinum Jejunum*, the empty Gut.

*Intestinum Cæcum*, the blind Gut.

*Intestinum Rectum*, the arse Gut.

*Intestinum Duodenum*, the Gut next to the stomach.

*Intestina Gracilia*, the little Guts.

*Intestina Terræ*, Earth Worms.

*Intestine*, (Lat.) inward, lying within the Entrails. Whence *Intestine War*, a war within the bowels, as it were, of any Countrey or Kingdom, between two parties of the same Countrey.

*Inthronization*, (Lat.) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majesty.

*Intimation*, (Lat.) a signifying, or secret declaring.

*Intimidation*, a making timorous or fearful.

*Intinction*, (Lat.) a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

*Intire*, (Lat.) whole or sound.

*Intitulation*, (Lat.) an intituling, an adding a title unto any thing.

*Intolerable*, (Lat.) not to be borne; or endured.

*Intonation*, (Lat.) a thundering or making a terrible noise.

*Intoxication*, (Lat.) a poisoning, or envenoming. Also a fuddling or making drunk.

*Intractable*, (Lat.) not to be managed or trained, unmanageable.

*Intrado*, (Spanish) an entrance also a yearly revenue.

*Intraneous*, (Lat.) inward.

*Intracacy*, or *Intrigue*, (Latin and French) an intangledness, incumbrance, or winding like a labyrinth. From *Trice*, the intangling Hairs or Feathers in a Chickens feet; also *Intrigue* or *Intrigue*, the various and subtle intercourse of passages in the Plot of a Play, or any other busie Affair.

*Intrinsical*, (Lat.) inward or secret.

*Introduction*, (Lat.) a leading in; also a beginning, or preface to any discourse.

*Introgession*, (Lat.) a going in.

*Intromission*, (Lat.) a sending inward.

† *Intruption*, (Lat.) a breaking in, a rushing in by violence.

*Introspection* or *Introspection*, (Lat.) a looking narrowly into the inside of a business.

† *Introversion*, (Lat.) a turning upside down; also a turning ones thoughts within; a word used in Practical Divinity.

*Intrusion*, (Lat.) a wrongful, or unmannerly thrusting in.

*Intuition*, (Lat.) a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding.

*Intumescence*, (Lat.) a swelling or rising up into a heap.

*Intumulation*, (Lat.) a throwing a heap upon, a burying.

*Invagination*, (Lat.) a putting into a sheath, or scabbard.

*Invalid*, (Lat.) of no force, strength, or value.

*Invasion*, (Lat.) an assailing, or setting upon anothers right or dominions.

*Invecked*,



*Invecked*, from the *Latin Invehere*; a term in Blazon, as a Bordure Invecked, is when the Line of which the Bordure is made, inverts its points not toward the Field, but into it self.

*Invection*, (*Lat.*) a carrying in or against.

*Invective*, (*Lat.*) railing, sharp, bitter in expressions; as it were violently carried on against any one.

*Invigile*, to allure, or entice; from the *Dutch* word *Avangelen*, i. e. To cast alluring eyes.

To *Envelope*. See *Envelope*.

*Invention*, (*Lat.*) a finding out; also the first part of Logic which supplies terms and arguments for well disputing.

*Inventary*, (*Lat.*) a certain writing wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods and Chattels of a deceased party, which are to be prized, or valued by sufficient Men, and exhibited to the Ordinary.

*Inversion*, (*Lat.*) a turning the inside out, a changing the order of things or words; in Rhetorick it is a certain figure whereby the speaker makes that to be for him, which was alladged against him, as

*Neque enim si occidissim sepelissim.*

To *Invest*, (*Lat.*) to give possession, which used to be done by delivering the Tenant a Rod, and administering him an Oath; also to instal with any honor or dignity.

*Investigation*, (*Lat.*) a making diligent search, or inquiry.

*Investiture*, (*Lat.*) a giving possession, an in-dowing with honor.

*Inveterate*, (*Lat.*) grown old, rooted, and settled by long custom.

*Invigilation*, (*Lat.*) a careful watching, a diligent overseeing.

To *Invigorate*, (*Lat.*) to inspire vigor, life, and spirit.

*Invincible*, (*Lat.*) not to be conquered or overcome.

*Inviolable*, (*Lat.*) not to be violated or broken.

To *Inviron*, (*French*) to encompass.

*Invisible*, (*Lat.*) not to be seen or discerned.

*Invitation*, (*Lat.*) an inviting, bidding, or calling unto.

*Inumbration*, (*Lat.*) a casting a shadow upon.

*Inunction*, (*Lat.*) an anointing thorowly.

*Inundation*, (*Lat.*) an overflowing with water.

*Invocation*, (*Lat.*) an invoking, or calling upon.

*Involution*, (*Lat.*) a flying into, or a flying upon.

To *Involve*, (*Lat.*) to wrap, or fold in; to intangle, or overwhelm.

*Involuntary*, (*Lat.*) unwilling.

*Inurbanity*, (*Lat.*) incivility, want of courtesie or affability.

To *Inure* or *Enure*, to accustom; also in Common Law, it signifieth to take effect, or be available.

*Inusitate*, (*Lat.*) not accustomed, unwonted.

*Inutility*, (*Lat.*) unprofitableness.

*Invulnerable*, (*Lat.*) not to be wounded.

## I. O.

*Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*, King of the *Argives*: She being beloved of *Jupiter*, was transformed into a Cow, that she might not be known of *Juno*; who nevertheless suspecting, caused her to be watched by *Argus* who had many eyes; but *Argus* being slain by *Mercury*, *Juno* sent a Gad-flie to sting her, which made her run up and down restless, till at length she arrived at *Egypt*, where being restored to her former shape, she was married to *Osiris*, and called *Isis*, and was adored as the chief goddess of the *Egyptians* with Pompous Sacrifices, and Religious Rites. In the midst of which, they used often to repeat her ancient name *Io*. Whence the *Greek Interjection* *Io*, *Io*, so frequently used in Songs of Triumph, Festivity, and Divine Worship. The fiction of her being turned into a Cow, is said to have been originally grounded upon her being got with child by a *Phenician* Mariner, with whom she fled into *Egypt*, from her Fathers wrath, in a Ship whose Stern bore the Picture of a Bull.

*Joab*, (*Hebr.*) Father-hood, *Dauids* Sisters Son, and the Captain General of his Army.

*Joachim*, or *Jeboiakim*, an *Hebrew* proper name, signifying Preparation of the Lord; a name given to *Eliakim*, *Josiah*s Son, who rebelling against *Nebuchadnezzar* was taken prisoner.

*Joan*, a proper name of Women, answerable to that of *John* in Men; it was the name of several great Queens, as those of *Aragon* and *Naples*.

*Joannitiques*, a certain order of Monks that wear the figure of a Chalice upon their Breasts.

*Joash*, or *Jeboash*, (*Hebr.*) The fire of the Lord; a King of *Judah*, preserved by *Jeboahaba* from being destroyed by *Athaliah*.

*Job*, (*Hebr.*) Sighing or Sorrowing; a person mentioned in holy Scripture for an exact pattern of Patience. His History at large see in the Book of *Job*.

*Joblin*, (*French*) a sot or gull.

*Jocasta*, the Daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*, and the Wife of *Laim*: After whose death, she was married unknowingly to her Son *Oedipus*, to whom she brought forth *Eteocles* and *Polynices*; who slaying one another in a contest about the Kingdom, she killed her self for grief.

*Jocular*, or *Jocow*, (*Lat.*) jesting, sportive, done or spoken in jest.

*Jocund*, (*In Latin* *Jocundus*) chearful, pleasant, or joyful; from *Jocus*, i. e. a jest.

*John*, a proper name, signifying in *Hebrew*, Gracious. There have been divers great Kings, and other famous Men of this name, as, One King of *England*, one of *Scotland*, one of *France*, two of *Aragon*, two of *Castile*, four of *Portugal*, two of *Navarre*, two of *Hungary*, one of *Sweden*,  
one

one of *Denmark*; Twenty three Popes of *Rome*, also *Jobannes Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the *Jews*, who conquered *Samaria*, *Idumea*, and a great part of *Syria*. *Joannes Acutus*, or *Hackwood*, an *Englishman*, who performed several great Martial exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Milan*. *Joannes Guttinbergh*, a *German*, who invented the Art of Printing. This name was anciently pronounced *Juon*.

*S. Johns Wort*, (*Hypericum*, *Perforata*, *Fuga Demonum*.) an Herb of a very dry and astringent quality, the Oyl whereof is well known for its healing virtue when applied to Wounds and Ulcers. This Herb is said also to have power against Witchcraft and Evil-spirits.

*Joynder*, in Common Law is the joyning of two persons in a Suit against a third.

*Jotacism*, (*Greek*) a Grammatical Vice in speaking, being a pronouncing of the letter *J*, with too full and broad a sound.

*Joyning Issue*, a term in Common Law, the referring a point of a matter depending in Suit, to the tryal of the Jury.

*Joynt-Tenants*, in Common Law are those that hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

*Joynture*, a term in Law, being a Covenant, whereby a Husband assureth unto his Wife in respect of Marriage, Lands, or Tenements for term of her life, or otherwise.

*Jolaw*, the Nephew of *Hercules*, he drove his Uncles Chariot, when he fought against *Cycnus*, the Son of *Mars*; afterwards, when he grew old, he was restored to youth by the Prayers of *Hercules*.

*Jonas*, (*Hebr.* a Dove,) a *Jewish* Prophet, who being sent to *Niniveh* to Preach to those of that City; in his return was cast over board, swallowed by a Whale, and remained three days in the Belly of that Fish.

*Jonathan*, another *Hebrew* name, signifying the Gift of God. The most eminent Men in holy Scripture of this name were first *Jonathan*, the Son of King *Saul*, a most faithful and constant friend to *David*; he fell unfortunately with his Father in a Battle against the *Philistims*, next *Jonathan* the *Maccabean*, a valiant Captain of the *Jews*, and the Brother of *Judas Maccabew*.

*Joncade*, (*French*) a certain kind of Spoon-meat.

*Ionio*, a Countrey of *Asia* the Less, having Twelve great Cities, whereof *Miletus* and *Ephesus* were the chief. The Inhabitants of this Countrey descended anciently from the *Greeks*. Whence their Language was called the *Ionick Dialect*.

*Ionick Order* in *Architecture*. See *Corinthian*.

*Io Pean*. See *Pean*.

*Iopas*, an *African* King, who was one of those that sought to have married *Dido*, Queen of *Carthage*. He was a great Musician and Poet, and sung in Verse to his Harp the course of the Moon, and motions of the Stars, at the entertainment that Queen made for *Æneas*.

*Joram*, or *Jehoram*, (*Hebr.* The height of the Lord) a King of *Judab*, and Son of King *Jehoshaphat*; also a wicked King of *Israel*, and Son of King *Abah*.

*Jordan*, (*Hebr.*) the River of Judgment, a River which parts *Gallilee* from *Judea*, and is so named from its two Spring heads, *Jor*, and *Dan*.

*Jornandes*, a Writer of the *Gothish* History.

*Joscelin*, the proper name of a Man; in *Latin* *Justulus*; being a Diminutive from *Jost*, in *Latin* *Justus* or *Jodocus*; the chief of this name was *Joscelin* of *Louvain*, Son to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

*Joseph*, (*Hebr.* Increase,) the Eleventh Son of the Patriarch *Jacob*, he became eminent under *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, and gave a Residence there to his Father, and all his Brethren.

*Josias*, (*Hebr.* The first of the Lord) the Son of *Zephaniah*, also a King of *Judab*, who succeeded his Father *Ammon*, and destroyed the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

*Joshuah*, (*Hebr.* The Lord, Saviour,) the Son of *Nun*, who after the death of *Moses* governed the People of *Israel*, and was Captain of their Armies; also the same as *Jesuw*, the name of the true *Messiah*, and Saviour of the World.

*Jot*, a little, or very small matter; from the *Greek* letter *Iota*, or the *Hebrew* *Jod*.

*Jotacism*, (*Greek*) a running much upon the letter *Iota*, or *I*; also a bad pronounciation of the same letter.

*Jouketh*, a term in *Faulconry*; they say the Hawk *Jouketh*, and not sleepeth.

*Journal*, (*French*) a Book of every days passages; also so much Land as may be Ploughed in a day by one Team of Oxen.

*Journee*, (*French*) a days journey; also an expedition of War, a day of Battle.

*Joyce*, the proper name of a Woman, in *Latin* *Jocosa*, i. e. Merry, pleasant.

*Jays of the Planets*, are when they are in those Houses, where they are most powerful and strong; as *Saturn* joyleth in *Scorpio*.

## I. P.

*Iphianassa*, *Iphinoe*, and *Lisippe*, the Daughters of *Prætus*, King of *Argos*; who for despising the goddess *Juno*, and equalling their own beauties to hers, were struck with such a phrensie, that they imagined themselves transformed to Cows; but *Melampus* being sent for, and offered for the cure of them half the Kingdom; and which of the Daughters he liked best, soon brought them to their former estate, and married *Iphianassa*.

*Iphiclus*, the Son of *Amphitryo* by *Alcmena*; he was born at the same time with *Hercules*, who was begot by *Jupiter*.

*Ipbicrates*, a Captain of the *Asbenians*, famous for many great Victories; also a noble *Asbenian* Sculptor.

*Iphigenia*, the Daughter of *Agamemnon*, and *Clytemnestra*: She was adjudged to be sacrificed



to *Diana*, because the goddess being incensed against *Agamemnon*, for killing one of her Harts; kept the Navy of the *Greeks* by contrary winds from their intended course. But after that, *Ulysses* had by craft obtained her of her Mother, and all things in a readiness for the Sacrifice. *Diana* accepted of a Hart, so that *Iphigenia* was set free, and sent to *Taurica*, where she was made overseer of the rites of that goddess (which were performed by the sacrificing of Men) by *Thoas* the King of that place, who was afterwards slain by *Orestes*, who was dignified to be offered for a Sacrifice.

*Iphimedia*, the Wife of *Aloem*, who being ravished by *Neptune*, brought forth Twins, *Oibus* and *Ephialtes*, who grew every Month nine fingers in talness, till they came to be of a very vast stature; They helped the Giants against the gods, and were at length slain by the Arrows of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

*Iphimor*. See *Iphianassa*.

*Iphis*, a young Man of a great beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*. See *Anaxarete*. *Iphis* is also the name of a *Cretan* Virgin, the Daughter of *Lygdus* and *Thelesusa*; she was by her Mothers Prayers to the goddess *Isis* changed into a Man, lest *Lygdus* finding himself deceived, should be incensed; for he going to travel, and giving a strict charge to *Thelesusa*, whom he left with child, That if she brought forth a Female child, she should put her out from her, he was made to believe that it was a Boy: And as soon as his supposed Son came of age, he provided him a Wife named *Lanthe*; for whom, as it hapned *Iphis* proved a real Husband.

*Ipswich*, the chief Town of *Suffolk*, it was sacked by the *Danes* in the year 991. This Town is famous for the Birth of Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was a Butchers Son of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge; here is yet to be seen the ruins of the old Town, which was called *Gipwich*, from *Gipsa*, an ancient King, or great Captain in those parts.

## I. R.

*Iracundious*, (*Lat.*) of an angry disposition; inclinable to anger.

*Irafcible*, (*Lat.*) capable of anger. *Irafcible* faculty, is that faculty of the Soul from whence anger and passion is stirred up, and kindled in Men.

*Irebinfield* or *Arebinfield*, that part of *Herefordshire*, where the City of *Hereford* now standeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* stood in ancient times.

*Irene*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Seventh; she reigned at *Constantinople* jointly with her Son, called a Council at *Nice*, consisting of above three hundred Bishops, wherein the setting up of Images in Churches, was confirmed by a Decree. Being expelled from the Empire by her Son, who reigned alone for seven years; she at length took

him by craft, put out his eyes and cast him into Prison, where he died.

*Iris*, the Daughter of *Thanmus*, feigned by the Poets to have been the messenger of the gods. There is a kind of Watry Meteor so called in *Greek*, appearing in the Clouds of divers colours, which we call the Rainbow; it signifies also a precious stone that is hexagonal.

*Irmunfal* or *Ermisul*, a certain god worshipped by the ancient *Britains*, and thought to be the same with *Mercury*.

*Ironical*, (*Greek*) spoken in mockery, or by that Rhetorical figure called *Irony*, which is a speaking contrary to what a Man means by way of bitter-gibing or scoffing, as, He was no notorious Malefactor, but he had been twice on the Pillory. This figure is by *Ruffianus* called by a *Latin* name *Irrisio* or *Diffimulatio*.

*Ironfick*, a term in Navigation, is when the Bolts, Spikes, or Nails of a Ship, are so fasten with rust, that they stand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

*Iroquois*, a People of that part of *Northern America*, which is called *Canada*.

*Irradiation*, (*Lat.*) an enlightning or casting beams upon.

*Irrational*, (*Lat.*) unreasonable.

† *Irrecordable*, (*Lat.*) not to be remembered.

*Irrecoverable*, (*Lat.*) never to be recovered, unrecoverable.

*Irredivivous*, (*Lat.*) not to be revived.

*Irrefragable*, (*Lat.*) unbreakable; also undeniable, not to be confuted.

*Irregularity*, (*Lat.*) disorderliness, as it were, a being without rule; also an incapacity of taking holy orders, as being maimed, or very deformed; base-born, or guilty of any hainous crime; a term in Canon Law.

*Irreligious*, (*Lat.*) having no Religion, or Piety towards God.

*Irremeable*, (*Lat.*) through which there is no passing back, or returning.

*Irremediable*, (*Lat.*) not to be remedied, or helped.

*Irremissible*, (*Lat.*) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

*Irremunerable*, (*Lat.*) not to be rewarded.

*Irreparable*, (*Lat.*) not to be restored, or repaired.

*Irreprehensible*, (*Lat.*) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

*Irresolute*, (*Lat.*) unresolved, doubting, or wavering.

*Irrevocable*, (*Lat.*) not to be revoked or called back.

*Irrigation*, (*Lat.*) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of some Neighboring River, in Chymistry it is the same with *Humectation*.

*Irrisio*, (*Lat.*) a laughing at, or scoffing, or flouting. See *Irania*.

*Irritation*, (*Lat.*) a provoking or stirring up.

*Irrogation*, (*Lat.*) an imposing upon.

*Irroration*, (*Lat.*) a bedewing, or besprinkling.

*Irrugation*, (Lat.) a wrinkling, a contracting into wrinkles.

*Irruption*, (Lat.) a breaking violently in.

*Irus*, a Poor Man of *Iubaca*, who was a continual Messenger between *Penelope*, and those that came to court her in her Husbands absence; for which, *Ulysses* when he came home, killed him with his fist.

## I. S.

*Isaac*, (Hebr.) Laughter, as *Gelasius* in Greek, the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Father of *Jacob*, of whom came the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

*Isaca*, or *Isca*, a River in England, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon* or *Exeter* (*Isca Damnoniorum*) is denominated; and whence an eminent Poet of this Nation was called *Iosephus Iscanus*.

*Isagogical*, (Greek) belonging to *Isagogue*, i. e. an introduction or beginning.

*Isca Damnoniorum*. See *Isaca*.

*Isca Silurum*, the name of a Town in *Merionethshire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

*Isariot*, the surname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the Hebrew *Isch Cariath*.

*Ischiatick*, (Greek from *Ischias* the Hip) troubled with a pain in the Hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatick*, or *Hipgout*.

*Ischnotes*, (Greek) a Grammatical vice in speaking, being a pronouncing of words with a mincing and slender tone.

*Ischuria*, (Greek) a stoppage, or difficulty of the Urine.

*Ishmael*, (Hebr. God hath heard,) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his Bond-woman *Hagar*. Whence *Ishmaelite*, one descended from *Ishmael*.

*Isicle*, q. *Iseseckle*, from the Dutch word *Iskekel*, a tap of Ice, a drop of Water frozen.

*Isidorus*, a Writer of *Pelusium*, who besides the Three thousand Epistles, which *Suidas* reports him to have written, wrote also divers Books of History which are said to be in Manuscript in the *Vatican Library*.

*Isis*, a goddess worshipped by the *Egyptians*; she was at first called *Io*, and was the Daughter of *Inachus*, King of *Argiv*. See *Io*.

*Isis*, the River *Ouse*, in *Wiltshire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamisis*.

*Islip*, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, anciently called *Gistliffe*, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Edward the Confessor*.

*Isocrates*, an *Athenian* Orator, one of the ten Emulators of *Demosthenes*. He is chiefly famous for his Panegyrick, recited at the *Olympian Games*, By which he stirred up the *Greeks* against *Asia*. in his eloquence, he prevailed with King *Philip* to favor the *Athenians* above the rest of the *Greeks*. He died little less aged than a hundred years, much about the time of the great overthrow

of the *Athenians* at *Cheronea*; which as *Philostatus* saith, is thought to have broke his heart.

*Isonomy*, (Greek) an equality.

*Isosceles Triangle*, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal sides, and two equal opposite Angles.

*Isonglaff*. See *Icthyocolla*.

*Isota de Nugarolis*, a Virgin of *Verona*, the Daughter of *Antonius de Nugarolis*; she was very famous for Philosophy, Philology, and Poetry.

*Isled*, (old word) dispatched.

*Israel*, (Hebr. Prevailing in the Lord) a name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*, whence his posterity were called the Children of *Israel*.

*Issachar*, (Hebr. Wages) the Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

*Issue*, in Common Law, signifieth either Children begotten between a Man and his Wife, or the profits of Lands, or the profits growing from a Fine, or a Matter depending in Suit; whereupon the parties joyn.

*Isthme*, (Greek) a narrow neck of Land lying between two Seas. The most famous *Isthmus*, is that of *Greece* whereupon *Corinth* stands; from thence were denominated the *Isthmian Games*, instituted by *Theseus*, in honor of *Neptune*.

*Istria*, a Country of *Italy*, joynning to *Thracium*.

*Isurium Brigantium*, the name of an ancient City in *Yorkshire*, so called from the River *Ure*, running by it. It was many ages since raised to the Ground, but out of the ruins of it was built a Town, now called *Ealzburg*, or *Aldborow*.

## I. T.

*Italia*, or *Italy*, one of the most famous Countries of Europe, so called from *Italus*, otherwise called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two Daughters, *Elelira*, whom he married to *Comboblasco*, King of the *Janigene*; and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigenes*. She is said to have laid the Foundation of the City *Rome*, which was afterwards finished by *Romulus*. Others derive *Italy* from the Greek word *Isolos*, an Ox, because that Country abounded with Oxen. It was anciently called *Hesperia*, from *Hesperus*, the Brother of *Atlas*.

*Italiana*, a kind of Mercers Stuff.

*Iteration*, (Lat.) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

*Iubaca*, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, where *Ulysses* was born, it is full of Goats, but no Hare can live there.

*Itinerant*, (Lat.) Journeying. Whence *Justices Itinerant*, or in *Eyre*, which in French are called *Justices Errants*, are those which journey from one place to another, to hear and determine causes. See *Justices in Eyre*.

*Itinerary*, (Lat.) belonging to a journey; also substantially used for a Calendar of miles, or a

Note-



Note-book, wherein are set down the passages of a journey.

*Itylus*, the Son of *Zethus* and *Edon*. See *Edon*.

*Irys*, the Son of *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by *Progne*, the Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*; he was slain by his Mother, and set before *Tereus*, to eat at a Banquet, (because he had deflowered her sister *Philomel*) who after her tongue was cut out, wrought the relation of it with her needle; but *Tereus* discovering in the midst of the Banquet, the slaughter of *Irys*, by seeing the head of the child. He pursued *Progne*, and her sister, with his Sword drawn, who running from him, *Progne* was changed into a Swallow; *Philomel* into a Nightingale, and *Irys* into a Pheasant.

## J. U.

*Jub*, (old word) a Bottle.

*Juba*, a King of *Mauritania*, he was a constant friend to *Pompey's* party; he overthrew *Curio*, and all his forces sent into *Africa* by *Cesar*. When *Pompey* was overcome, he joyned his forces with *Scipio*, and died fighting with *Petereus*. *Juba* also an *African* King, probably the same wrote a History, both of Animals and Plants, in the last of which he much celebrates the Herb *Euphorbium*. *Athenaeus* also cites King *Juba's* Theatrical History and Description of *Lybia*. There was also a *Greek* Historian of this name, out of whose History of the Affairs of *Africa*, *Plutarch* in his *Parallels* takes the story of *Diomedes*, and his Daughter *Callirroe*. This Historian seems to be whom *Suidas* calls *Ιόβας*.

*Jubal*, (Hebr. Fading, or a Trumpet) the Son of *Lamech*, and the Inventor of the Harp and Organ.

*Jubarb*, q. *Barba jovis*, because of its perpetual greenness; a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Honfleeke*.

*Jubeb* or *Fujubes*, (Arab. *Zufalzef*) a kind of Pruan growing in *Italy*, used much in Physick, and sold by Apothecaries.

*Jubilation*, (Lat.) a solemn rejoicing, a shouting for joy.

A year of *Jubile*, a great Festival, or time of rejoicing, celebrated every fiftieth year by the *Jews*, in remembrance of their deliverance from *Egypt*. It came at length to be solemnised among the *Christians*, being first instituted by Pope *Boniface* the Eighth, in the year 1300. who ordained it to be kept every hundred years; but afterwards it came to be celebrated every fiftieth year, and at length every twenty fifth. It comes from the *Hebrew* word *Jobel*, Rejoicing.

*Jucatan* or *Yucatan*, one of the Seven Provinces of *Nova Hispania*, a large Region of *Mexican* or *Northern America*; the other Six being *Mexico*, *Acapulco*, *Pannco*, *Mechoacan*, *Guaxaca*, and *Tabasco*.

*Jucundity*, (Lat.) Pleasantness.

*Judab*, or *Jebudab*, (Hebr.) Confession, the eldest Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

*Judea*, a Countrey of *Syria* in *Asia* the Greater, bordering Eastward upon the Dead Sea; it is also called *Chananea*, of the Land of Promise. The most flourishing Cities of this Countrey, were *Jerusalem*, *Jeriebo*, *Joppa*, *Hebron*, *Bethania*, and *Bethlehem*, where our Saviour was born.

*Judaism*, (Lat.) the Faith or Religion of the *Jews*.

*Judgment*, (Judicium) the second part of Logick which Disposes of Arguments for Disputation.

*Judicatory*, (Lat.) a place of Judgment, or hearing of Causes.

*Judicial* or *Judiciary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgment.

*Judas his Tree*, (Arbor Jude) a Tree with broad Leaves, somewhat like those of the *Apprecock*, growing in the Hedges of *Spain* and *Italy*.

*Judish*, (Hebr. Praising) the Daughter of *Marrari*. She delivered *Bethulia* by cutting off the Head of *Olofernes*.

*Ivetot*, a Town of *Lower Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a Titular King: Whence a Man of a great Title and a small Inheritance, is in derision called a King of *Ivetot*.

*Jugal*, (Lat.) belonging to a yoke.

*Jugament*, (Lat.) a yoking, or coupling.

*Jugular* or *Jugulary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Throat; whence the *Jugular-Veins* are those Veins which ascend along the sides of the Neck, to the bottom of the Head.

*Jugulation*, (Lat.) a cutting the Throat of any one, a killing.

*Jugurth*, the Son of *Massinabala*, Brother of *Micipsa*, King of *Numidia*; whom his Uncle dying, constituted Heir of his Kingdom, together with his two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempsal*; but *Jugurth*, that he might possess the Kingdom to himself, slew them both. Whereupon the *Romans* made war upon him for a long time, wherein at length being overthrown by *Marius*, he fled to *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*; by whom he was betrayed to *Seylla*, and being brought to *Rome*, died in Prison.

*Fujubes*. See *Jubeb*.

To *Juke*, to Pearch, or Roost as a Hawk.

*Julep*, a kind of Physical Medicine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a Decoction mingled with Syrrups, or sweetened with Sugar.

*Julia* (vulg. *Juliers*) one of the three Principalities of that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Westphalia*, the other two being *Clivia*, or *Cleve*, and *Berga*. The chief Cities of *Juliers*, are *Gulick*, and *Duren* of *Clivia*, *Wesel*, *Emmerick*, and *Cleve*.

*Julian*, surnamed the Apostate, because that being brought up in the *Christian* Religion, he fell back to *Heathenism*: He was the Son of *Constantius*, and by his valor came to be made *Roman* Emperor: He prohibited to the *Christians* all kind of learning, that through their ignorance,

they might become uneapable to defend their Religion: At last in an expedition against the *Perussians*, being mortally wounded, he cried out, *Vicisti Galilee*, Thou hast overcome, O *Gallilean*, meaning Christ, and soon after died: Also a proper name of Women from *Juliana*, some write it *Gilian*.

*Jullaber*, a certain Hillock in *Kent*, so called from one *Jullaber*, a Gyanit, or as some say, a Witch, who was here interred: But *Camden* rather thinks it so named from *Laberius Durus*, a Captain of *Julius Cæsars*, who was here slain.

*Julian Accompt.* See *Gregorian Accompt.*

*Julio*, a kind of *Italian* Coyn made by Pope *Julius*, valuing about six pence of our Money.

*Juliobriga* (now *Logronno*) a Town of the Province of *Castilia* in *Spain*.

*Julius Atticus*, *Julius Græcinus*, and *Julius Hyginus*, all ancient *Geoponicks*, mentioned by *Columella*, to have written of the Nature and Ordering of Vines.

*Julius Cæsar*, the first of the *Roman* Emperors, he subdued *France*, *Spain*, *Britain*, the *Low Countries*, and the greatest part of *Germany*, afterwards he entered into a Civil War with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, and his two Sons, *Cneius* and *Sextus Pompeius*, in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*; as absolute Emperor, he was at length slain in the Senate House, by *Brutus* and *Cassius*. The word signifieth in *Greek*, Soft-haired.

*Iulus*, the surname of *Ascanius*, the Son of *Æneas*, and his first Wife *Creusa*. He came along with his Father into *Italy*, and built the City *Alba* in the place where he found the White Sow with the thirty Pigs; also the Son of *Ascanius*, who stood in competition for the Kingdom of *Alba*, with *Silvius Posthumus*, the Son of *Æneas* by his second Wife *Lavinia*. The word signifieth in *Greek*, The soft Down appearing on the Chin of a young Man, before he comes to have a perfect Beard.

*July*, the name of the Fifth Moneth from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the First Moneth of the year. It was so named from *Julius Cæsar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

*Jumbals*, a sort of Sugared past, wreathed into knots, and generally sold by Confectioners.

*Jumentarius*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Horse, or any kind of laboring Beast, called in *Latin*, *Jumentum*.

*Juncture*, (*Lat.*) a joyning together; also a Joynt; also juncture of time, the very nick or moment of time.

*June*, the Fourth Moneth of the year from *March* the first. Some say it was so called from *Juno*, as it were *Junonian* Moneth. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who begun his Consulship in that Moneth. It is called in *Greek*, *Hecatombæon*, from the *Hecatombs* or Sacrifices of an hundred Oxen which used to be offered to *Jupiter* in this Moneth.

*Juniper*, (*Lat.* *Juniperus*) a Shrub, whose Wood being burnt casteth a good favor; its Berries and Gum are profitable in Physick; its Coals raked up in Embers, will keep fire Twelve Moneths.

*Junke*, in Navigation, is any piece of an old Cable.

*Junkets*, (*Bellaria*) Cakes and Sweet-meats wherewith Gentlewomen entertain one another, and Young-men their Sweet-hearts. Some think so called from *Juncus*, a Bulrush, because they used to be carried about in Baskets made of Rushes; they are vulgarly taken for any sorts of delicious fare, wherewith people use to feast, and make merry.

*Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and both Wife and Sister to *Jupiter*, to whom she brought forth *Vulcan* and *Mars*, and a Daughter called *Hebe*, whom she conceived by eating of Green Lettice: She is called *Juno*, a *juvando*, i. e. From giving help; also *Lucina*, from causing Men to see the light of the World, being said to be present at the birth of all Children that come into the World, and to sit cross-legged when any miscarry. She is also called *Sospita* a *Sospitando*, i. e. Keeping in safety.

*Juno's Tears*, (*Verbena*) a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Vervain*.

*Junto*, or *Junta*, (*Span.*) a meeting together of Men to sit in Council.

*Ivory*, (*French*) the Elephants Tooth, being the finest and whitest kind of Bone; of which, Boxes, and several sorts of things are made. From the *Latin*, *Ebur*.

*Jupiter*, the Son of *Saturn*, by his Wife *Ops*, born at the same birth with *Juno*, and hid in the Mountain *Ida* in *Crete*, where he was bred up by the *Curetes*, unknown to his Father *Saturn*, who intending to devour all his Male children, his Wife *Ops* gave him a great stone wrapt up in Swadling Clouts, to eat in stead of his Son *Jupiter*. Who coming to age, and understanding his Fathers designs against him, conspired against him, and cast him out of his Dominions, and divided the Government of the World between himself and his two Brothers. The Heavens he reserved to himself, to *Neptune* he gave the Empire of the Sea, and to *Pluto* the Lower Regions of the Earth.

*Jupiter Belus*, the Second King of *Babylon*, or as some say, the first; he was the Son of *Nimrod*, called also *Saturn*.

*Jupiters Distaffe*, a kind of Clary with a Yellow flower; it is otherwise called *Mullein*, and in *Latin*, *Candelaria*, *Candela Regia*, or *Thapsus Barbatas*.

*Jura*, (vulg. *Jour*) a great ridge of Mountains which separate from *Savoy* and *Switzerland*.

*Juration*, (*Lat.*) a swearing, or taking an oath.

*Jurats*, (*French*) certain Officers, otherwise called *Eschevins* or *Sheriffs*.

*Jurden*



*Jurden* or *Jourdon*, a kind of Urinal, or Chamberpot, which they that derive from the River *Jordan*, have nothing but the nearness of that sound for their warrant. *Skinner* therefore derives it from the old Saxon word *Gor*, i. e. *Ordure*, and *Den*, i. e. a Receptacle.

*Juridical*, (Lat.) belonging to the execution of Right, Law, or Justice.

*Jury*, (in Lat. *Jurati*.) signifieth in Common Law, a company consisting of twenty four or twelve Men impannelled, and sworn to deliver a Truth, upon such evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the matter in question, there being three sorts of tryals, either by Assize or Jury, by Battle, or by Parliament. In every General Assize, there is both a Grand-Jury consisting of Twenty four substantial Men, chosen indifferently out of the whole County; and others called Petit-Juries consisting of Twelve, to whom are referred such things concerning Life and Death, as the Grand-Jury have approved of.

*Juriconsult*, (Lat.) a Lawyer, a Person to be consulted with in any Case of Law.

*Jurisdiction*, (Lat.) Authority to make or execute Law. Also it is used for any kind of Power or Authority.

*Jurisprudence*, (Lat.) knowledge or skill in the Laws.

*Jurn*, or *Journ Choppers*, the Regraters, or Changers of Yarn.

*Juror*, one of the Twelve Men in a Jury.

*Jury-Mast*, is one made at Sea, in case of necessity, by fastening several pieces together.

*Jussel*, a minuted from *Jus*, signifying a dish made of several Meats minced together.

*Jussulent*, (Lat.) full of Broth, or Pottage.

*Justes*, (French) Tiltings, or Combats on Horback, with Spears and Launces.

*Justice*, or *Justicer*, (*Justiciarius*) an Officer deputed by the King or Commonwealth, to act by way of Judgment.

*Justice of the Kings Bench*, is the Capital, or Chief Justice of England. He is a Lord by his Office, which is most especially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, that is, such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Mayhems, and the like.

*Justice of Common Pleas*, is he who hears and determines all Causes at the Common Law, that is, all Civil Causes between common persons, as well Personal, as Real. He is also a Lord by his Office.

*Justice of the Forest*, or *Justice in Eyre of the Forest*, is he that hath the hearing, and determining of all offences within the Kings Forest, committed against Venison or Vert; and is also a Lord by his Office.

*Justices of Assizes*, such as were wont by special Commission to be sent into this or that County, to take Assizes for the ease of the Subjects.

*Justices of Oyer and Terminer*, are Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary occasions, to hear and determine Causes.

*Justices in Eyre*, those that were wont to be sent with Commission into divers Counties, to hear such Causes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the ease of the Subjects, who must have come to the Kings Bench, if the cause were too high for the County-Court; from the French word *Eyre*, a Journey.

*Justices of Gaol delivery*, are such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine all Causes appertaining to such, as for any offence are cast into Gaol.

*Justices of Nisi Prius*, the same now a days with Justices of Assizes.

*Justices of Tryal Baston*, or *Traylbaston*, were certain Justices appointed by Edward the First, to make inquisition through the Realm upon all Officers, as Majors, Sheriffs, Escheators, &c. touching Extortion, Briberies, intrusion into other Mens Lands; and Barrators that used to take Money for beating of Men, and they had power either to punish by death, or to exact a ransom. This term comes from two French words, *Treille*, an Arbor or Form; and *Baston*, a Staff or Pole, to note, that the Justices employed in this Commission had Authority to proceed without any solemn Judgment Seat, but wheresoever they could apprehend the malefactors.

*Justices of Peace*, are such as are appointed by the Kings Commission, to attend the Peace in the County where they dwell, whereof such, whose Commission begins *Quorum vos unum esse volumus*, are called Justices of the *Quorum*.

*Justicies*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the dispatch of Justice in some especial cause, wherewith of his own authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

*Judiciable*, (French) subject to Law, under Authority.

*Justinians*, a certain Religious Order instituted in the year 1412. in the Abby of S. *Justine* at Padua, by one *Lewis Balus*, a Venetian.

*Justification*, (Lat.) a clearing, justifying, or making good; in Common Law, it is a shewing a good reason why a Man did such a thing, as he is called to answer.

*Justinianus*, a name by which two of the Roman Emperors were called. The first was famous for causing the Civil Law to be reduced into the Pandects, and the Code; whence Students of the Civil Law are called *Justinianists*; the second for the great Wars he had with the *Saracens*, and *Bulgarians*.

*Justinopolis*, a City of *Istria*, built upon the Seaside by the Emperor *Justine*; it is now called *Cabo d'Istria*.

*Justinus*, an elegant Roman Historian, whose Epitome of the Roman, out of *Trogus Pompeius*, is extant, and in general esteem. Also *Justinus*, surnamed *Martyr*, because he suffered Martyrdom under *Commodus*, a Samaritan Philosopher, who wrote an Apology for the Christians, which he dedicated to the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*.

*Justus*, an Historian of *Tiberias*, who wrote a History of the Jewish Affairs.

*Jutia*,

*Jutia* or *Jutlandia*, one of the two chief *Peninsulæ* which make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*, the other being *Scandia*. This *Jutland* was in ancient times called the *Cimbrica Chersonesus*.

*Jutties of Houses*, are certain parts of a building, which jut or stand out farther than the rest.

*Juturna*, the Daughter of *Daunus*, and Sister of *Turnus*, King of the *Rutuli*, she was by *Jupiter*, in recompence of the loss of her Maidenhead immortalised, and made Nymph of the River *Nimicus*.

*Juvenility*, (*Lat.*) youthfulness, lustiness, or vigor.

*Juventas*, the goddess of youth, the same with *Hebe*.

*Juvena*, an ancient name of *Ireland*.

## I. W.

*Wimplied*, (*old word*) muffled.

## I. X.

*Ixion*, the Son of *Pblegyas*, he having slain his Son-in-law *Erioneus*, after he had long wandered up and down, and could not be absolved either by gods or men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven, and expiated him: But he after his purgation, remaining among the gods, fell in love with *Juno*, and solicited her unto unchastity, which she making known to *Jove*, he formed a Cloud in the shape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the goddess, begat a race of Centaurs. And being soon after sent down to the Earth, he boasted every where that he lay with *Juno*; for which being struck down to Hell, with a Thunderbolt, he was condemned to be always rouled on a Wheel.

## K. A.

**K** *Ab* or *Cab*, an *Hebrew* measure containing three Pints of our measure.

*Kalends*. See *Calends*.

*Kali*, or *Glasswort*, an Herb of whose ashes Crystal Glasses are made.

*Kamminiecz* or *Camminiec*, the chief Town of *Podolia*, a Province of *Russia Lithuanica*, belonging to the King of *Poland*; from whom, some few years ago, this Town was taken by the *Turk*, though at the expence of a sufficient number of their Men.

*Karena*, the twentieth part of a drop, a term used in Chymistry.

*Karobe* or *Carobe*, a kind of fruit; also an Herb called *S. Johns Bread*. Also a very small weight used by Goldsmiths, being the twenty fourth part of a Grain.

*Karus* or *Caros*, (*Greek*) a certain disease in the head, which causeth much drowsiness.

*Katharine*. See *Catharine*.

*S. Katharines Flower*, by some called *Bishpwort*, (*Lat. Nigella*) an Herb of great virtue against the *Asthma*, Shortness of breath and Rheums.

*Katharists*. See *Catharists*.

*Katzen-silver*, a sort of Stone which is said to be invincible by Fire or Water.

## K. E.

*Keckle*, (in Navigation) to turn a small Rope about the Cable or Bolt-rope, when we fear the galling of the Cable in the Hawse.

To *Kedge*, to set up the Forefall or Foretopfail and Miffen, and set a Ship to drive with the Tide, when in a narrow River we would bring her up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

*Keel*, the lowest and first Timber laid in a Ship, the bottom of a Ship: Also a vessel to cool new Beer or Ale in.

*Keen* or *Kene*, (*old word*) sharp; some think it comes from the *Greek* word *ἄκρον*, a Whetstone.

*Keeper of the Great Seal of England*, is he under whose hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants to the King, strengthened by the Great or Broad Seal; without which, they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the Kings Privy Council.

*Keeper of the Privy Seal*, is also a Lord by his Office, and one of the Privy Council; under his hands pass all Charters signed by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

*Keeper of the Forest*, is he who hath the Principal Government of all things belonging to the Forest. He is also called chief Warden of the Forest.

To *Kele*, (*old word*) to cool.

*Kemelings*, (*old word*) a Brewers vessel.

*Within Ken*, within sight or view; a term in Navigation, and comes from the *Saxon* word *Ken*, i. e. To know or discover.

*Kenchester*, a Town in *Herefordshire*, built, as some think, out of the ruins of *Old Ariconium*.

*Kenhelm* or *Kenelm*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in *Saxon*, Defence of his Kinred. The chief of this name was the Fourteenth King of the *Mercians*, who was murdered at the instigation of his Sister *Quendrid*, by *Askbert* his Teacher.

*Keneleth*, (applied to a Fox) when he is in his hole. A term in Hunting.

*Kenodoxy* or *Cenodoxy*, (*Greek*) vain-glory.

*Kenotaph*. See *Cenotaph*.

*Kenred*, (*Sax.*) a proper name of Men, signifying Bold Counsellor, answerable to the *Greek* *Thrasylulus*. The two most noted in History of this name, were the Sixteenth King of the *Norumbrians*, and the Eighth of the *Mercians*.

*Kenric*, (*Sax.*) another proper name, signifying Bold Commander, answerable to the *Greek* *Crataarchus*. The greatest in our History of this name, was the Second King of the *South Saxons*.

*Kenwulph*



**Kenwulph** or **Cennulph**, (*Sax.* Bold Helper) the name of the Fifteenth King of the South Saxons.

**Kerchief**, (*French* *Contrachef*) a kind of Linnen drefs, which Women use to wear upon their heads.

**Kerck** or **Kirk** (*old word*) a Church.

**Kermes**, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, being the chief ingredient of that Confection; thence commonly called *Alkermes*.

**Kern**, an *old British* word, signifying a Horn.

**Kern**, a kind of Light-armed Foot-soldier, a Rogue among the *Irish*. We use it also for an ordinary Country Farmer. Also to **Kern**, signifieth to powder, or salt.

To **Kernel**, (*Kernellare*) an *old word*, signifying to imbattle, or fortifie a house.

**Kerry**, a County of Ireland, in the Province of Munster.

**Kers**, the same as *Cresses*.

**Kersie**, (*French* *Carissee*) a kind of Cloth or Stuff much used. Some derive it from the Isle of *Casarea* or *Gersey*, as the place where it was originally made.

**Kesar**, a word which the *Britains* used instead of *Cesar*; and is taken in the same sense at this day, when they say, King nor *Kesar*.

**Kesteven**. See *Holland*.

**Ketch**, (*Navicula Oneraria*) a kind of small Ship, a Vessel of small burthen; some think it derived from the *French* word *Cacque*, a Barrel or Hogthead, because a Ship of the smallest rate may be said to be but like a Barrel, in respect of one of the biggest rate.

**Key of a River or Haven**, a place where Ships ride, and are as it were locked in. Some deduce it a *quiescendo*, i. e. from resting; or from the *old Latin* *Casare*, i. e. to restrain.

**Keyage**, a duty paid for the maintenance of a Common Key or Wharf.

**Keynard**, (*old word*) a Micher, a Truant.

## K. I.

**Kibrit**, the same as *Abriek*.

**Kichel**, (*old word*) a kind of Cake, the same which is called in *Latin* *Libum*.

**Kidnappers**, those that make a trade of decoying and spiriting away young children to Ship them for foreign Plantations.

**Kilderkin**, (in *Dutch* *Bindekin*) a kind of Liquid measure, being the eighth part of a Hoghead; it contains about eleven or twelve Gallons.

**Kiles**, (from the *Dutch* word *Beghel*, an *Isle*) certain Pins to play withal, commonly called *Nine-Pins*.

**Kildare**, two Counties of Ireland, in the *Kilkenny*, Province of *Leinster*.

**Kinburgb**, (*Sax.*) strength and defence of kindred; a proper name of Women.

**King**, (from the *Dutch* word *Koning*, i. e. to know, because he ought to be the most knowing of Men, or from *Bonnen*, to be powerful) the Supream Ruler of a Nation. He is defined in

Law to be the *Capitalis Justiciarius Regni*, the Principal Conservator of Peace within his Dominions.

**Kings of Harolds**, or **Kings of Arms**, are among us three, intituled, *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarenceux*, whereof *Garter*, is the Principal, and is the same with *Pater Patratus*, among the *Romans*. See in *Harald*.

**Kings-Bench**, the Court or Judgment Seat, where the King was wont to sit in his own person, and therefore it was moveable with the Court, or Kings Household, and was called *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

**Kingspear**, (*Aphodelus Luteus*) a flower good against the poyson of Asps.

**Kings Silver**, that Money which is due to the King in the Court of *Common Pleas*, in respect of a Licence there granted to any Man for passing of a Fine.

**Clerk of the Kings Silver**, is an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custor Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entered into a Paper-Book.

**Kingsstone upon Thames**, a Town in *Survey*; so called, because *Asbelftone*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelbert*, were here crowned Kings in the open Market place.

**Kintal**. See *Quintal*.

**Kirat**, an *Arabian* word, signifying the weight of three grains.

## K. N.

**Knap of Ground**, a little Rising Hillock. Perhaps from the *Greek* word *κναγ*, a Woody Cliff of a Hill.

To **Knap**, (a term in Hunting) being the same as *Browse*.

**Knapweed**, (*Lat.*) *Jacea nigra*, an Herb somewhat like *Scabious*, but that its leaves break not with strings, as the Leaves of *Scabious* do; neither bears it a like flower: It stayeth Fluxes, Distillations, and Bleeding.

**Knave**, (*Sax.* *Canapa*) signifieth originally a Lacquey, or Waiting-man; and cometh originally from the *Hebrew* word *Gnavadh*, to serve.

**Knave Line**, a Rope in a Ship that hath one end fastened to the Cross-trees, and so comes down by the Ties to the Ramshead.

**Knees**, in the Art Botanick, are those Partitions, which in some kinds of Plants are like Knees or Joynts: In Navigation are certain crooked pieces of Timber used in Ships to fasten the beams into the sides; so called, because they are bowed like Knees.

**Knottles**, are two Rope-yards twisted together, with a knot at each end to sease a Block, Rope, or the like.

**Knivels**, are small pieces of Wood nailed to the inside of the Ship to belay the Sheats and Racks unto.

**Knights**, (*Sax.* *Cnights*) hath been taken originally for a Soldier or Horseman in War; those that

that were wont to accompany, and wait upon the Emperor in the Wars, were called *Dutch Buechts*, i. e. Servitors, or lusty young Men. It is also taken for a Client or Vassal, but more especially one that holds his Land by serving his Lord on Horsback. It is now grown to be a title of great Dignity and Honor. Of Knighthoods, there are many sorts, but the most usual in this Nation are these.

*Knights Batchelor*, the lowest, but ancientest Order of Knighthood, and cometh from the *German*s; among whom it was an ancient custom, That as soon as the State judged any of their young Men fit to manage Arms and Weapons, and allowed him sufficient for Martial Exercises, then in the very Assembly and Council, either one of the Princes, the Father or Son of the Kinsfolk or the young Man, did furnish him with a Shield and a Javelin; as the *Romans* did the *Toga Virilis*, *Virile-gown*, to those whom they thought capable of publick employment; and thenceforth from a part of a private house, he was accounted a Member of the Commonwealth. It was also an ancient Ceremony, to honor Men with the Girdle of Knighthood, which he who received, was solemnly to go to Church; and, offering his Sword upon the Altar, to Vow himself to the Service of God; afterwards, it came to be usual for Kings to send their Sons to the Neighbor Princes to receive Knighthood at their hands. Then it was also, that besides the Sword and Girdle, Gilt-Spurs were also added for more ornament, whence in *Latin* they are called *Equites Aurati*. The word *Batchelors*, some derive from the *French* *Baschevaliers*, as it were, Knights of the lowest degree; others from *Batailler*, to battle, or fight: They are also simply, and without any addition called *Knights*.

*Knight Banneret*, from the *Dutch* word *Banner*, *Lord* or *Master* of the *Bacner*, is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremonies of cutting the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to display his Arms in the Kings Army. This Dignity was given at first by the Kings of *England* and *France*, to such Gentlemen as valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battles, or to such as had ten Vassals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horses at their own charge. Some say the first original of it was from *Edward* the Third.

*Knight Baronet*, a combination of Title, in regard the Baronethip is generally accompanied with that of Knighthood; but the Dignity of *Baronet*, is a late distinct Order erected by King *James*, who for certain disbursements towards the Plantation in *Ulster*, created Divers into this Dignity, and made it hereditary by his Letters Patents to be seen in the Rolls. And these *Baronets* were to have precedency in all Writings, Sessions, and Salutations, before all *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Batchelors*, and *Bannerets*, except those created under the Kings Standard in an Army-Royal, the King being Personall present. And the King was not to create any person into that

degree of *Baronet*, within the Kingdom of *England*, above the number of two hundred.

*Knight of the Bath*, an Order of Knights created within the Lists of the *Bath*, and girded with a Sword in the Ceremonies of their Creation. These *Knights* were wont to be created with a great many Religious Solemnities, which usually belong to *Hermites*, and other holy Orders.

*Knights of the Carpet*, are another sort of *Knights* made out of the Field, and are so called, because in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a *Carpet*.

*Knights of the Garter*, or of *S. George*, an Order of Knighthood, instituted by King *Edward* the Third. Some say upon occasion of good success in a skirmish, wherein the *Kings Garter* was used for a token; others affirm, that the King after his great successes abroad and at home, dancing one night with the Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them; whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That ere long he would make that *Garter* to be of high reputation; and shortly after he erected this Order of the *Blew Garter*, which consists of Twenty six Martial Nobles, whereof the King of *England* used to be the Chief; and the rest be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countreys. There are also depending upon this Order Twenty six Poor Knights, who have no other sustenance but the allowance of this House, and are also called *Poor Knights of Windsor*, with the Chappel of *S. George*: The Officers belonging to this Order, are, The *Prelate of the Garter*, which Office belongeth to the Bishop of *Winchester*, the *Chancellor of the Garter*, the *Register of the Garter*, who was always Dean of *Windsor*, the *Principal King of Arms*, called *Garter*, and the *Usher of the Garter*; which Office belonged to the *Usher of the Princes Chamber*, called *Black Rod*.

*Knights of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem*, an Order of Knighthood erected in the year One thousand one hundred and twenty, and had their first foundation and abode in *Jerusalem*; afterwards they had their residence at *Rhodes*, whence they were expelled by *Solyman*, and ever since their chief seat hath been at *Malta*, where they have done great exploits against the *Turk*. There was one General Prior that had the Government of the whole Order in *England* and *Scotland*; but toward the end of *Henry* the Eighths Reign, they were suppressed in *England* for adhering to the Pope.

*Knights of the Temple*, or *Knights Templers*, an Order of Knighthood, erected by Pope *Gelasius*, about the year of our Lord One thousand one hundred and seventeen. These *Knights* in the beginning, dwelling not far from the Sepulchre of Christ, entertained Christian Strangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armor led them through the *Holy Land*, to view such things as there were to be seen, and to defend them from the Infidels; but because at last they abounded in many Vices, and many of them fell away from Christianity,



Christianity to the *Sarazens*; the whole Order was suppressed by Pope *Clement* the Fifth, and their substance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

*Knights of the Shire*, Two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen by the Freeholders of every County that can dispend forty shillings *per annum*, and be resident in the Shire: Formerly none but Knights were chosen to that Office (*Milites gladio cincti*, for so runneth the Tenor of the Writ) when every one that had a Knights Fee, was constrained to be a Knight, but now custom alloweth that Esquires may be chosen, so that they be resident in the County.

*Knights Marshal*, an Officer of the Kings House, who hath the Jurisdiction and Cognisance of any transgression; as also of all Contracts made within the Kings House and Verge.

*Foreign Orders of Knighthood*, are these following, besides the Templers, and those of *Jerusalem*, before mentioned.

*Knights of Calatrava in Spain*, an Order created by *Alonso*, the Ninth King of *Spain*, conferred upon certain *Cavalleroes* who went in Devotion to succor *Calatrava* against the *Moors*: Their Badge was a Red Cross on the left side of the Breast.

*Knights of the Jar*. See *Jar*.

*Knights of the Holy Sepulchre*, an Order of Knighthood instituted by *S. Hellen*, a British Lady, and confirmed by the Pope, after that she had visited *Jerusalem*, and found the Cross of our Saviour.

*Knights Teutonic*, called *Mariani*, a mixed Order of Hospitallers and Templers, upon whom, the Emperor *Frederick* the Second, bestowed *Prussia*, *An*. 1226. with this Proviso, That they should subdue the Infidels, which they did accordingly. They had at first three Masters, one in *Germany*, the second in *Liefland*, and the third in *Prussia*. But at the last the Elector of *Brandenburg* was sole Master of their Order.

*Knights of Rhodes* (now of *Malta*) sprung from the Hospitallers, after they were forced out of the *Holy Land*; and having held that Island two hundred years, were driven out thence also by *Solyman*; then the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth gave them *Malta*, *An*. 1529. paying a Falcon annually for a Heriot, which is now yearly paid to the King of *Spain*.

*Knights of the Order of S. Maurice and Lazaro*, an Order instituted *An*. 1119. and the Duke of *Savoy* was confirmed their Grand Master by the Pope.

*Knights of the Annunciada*, an Order of Knighthood erected in memory of the *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin. It is an Order of *Savoy*, whereof there are fourteen in number, who wear a Collar of Gold, with the Virgins Meddal, and these Letters engraven within the Links of the Collar, *F. E. R. T. Viz. Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, relating to *Amadeus* the Great, who took *Rhodes*.

*Knights of S. Jago*, or *S. James*, an Order in *Spain* instituted under Pope *Alexander* the Third,

they observe *S. Austines* Rules. Their Great Master is next to the King in State, and hath One hundred and fifty thousand Crowns for his yearly Revenue.

*Knights of the Pear-Tree*, an Order instituted *An*. 1179. they were afterwards called Knights of *Alcantara* in *Leon*.

*Knights of San Salvador in Arragon*, an Order of Knighthood instituted by *Alphonso*, *Anno* 1118.

*Knights of Montefia*, an Order of Knighthood in the Kingdom of *Valentia*.

*Knights of Jesus Christ*, a Portugal Order of Knighthood.

*Knights of the Round Table*, or *Kings Arthurs Knights*, a British Order of Knighthood, being the most ancient of any in the World.

*Knights of the Order of the Broom-flower*, erected by *S. Lewis*, with this device, *Exaltat Humiles*.

*Knights of the Order of Christian Charity*, made by *Henry* the Third, for the benefit of poor Captains and Maimed Soldiers.

*Knights of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel*, instituted by *Henry* the Fourth, *An*. 1607. consisting of one hundred of French Gentlemen.

*Knights of the Rue*, or of *S. Andrew*, a Scottish Order of Knighthood.

*Knights of the Order of the Dragon*, erected *An*. 1417. in *Germany*, by *Sigismund* the Emperor; upon the condemnation of *John Hus*, and *Jerome* of *Prague*.

*Knights of the Order of Austria and Corinthia*, or of *S. George*, instituted by the Emperor *Frederick* the Third, *Anno* 1470. first Archduke of *Austria*.

*Knights of the Order of the White Eagle*, erected in *Poland* by *Ladislaus* the Fifth, *An*. 1325.

*Knights of S. Stephen*, made by *Cosmo* Duke of *Florence*, *An*. 1591. a Florentine Order of Knighthood.

*Knights of S. Mark*, a Venetian Order of Knighthood.

*Knights of the Elephant*, an Order of Knighthood in *Denmark*.

*Knights of the Sword and Bandrick*, a Swedish Order.

*Knights of La Calza*, or of the Stockin, a Venetian Order.

*Knights of S. George*, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*. This is the third Order of Knights of *S. George* here mentioned, one in *England*, another in *Austria*, a third in *Genoa*.

*Knights of S. San Maria de Mercede*, or for the Redemption, a Spanish Order.

*Knights of the Golden Fleece*, instituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, upon his Nuptials with *Isabel*, the Daughter of *Portugal*. The Knights wear a great Collar of double Fusils, interwoven with Stones and Flints, darting Flames of Fire, with this device, — *Anteferit quam flamma micet*, to show Swiftnes, and Fiercenes. There are thirty

thirty Knights belonging to this Order, of which the King of Spain is chief.

*Knights of the Militia Christiana*, an Order of Knighthood, but lately erected in Poland.

*Knights of Nova Scotia in the West Indies*, who wear an Orange-tawny Ribbon, erected by James the First, King of Great Britain.

*Knights of the Order of Genette*, is the most ancient Order of Knighthood in France, created by Charles Martel, after the discomfiture of the Saracens, in a great Battle at Tours, An. 783.

*Knights of the Dog and Cock*, a French Order instituted by Philip the First of France, upon the Duke of Montmorancie coming to Court with a Collar full of Stags-heads, whereat there hung the Image of a Dog, the emblem of Fidelity.

*Knights of the Star*, an Order of Knighthood in France. Those of the Order have this Motto, — *Monstrant Regibus astra viam*.

*Knights of S. Michael, the Archangel*, a French Order, instituted by Lewis, An. 1469. It consists of thirty six Knights, whereof the King is the chief.

*Knights of the Half-Moon or Crescent*, instituted Anno 1462. by Renier Duke of Anjou, when he conquered Sicily, with this Motto, *Los, i. e. Praise*.

*Knights of the Lilly in Navarre*, a French Order of Knighthood.

*Knights of the Thistle, in the House of Bourbon*, a French Order, who constantly bear this Motto. — *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

*Knights of the Porcupin in the House*, with this device, *Cominus & Eminus*. Lewis the Twelfth crowned the Porcupin with another Motto, *Ultus avos Trojae*.

*Knights of the Ear of Corn, De l'Espic*, or of the Ear of Corn in Armorica, or Britany in France, instituted by Francis the First.

*Knights of the Golden Shield*, an Order created by Lewis the Second, whereon there was a Bend with this Motto, *Allous*. Let us all go to the defence of our Country.

*Knights of S. Magdalen*, instituted by S. Lewis against Duels, a French Order of Knighthood.

*Knights du S. Esprit, or of the Holy Ghost*, created by Henry the Third, at his return from Poland, who was both born and crowned King of France on Whitsunday. This, though a modern Order, is the most used now in France.

*Knights Fee*, so much inheritance as is sufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about Eight hundred Acres; it is also taken for the Rent that a Knight pays for his Fee to the Lord of whom he holds.

*Knights Service, or Chivalry*, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a Man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Country.

*Knights Guild*, a certain Guild or Company in London, consisting of nineteen Knights. It was founded by King Edgar, who gave them a portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called Portoken Ward.

*Knipperdollings*, a certain Sect of Hereticks, who lived in Germany, about the time of John of Leyden. They were so called from one Knipperdolling, who was the first Founder of that Sect.

*Knockfergus, or Fergus his Rock*, a place in Ireland.

*Knolls of Peace*, certain Mounts cast up by Mans hand, in the Sheriffdom of Sterling in Scotland, called in Latin *Duni Pacis*.

*Knottgrass, (Polygonum)*, an Herb lying on the Ground with divers long narrow Leaves like a Birds Tongue. It is good against the Stone and Strangury; Running of the Reins, Bleedings, Bloody Flux, immoderate Flowing of the Terms, Hot Swellings, and Impossibilities, Burning Sores, Fistulous Cancers, and foul filthy Ulcers.

## K. II.

*Kunigunda, or Cunigunda*, the Wife of Henry the Second, Duke of Bavaria, and Emperor of Germany. She to free her self from the aspersions of incontinency that was cast upon her, caused certain Plough-shares to be heated red hot and placed at a little distance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any harm; whereby she cleared her self from all suspicion. The like is reported of Edward the Confessors Wife. And this tryal afterwards became oftentimes in use upon such like occasions, and was called The Tryal of Fire Ordeal.

## [K. Y.]

*Kyle*, a County in the South part of Scotland, by Bede called *Campus Cyel*, i. e. The Field Cyel. This with other Territories, Edbert King of Northumberland, annexed to his Kingdom.

*Kyry-Eleison*, a form of solemn Invocation, used in the Liturgy, or Service-Book, and signifieth in the Greek Tongue, *Lord have mercy upon us*.

## L. A.

*Laban, (Hebr.)* white, or shining, the Brother of Rebecca, Isaacs Wife, and so Uncle to Jacob, who served him seven years for his Daughter Leah, and seven more for Rachel.

*Labarum, (Greek)* a Military Streamer or Flag; also a Church Banner or Ensign.

*Labda*, the Daughter of Amphion of the Race of the Bacchides, she being lame and despised by the rest of the Bacchides, married Aetion, to whom she brought forth Cypselus; so called from a certain Corn-measure, wherein his Mother hid him from the Ten Men, whom the Corinthians by a publick decree ordained to kill him, because it had been foretold by the Oracle, That a Son of Labda should invade the Tyranny of Corinth.

*Labdacism.*



*Labdacism*. See *Lambdacism*.

*Labdanum*, or *Ladanum*, a kind of sweet Gum, taken from the Leaves of a certain small Shrub, called *Cistus Ledon*.

*Labefaction*, (Lat.) an infeebling or making weak.

*Labels*, Ribbands hanging down upon Garlands, or Crowns, made of Flowers; also little pieces of Parchment cut out long ways, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kind of Writings: Also in Heraldry, they are those Lines which hang down from the file in an Escutcheon.

*Labeo Antistius*, a person of great esteem for Universal Learning in the Reign of *Augustus*, particularly for Logick and Grammar; but above all, a most excellent Lawyer by the testimony of *Aulus Gellius*.

*Labeones*, (Lat.) blabber-lipped Persons.

*Labienus*, one of *Cæsars* Captains, who did very famous actions under him in *Gallia*; but when the Civil Wars broke out, fled from him to *Pompeys* party.

*Labile*, (Lat.) slippery, apt to slip, or fall.

*Laborarii*, the name of a Writ that lieth against such as having not wherewith to live, do refuse to serve.

*Laboratory*, (Lat.) a room where Chymists work.

† *Laboriosity*, (Lat.) laboriousness, painfulness.

*Labor*; a Ship is said to Labor in the Sea, when she rolls and tumbles very much, either a Hull, or under Sail.

*Labyrinth*, (Greek) a Maze, or place made with so many turnings and windings that a Man once entred in, cannot find the way out; whereof the two most famous were, that built by *Miris* King of Egypt, and that which *Dædalus* built for *Minos* King of Crete. It is also by a Metaphor used for any kind of intanglement or intricate business.

*Lacedemon*, the chief City anciently of *Laconica*, a Province of the *Peloponnesus*; and after its Conquest of the *Athenians*, the most famous Commonwealth of *Greece*, till the fortune of the *Thebans*, became at length superior to that of the *Lacedemonians*.

*Lacca*, a kind of red Gum issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*, whereof the best Sealing Hard-wax is made, and frequently used in Painting and Varnishing.

*Laceration*, (Lat.) a tearing, or dismembering.

*Lacert*, (Lat.) from *Lacerta*, a Lizard; (from *Lacertus*) the Brawny part of the Arm.

*Lacestion*, (Lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

*Laches*, in Common Law signifieth negligence; from the French word *Lasche*, i. e. careless, or slothful; or *Lascher*, to loosen.

*Lachesis*, *Atropos*, and *Clotho*, the three Destinies or Fatal Sisters, who are said by the Poets to work the Thred of Humane Life: The one putting it on the Spindle, the other drawing it out, and the other cutting it off.

*Lacken*, (old word) contemned, also extenuated.

*Lacrymation*, (Lat.) a weeping or shedding tears.

*Lachryma Christi*, a very pleasant sort of Italian Wine, made of a Grape which grows in *Terra di Lavoro*, a fruitful part of the Kingdom of Naples, near the Mountain *Vesuvius*.

*Lachrymatory*, (Lat.) a place of Tears or Weeping, a Bottle or small Vessel; which being to preserve tears in, used anciently to be placed with the Urns of the deceased.

*Laconism*, (Greek) a speaking briefly, or after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

*Lactary*, (Lat.) a Dairy-house or place where they keep Milk, or make Cheese.

*Lactéal*, or *Lacteous*, (Lat.) Milky, Milk-white, or made of Milk.

*Lalucina*, a certain goddess among the Romans. See *Matura*.

*Lacunation*, (Lat.) a making holes.

*Ladanum*, or *Laudanum*. See *Labdanum*.

*Lacydes*, a Philosopher of *Cyrene*, a hearer of *Arcefilas*, and Institutor of the Academy called the New Academy. He had a Godse which followed him in all places whithersoever he went: He is mentioned by *Suidas* and *Cicero* in the fourth Book of his Academick Questions.

*Lædus*, a Page of *Alexander the Great*; he ran so swiftly, that the print of his foot could not be discerned in the Sand.

*Ladies Bedstraw*, (*Gallium*) an Herb growing in dry Pastures, Clofes, and Meadows, with small Leaves and yellow Flowers. It taketh away weariness, after long travel, and is good for the Sinews, Arteries, and Joynts.

*Ladies Mantle*, (Lat. *Alchimilla*) an Herb with a very neat indented Leaf, almost in fashion like a Star; it stayeth Bleedings, Vomitings, and Fluxes of all sorts.

*Ladies Smock*, (*Cardamine*) a kind of Water-Cresses, of whose virtues they also participate. It is otherwise called Cuckow-flower.

*Ladies Bower*, (*Clematis*) a Plant, which for its multitude of small Branches and Leaves, is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies.

*Lady Tracer*, a kind of Satyrion, or Orchis.

*Ladle*, in Navigation is a long staff with a piece of thin Copper at the end of it, like half a Cartrage that holds as much Powder as the due charge of the Piece it belongs to.

*Ladon*, a River of *Arcadia*, where *Syrinx* was turned into a Reed.

*Lagan*. See *Flotson*.

*Laghsite*, a Saxon word; from *Lab*, Law, and *Slite*, a Breach, signifying a mulct for breach of the Law.

*Lagophthalmia*, (Greek) a disease in the Eyes, which causeth one to sleep like a Hare, with the eye-lids open.

*Laical*, (Lat.) belonging to Laymen, or such as have not to do in the Ministerial Function.

*Laines*, Courses or ranks laid in the building of Stone, or Brick-walls; a term in Masonry.

*Laire*, (a term in Hunting) the place where Deer harbors by day.

*Lais*, a Woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous strumpet, and exacted excessive rates for the prostitution of her body; afterwards removing to *Theffaly*, she was in such high request among the Men of *Theffaly*, that the Women, out of envy, killed her in the Temple of *Venus*. It was by her instigation that *Alexander the Great* caused *Persepolis* to be burnt.

*Laity*, the profession or quality of a Layman; or one that hath not taken upon him holy Orders. It comes from the *Greek* *Λαϊκός*, and is taken contradistinct to Clergy.

*Laius*, the Son of *Labdacus*, King of *Thebes*, and the Father of *Oedipus*. See *Jocasta*, or *Oedipus*.

*Lake*, a kind of red colour, used in Painting. See *Sinople*.

*Lambdacism*, (*Greek*) a voice in speaking which is mentioned in Grammar, being an insisting too much upon the letter *L*, which in *Greek* is called *Lambda*.

*Lambith*, *q. Lomebith*, *i. e.* a Lomy, or Clayish Road; a Town in *Surrey*, famous for a stately Palace belonging to the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, first built by Archbishop *Baldwin*, in the year 1183. In this place *Hardycnut*, the Danish King of *England*, giving up himself wholly to luxurious Banquettings, and costly Entertainments, expired suddenly, in the midst of his debauchery, and excessive cups.

*Lambdoides*, the hindmost seam of the Skull.

*Lambert*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in *Saxon*, Fair Lamb, or as others will have it, Fair famous.

*Lambition*, (*Lat.*) a licking, a lapping with the tongue; also a going over a thing with a soft touch.

*Lamech*, or *Lameeb*, (*Hebr.* poor or humbled) the Son of *Methusael*. He is the first Man recorded in the Sacred Scriptures to have had two Wives; also the Son of *Methuselah*.

*Lamie*, (*Lat.*) certain Female spirits, or apparitions, by some called Fairies. There was also one *Lamia*, a Concubine of *Demetrius*, to whom the *Thebans* built a Temple, under the name of *Lamia-Venus*.

*Lamination*, (*Lat.*) a beating or extending of any Mineral, or Mettallick Bodies out into thin Plates, a word proper to Chymistry.

*Lammis-day*, the first of *August* so called, as some say, because the Priests, on this day, were wont to gather their Tithe-Lambs; others take it from the *Saxon* word *Lassnesse*, *i. e.* Bread, *Maß*, it being kept as a feast of thanksgiving for the first fruits of the Corn. It is also called *Gule*, or *Yule* of *August*. See *Yule* of *August*.

*Lampass*, vulgarly called the *Lampreys*; a disease in the mouth of a Horse, so named, because it is cured by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

*Lampetia*. See *Neara*.

*Lampoon*, a kind of Drolling Poem, or Pamphlet, wherein any person of the present age, is mentioned with reproach, or scurrility.

*Lamprey*, or *Suckstone*, a kind of Fish, called in *Latin* *Muræna*.

*Ælius Lampridius*, a Roman Historian, whose History of *Didius Julianus*, and *Commodus Antoninus*, which he wrote to *Dioclesian*; is Printed with *Suetonius*, and others.

*Lamfacus*, a Town upon the *Hellefont*, near the Coast of *Asia*.

*Laneous*, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made of Wool.

*Lancaster*, or *Loncaster*, (*i. e.* a Town situate upon the River *Lone*,) the chief Town of *Lancashire*; which some think to be the same with the ancient Town *Longovicum*.

*Lancelot*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in *Spanish*, a Lance or Spear. Of this name was one of King *Arthurs* Knights of the Round Table.

*Lance-pesado*. See *Launce-pesado*.

*Lances*, a Chirurgions Instrument used in the Letting of Blood.

To *Launch*, to put a flote a Ship or Boat, out of a Dock, or from the Stocks, or place where it was built. From the *Italian* *Lanciare*, to Dart.

*Lanciferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing a Launce.

*Landscape*, an end of Land or Continent, which stretcheth it self out into the Sea.

*Langravia*, a Countrey belonging to a Landgrave, which in the *Dutch* tongue is as much as Count, or Earl of a Province, or piece of Land given by the Emperor.

*Landlockt*, a term in Navigation, is when a Man sees Land round about him out of a Ship or Boat.

*Landloper*, (*Dutch*) a Vagabond that runs up and down the Countrey.

*Landmark*, in Navigation, is any Mountain, Rock, Church, Windmill, or the like, whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

*Landskip*. See *Lantskip*.

*Land-to*, just so far off at Sea, as a Man can see the Land.

*Land-turn*, the same off the Land by night, as a Breiz is off the Sea by day.

*Langdebeuf*, a kind of Bugloss with a yellow flower.

*Langrel*, (a term in Gunnery) a loose shot, which when it is put into the piece, flies out at length when it is discharged.

*Langued*, tongued, a term in Blazon, or Heraldry from the *French* word *Langue*, a tongue, as *Langued*, *Gules*, *Azure*, or the like, *i. e.* having the tongue of such or such a colour.

*Languid*, (*Lat.*) weak, faint, languishing.

*Langor*, (*Lat.*) a drooping, decaying, languishing.

*Laniation*, (*Lat.*) a butchering or tearing to pieces.

*Laniferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing Cotten or Wool.

*Lank*, (old word) slender or weak.

*Lanner*,



*Lanner*, or *Lanneret*, a kind of Hawk called in French, *Falcon Lanier*.

*Lanniers*, in Navigation are small Ropes reeved into the Deadmens eyes of all shrouds, either to slacken them, or set them tought.

*Lanthony*, an Abby in *Monmouthshire*, so famous for its situation, and resort, that *Robert* Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the days of King *Stephen*, went on purpose to see it, and brought the King word, That all his, and the Kingdoms Treasure would not suffice to build this Cloyster; meaning thereby, that the Hills, wherewith it is inclosed, are so high, that the Sun is not to be seen there, but between the hours of twelve and three.

*Landgrave*. See *Landgrave*.

*Landskip*, *Landskip*, or *Paisage*; a description of the Land as far as may be seen above the Horizon, by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. in a mixt Picture, which contains both persons, and the description of a Countrey, or any part of a Countrey. The Persons are called the Argument, the *Landskip*, the *Parcigon*, or *By-work*.

*Lanuginous*, (Lat.) covered with Lanuge, which is a soft thin Down, or Cotten-like substance, which groweth upon some kind of fruit: Also that which appeareth upon the chins of young men before they come to have perfect Beards.

*Laocoon*, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Priest to *Apollo*. He was the first that dissuaded the *Trojans* from receiving the great Horse into the Walls, and strook his Spear so hard against it, that the sound of the Arms was heard within. Whereupon it hath been affirmed, that for his despising the gift of *Minerva*, there came immediately two great Serpents, and first devoured his two children, afterwards himself.

*Laodamia*, the Daughter of *Bellerophon* and *Achermone*. She brought forth *Sarpedon*, King of *Lycia* to *Jupiter*, who was inamored of her. At length having displeased *Diana*, the goddess shot her with her own Arrows.

*Laodicea*, a City in *Asia* the Less, which became very wealthy by the great gifts of divers rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thousand Talents,) *Zeno* the Orator, and his Son *Polemo*, whom *Augustus* advanced to be King.

*Laodoebe*, the Wife of *Protesilaus*; she died embracing the dead body of her husband, slain by *Hector*.

*Laodocus*, the Son of *Antenor*; in his shape *Minerva* came into the Army of the *Trojans*, and perswaded *Pandarus* by shooting at *Menelaus* to break the league.

*Laomedon*, the King of the *Trojans*, he was the Son of *Ilus*, and Father of *Priamus*, to divert a great pestilence, which was sent upon the City, because he had defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the wages he had promised them for the building the City Walls. He was constrained to expose his Daughter *Hesione* to be devoured by a Sea-monster, promising *Hercules* to give him his Horses which were of sacred Race, on condition he would undertake to free his Daughter: Which

he having performed, and *Laomedon* going back from his word, *Hercules* made war against him, and took the City, slew *Laomedon*, took *Priamus* captive, and gave *Hesione* to *Telamon*, who was the first Man that scaled the Walls.

*Lapicide*, (Lat.) a Stone-cutter, a hewer of Stones out of the Quarry.

*Lapidary*, (Lat.) one that polisheth or works in Stones, a Jeweller.

*Lapidation*, (Lat.) a stoning or putting to death with Stones, hurled or slung.

*Lapidescence*, (Lat.) a waxing hard like Stone, or of a stony substance.

*Lapis Calaminaris*. See *Cadmia*.

*Lapis Hemitites*, or Bloodstone, a certain reddish Stone very effectual for the stopping of Blood.

*Lapis Judaicus*, a White Stone found in *Judea* of an elegant form, of the bigness of an Acorn, disinterminated with Lines, so equally distant, as if they were artificial brayed in a Mortar, and taken, it breaks the Stone in the Reins and Bladder.

*Lapis Lazuli*. See *Lazule*.

*Lapis Tutia*. See *Tuty*.

*Lapis Nephriticus*, a Stone of great efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys, if but bound to ones Arm. It is mixed of a green and lacteous colour, and comes from *New Spain*.

*Lapis Infernalis*, a kind of Stone made of the same Lye that Black Soap is.

*Lapithe*, a people of *Thessaly*, inhabiting the Mountain *Pindus* and *Osbrys*, they were governed by *Pirithous*, had great conflicts with the *Centaurs*, and were the first that invented Bridles and Saddles.

*Lapwing*, (*Vannellus*) a kind of Bird so called from the often clapping of its Wings. It is also called a Hoop, and in French, *Lapouin*.

*Lappise*, is when Grey-hounds open their mouths in their course, or Hounds in the liam or string, a term in Hunting.

*Lapse*, (Lat.) a Slip or Fall. It is also when an original Patron departeth from the right of presenting to a void Benefice, by neglecting to present within six moneths unto the Ordinary.

*Laqueary*, (Lat.) the Roof of a Chamber vaulted.

*Lar*, the chief City of *Larestan*, a Province in *Persia*, defended by a brave Castle mounted upon an Imperious Hill, not only threatening an Enemy, but awing the Town with her frowning posture. Here are the fairest Dates, Oranges, and Pomgranates in all *Persia*.

*Lara*, the name of one of the Nymphs, called *Naiades*, the Daughter of the River *Almon*: She was delivered to *Mercury*, to be carried to Hell for revealing to *Juno* the love of *Jupiter*, to the Nymph *Juturna*, the sister of *Turmus*; but *Mercury* falling in love with her by the way, lay with her, and begat Twins called *Lares*, or Household-gods, who are also named *Penates*.

*Larboard*, a term in Navigation, the left side of a Boat or Ship.

*Larceny*,

*Larceny*, (from the French word *Larrecin*, i. e. Theft) a word used in Common Law, and is either great *Larceny*, namely, when the things stoln exceed the value of twelve pence; or *Petit-Larceny*, when the things stoln exceed not such a value.

The *Larix-tree*, (*Larix*) a Tree so called from *Larissa*, a City of *Thessaly*, where it was first known. It hath leaves like a Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of Drug called *Agaricum*, which is of an exhilarating nature. And of which, that excellent purging Pill is made, called *Hiera cum Agarico*. Also the Gum of this Tree is that sort of Turpentine, commonly called *Venice Turpentine*.

*Lares*. See *Lara*.

*Large*, the greatest measure of Musical quantity in use, one Large containing two Longs, one Long two Briefs, one Brief two Semi Briefs. See *Brief*, and is thus characterized  $\pi \pi$ .

*Large* or *Lask*, a term in Navigation, to go Large or Lask, is when they have a fresh gale or fair wind, and all sails drawing.

*Largeß*, (French) a free gift bestowed upon any one; also liberality.

*Largitional*, an Officer that oversees the bestowing of gifts.

*Larius*, the greatest Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing sixty miles from North to South.

*Larissa*, the name of divers Cities, as in *Peloponnesus*, *Thessaly*, *Crete*, and other places.

*Larkspur*, (*Consolida Regalis*) a flower whereof there be many varieties, much regarded amongst Florists.

*Larus*, a ravenous devouring Bird. See *Seamew*.

*Larunda*, the name of a Nymph, which some call *Lara*.

*Larvated*, (*Lat.*) masked or vizarded, for the representing some Goblin, or dreadful Spirit.

*Larynx*, (*Greek*) the top or head of *Aspera Arteria*. This Cartilage is the instrument by which we breath, and frame our voice.

*Las*, *Laas*, or *Lace* (old word) (*Laqueus*) a Gin or Snare.

*Lascivious*, (*Lat.*) of a wanton carriage, loose, or effeminate in behavior.

To *Lase* or *Lash*, a term in Navigation. See *Latchets*.

*Lask*, a disease called in *Greek* *Diarrhæa*, causing an immoderate looseness of the Belly, and cometh from the *Latin* word *Laxitas*, i. e. looseness; also a term in Navigation. See *Large*.

*Lassitude*, (*Lat.*) an extream weariness.

*Lestage* or *Lestage*, a custom challenged in Markets or Fairs, for carrying of things; also the Ballast of a Ship. It cometh from the *Saxon* word *Last*, which signifieth a certain kind of weight; also a burthen in general.

*Lasthenia*. See *Axiothea*.

*Latchets*, in Navigation are small Lines sowed in the Bonnets and Drablets, like loops to lash or make fast the Bonnet to the Course, or the Course

to the Drablet; which is called lashing the Bonnet to the Course, or the Drablet to the Bonnet.

*Latebrous*, (*Lat.*) full of *Latebræ*, i. e. Dens or Hiding-holes.

*Latent*, (*Lat.*) lying hid.

*Lateral*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the sides of any thing.

*Lateranus*, a Patrician of *Rome* so called, because he used to skulk and hide himself, for the taking of his ease and pleasure; he being designed Consul, was slain by the command of *Nero*. And many ages after, his houses being very large and stately, were given by the Emperor *Constantine* to the Pope, and ever since it hath been called *Lateran-Pallace*.

*Lateritious*, (*Lat.*) made of Brick or Tile.

*Latible*, (*Lat.*) a hiding, or lurking place.

*Laticlave*; or Cloak of the broad Nail, a kind of broad Purple Garment, which used to be a badge of the Senatorian Order among the ancient *Romans*. A Cloak of the narrow Nail, was of the Equestrian, or Knightly Order.

*Latifolious*, (*Lat.*) having broad leaves.

*Latimer*, the name of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamshire*; as also of several great Families in this Nation. This word according as *C Camden* observes, signifying as much as *Truchman* or *Interpreter*.

*Latinism*, a speaking after the Idiom of the *Latin* tongue.

*Latinity*, (*Lat.*) an incorrupt speaking, or pronouncing of the *Latin* tongue.

*Latinus*, an ancient King of *Italy*, the Son of *Faunus* and *Marita*, he married his Daughter *Lavinia*, whom he had by *Amata*, Sister of *Faunus*, King of the *Rutuli*, to *Aeneas*, when he came into *Italy*; whereupon *Turnus*, to whom she had formerly been betroathed, waged war against his rival, and was slain in a single combat.

*Lation*, (*Lat.*) a bearing or carrying.

*Latitancy*, or *Latitation*, (*Lat.*) a lurking or lying hid.

*Latitat*, the name of a Writ, whereby all Men in Personal Actions, are called originally to the Kings Bench, because a Man is supposed *Latitare*, i. e. to lie hid.

*Latitude*, (*Lat.*) breadth or wideness. In Astronomy, the Latitude of a Star, is the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Ecliptick, intercepted between the Star and the Ecliptick. The Latitude of a place is the Arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the place given.

*Latitudinarians in Religion*, are those who profess a freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude then usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more then ordinary liberty in their lives and conversations.

*Latomy*, (*Greek*) a Quarry, or place whence they hew out Stones for building.

*Latona*, the Daughter of *Cæus*, one of the *Titans*; she was got with child by *Jupiter*, which thing so incensed *Juno*, that she sent the Serpent *Python*



*Pytho* to slay her : Whereupon she fled to her Sister *Asteria*, where she was delivered of Twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; but *Diana* being first brought forth, she immediately served her Mother instead of a Midwife, and helped to bring her to bed of her Brother *Apollo*, who as soon as he was come to age, killed the Serpent *Pytho*. *Apollo* and *Diana* being commonly taken for the Sun and Moon, are called *Latonian-Lights*.

*Latration*, (Lat.) a barking.

*Lary*, (Greek.) Divine worship or Service of God.

*Latrocination*, (Lat.) a committing of robbery, or hainous theft.

*Lavacré*, (Lat.) a washing Vessel; also a Conduit.

*Lavatory*, (Lat.) the same.

*Lavatrine*, (Lat.) a square Stone in a Kitchen, with a hole in it for the water to pass through, a Sink.

*Laudable*, (Lat.) worthy of praise, or commendation.

*Lauds*, (Lat.) Commendations or Praises; also certain Psalms of *David*, beginning with these words *Laudate Dominum*, which use to be recited by the Roman Catholics between the Nocturns and the Hours, which are certain other Prayers, or Psalms so called.

*Laudanum*, or *Ladnum*. See *Labdanum*.

*Lauden*, or *Loiben*, a Countrey in the South part of Scotland, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

To *Lavear*, (among Navigators) to sail with a side-wind, to go an oblique course when the wind is contrary.

*Lavedan*, an Iron-grey Gennet so called, because it is bred on *Lavedon*, one of the Pyrenean Mountains, whereon the best Horses of France are bred.

*Lavender*, a kind of Plant, or otherwise called *Spikenard*; in Latin *Lavendula*.

*Laver*, or *Ewer*, a Vessel to wash in; from the Latin word *Lavare*, i. e. to wash.

*Laverd*, or *Loverd*, (old word) Lord.

*Laverna*, a certain goddess worshipped by the ancient Romans, accounted the Patroness of Thieves, who were thence called *Laverniones*; to her they built a Temple called *Lavernium*, from whence one of the Gates of Rome, near which it stood, was called *Porta Lavernalis*.

*Lavinia*, the Wife of *Aeneas*, from whose name the City *Lavinium* had its denomination. See more in *Latinus*, and *Tyrrheni*.

*Laucelot*, or *Launcet*, a Chirurgions Instrument used in letting Blood, otherwise called a Fleam, and in Italian *Lancetta*; also a proper name. See *Lancelot*.

*Launcepesado*, or *Lancepresado*, (French) the lowest Officer in a Foot Company, or he that commands over a Maniple, which is a Band of ten Soldiers.

To *Launch*. See to *Lanch*.

*Laund*, or *Lawn* in a Park, (Span. *Landa*) plain untilled ground.

*Lavolta*, (Lat.) a course held in sailing; also a kind of dance.

*Laureat*, (Lat.) Crowned with Laurel or the Bay-Tree, which used to be worn by Conquerors in token of Triumph; also Laureated Letters, were Letters wrapt up in Laurel, or Bay-leaves, which the Roman Captains were wont to send to the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This Plant is said to be proof against Thunder and Lightning. *Laurels*, by a figure called Metonymy, is oft-times used for Triumph or Victory.

*S. Laurence*, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Question of the Roman Church, and being commanded by *Valerian*, the Prefect of the City, to produce the Treasures of the Church, which *Sextus* committed to his charge. He assembled together the poor, the lame, and the sick; and told the Officers, those were the Treasures of the Church. Whereupon, the Prefect thinking he was deluded, commanded he should be broiled upon the Gridiron, and *Laurence*, as soon as he was almost ready to give up the ghost, said to the Prefect standing by, *Now turn me on the other side, this is broiled enough*. This name is derived from the Latin word *Laureus*, i. e. a Laurel or Bay-tree.

*Acca Laurentia*, the Wife of *Faustulus*, Shepherd of *Amulius* King of the Latins; she took *Romulus* and *Remus*, (the Grand-children of *Numitor*, whom his Brother *Amulius* had expelled the Kingdom) and nursed them up secretly as her own, they being brought to her by her Husband *Faustulus*, who found them sucking of a Wolf at the Root of a Fig-tree, from thence called *Ruminalis*, upon the Banks of *Tyber*, into which they had been cast by the command of *Amulius*. Others say, that the story of their being fostered by a Wolf ariseth from hence; namely, that this Woman from the gain she made by the prostitution of her body, was called *Lupa*; who dying very rich, had divine honors given her by the people of Rome, and festival days kept, which were called *Laurentalia*; and from her other name *Lupa*, those houses of entertainment are called *Lupanaria*.

*Lauriferous*, (Lat.) bearing Laurel or Bays.

*Lausus*, the Son of *Numitor*, and Brother of *Rhea Silvia*, he was slain by his Uncle *Amulius*, after his Father had been banished the Kingdom; also the Son of *Mezentius*, King of the *Hevuri*-ans was so called, whom *Aeneas* slew, as he went about to rescue his Father. He was a famous hunter of wild Beasts.

*Law of Arms*, a Law that giveth precepts how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues, to set upon the enemy to punish offenders in the Camp, &c.

*Law of Mark, Mart, or Reprisal*, is that whereby Men take the Goods of that People, of whose they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories, or limits.

*Law-Merchant*, a special Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common Law of England.

*Law-day*, a Leet, or County-Court.

*Lawing of Dogs*. See *Expeditate*.

*Lawless-man*. The same as Outlaw.

*Lawn*. See *Laund*.

*A Lax*, a kind of Fish without Bones; and therefore most probably so called from the Latin *Laxus*.

*Laxation*, (Lat.) a loosening, easing, or setting free.

*Laxity*, (Lat.) looseness.

*Lay*, (French) a Song.

To *Lay*, in Gardening is to bend down the Branches, and cover them that they may take Root; in Navigation, to Lay a Land, to sail from it just as far as you can see.

*Layer*, or *Bed*, the Channel of a Creek of the Sea, wherein they throw small Oysters to breed, which are forbidden by the Law of the Admiralty to be taken till they are so big, that a large shilling may be heard to rattle between both shells being shut.

*Layman*, one that followeth Secular Employments, or that hath not entered into holy Orders. See *Laiety*.

*Lazaret*, (Ital.) an Hospital, a Spittle for Lazars, or Lepers.

*Lazarus*, (Hebr. Lords help) the principal of this name, was the Bethanian whom Christ raised to life, after he had been four days in the Grave.

*Lazule*, *Lapis Lazuli*, a kind of Azure, or Blewish Stone, much used in Physick.

## L. E.

*Leach*, (old word) a Physician.

To *Leach*, a term used among Carvers, as when they say *Leach that Brawn*.

*Leab*, (Hebr.) painful, *Labans* eldest Daughter, who was first given in marriage to *Jacob*.

A *League*, a certain proportion of ground in length only consisting of about two or three miles, it is called in Latin *Leuca*, from the Greek word *Leucos*, i. e. White; because formerly the end of every league used to be noted with a white Stone, whence *ad primum aut secundum lapidem ab urbe*, at the first or second Stone from the City, was as much as to say, one or two leagues from the City, *League* is also derived from the Latin word *Ligare*, and signifieth an Agreement, Pact, or Covenant.

*Leafdian*, or *Hleafdian*, (Saxon) a Lady.

*Leam* or *Liam* (among Hunters) is a Line to hold a Dog in, it is called a *Leash*.

*Leander*, a noble youth of *Abydos*, a Town in *Asia*, situated upon the shore of the *Hellepont*; he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus* Nuns, who dwelt in *Sestos*, a Town of the opposite Bank, used to swim over to her in the night time, which having done several times without danger, at length in his passage over he was overwhelmed, by a storm, and drowned in the *Hellepont*.

*Learchus*, the Son of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and *Ino*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*. He was slain by his Father, who in a raging madness, took him for a Lions whelp; whereupon *Ino* fled with her other Son *Melicerta*, and both of them cast themselves into the Sea, and were changed into Sea-gods, and called by the Greeks *Leucosbea* and *Palamon*, by the Latins *Matuta* and *Portunus*.

*Lease*, a word used in Common Law, and signifieth a Demising, Letting of Lands, or Tenements, or Right of a Rent; unto another for term of Years, or of Life, or for a Rent reserved. If it be in writings, it is called a *Lease by Indenture*; if by word of mouth, a *Lease Parol*; the party that letteth the *Lease*, is called the *Lessor*, the party that taketh it, the *Lessee*; being derived from the French word *Laiffer*, i. e. to leave or permit.

*Lease*, or *Leash*, in *Faulconry* is a small long Thong of Leather by which the *Falconer* holdeth his Hawk fast, folding it about his finger.

*Leash*. See *Leam*.

*Leasings*, or *Leasings*, (Saxon) lies.

*Leaven*, *Fermentum*, a piece of dough kept a while in Salt, by its sourness to give a relish to the whole Batch, and make it ferment.

*Leaveret*, (French) Diminutive, a young Hare.

*Lecanomaney*, (Greek) a Divining by Water in a Balon.

*Lecinus*, a Spring in *Arcadia*, which is good against Abortions.

*Leetern*, (French *Leitern*) the Readers Desk in a Church.

*Leetern*, (Lat.) the setting out, and adorning of a Bed for a Computation, or Banquet; a custom used by the Ancients at their solemn Feasts, who also used to rear the Images of their gods upon the Pillows.

*Leiturer*, or *Leitor*, (Lat.) Publick Professor, a Reader of *Leitures*, i. e. certain Portions of an Author, or Science, read in the Publick Schools.

*Leda*, the Wife of *Thestius*, and the Daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laconia*, she being got with child by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her, transformed himself into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Pollux* and *Helena*, out of the other, *Castor* and *Cletemnestra*.

*Ledors*, (French) reproaches, reviling terms.

*Leech of a Sail*, is the outside of the skirt of a Sail, from the Earing to the Clew, and *Leechlines* are small Ropes made fast to the *Leech* of the Top-sails.

*Leed*, or *Leid-moneth*, so called faith *Sommer*, quasi *Loud-moneth*, from the old Saxon word *Hlyd*, a noise or tumult. The Moneth of *March*, wherein the Winds have been observed to blow high and loud. Also *Lid Pillis* is an old Appellation of *Cow-bides*.

*Leeds*, a Castle in *Kent*, which *Bartholomew*, Lord *Baldifmer* fortified against King *Edward* the Second, who had freely given it him, whereupon he lost his life; also a place in *Torkshire*, where *Osway*.



*Oswey*, King of Northumberland, overthrew *Penda* the Mercian.

*Leeks*, (Lat. *Porrum*.) a Pot-herb well known.

*Leefang*, is a Rope reeved into the Cringles of the Courfes, when Sea-men would hale in the bottom of the Sail, to Lash on a Bonnet, or take in the Sail.

*The Leer of a Deer*, a term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himself, after he hath been wet by the Dew.

*Leero*. See *Lyrick*.

*Lees*, (*Fæces*) the Dregs of Wines of which Distillers make their Strong-water.

*Leet*, (Saxon) a Law-day, whence *Court-Leet* is a Court or Jurisdiction belonging to the Lord of a Mannor; in which Court all offences under High Treason, are inquired into. Some punished, and others reserved for the Justices of Assize. The *Leets* were called by the Romans *Fasti*, wherein the *Prætor* might lawfully keep Court, and administer Justice, which was not done without the speaking of these three words, *Do, Dico, Addico*, i. e. I give, viz. Way to Actions and Suits; I speak, viz. The Law; I judge, viz. Matters and Men.

*Leeward Tide*, is when the Wind and the Tide go both one way.

*Legality*, (Lat.) lawfulness, an observing of the Law.

*Legatary*, (Lat.) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

*Legation*, (Lat.) the sending of a Message, or Embassy.

*Legate*, (Lat.) an Orator, or Ambassador to any Prince. But it is a title most appropriated to him that is sent from the Pope to any Foreign Prince; the Popes Legate being equivalent to the Extraordinary Ambassador of any other Prince: Hence *Legatine* belonging to a Legate.

*Legend*, or *Legendary*, (French) the title of a Book, containing the lives of the Saints; also words graven about the edge of a piece of Coin.

*Leggolin*, the ancient name of a Town in *Yorkshire*, vulgarly called *Castleford*, where in old times the Citizens of *York* slew many of King *Ethelreds* Army.

A *Leger-Book*, a Register that belongs to Notaries or Merchants.

*Legerdemain*, (French) as it were, sleight of hand, couzenage, or juggling tricks.

*Legion*, (Lat.) a company of Soldiers among the ancient Romans, consisting of three or four thousand Foot, and three or four hundred Horse. Afterwards being increased to six thousand Foot, and six hundred Horse, every ordinary Foot Legion consisting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Manipule of two Centuries, and each Century of one hundred Men; likewise every Horse Legion contained six *Turme*, or Troops, every Troop ten *Decuries*, and every *Decury* ten Men: Also there were in every Legion four Orders of Soldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Hastati*, or Spear-men, the *Velites*, or Light-armed.

*Legonary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Legion.

*Legislative*, (Lat.) having authority to make or give Laws.

*Legislator*, (Lat.) a Law-giver.

*Legist*, (Lat.) a Lawyer.

*Legitimates*, (Lat.) lawful, done according to Law and Right: Also Legitimate Children are those that are born in Matrimony.

*Leguminous*, (Lat.) belonging to Pulse.

† *Legs*, in Navigation are small Ropes put through the Bolt-ropes of the Main and Fore-sail; near a Foot in length.

*Leicester*, the chief City of *Leicestershire*, called also *Legeocester*, *Leogora*, and *Legecestria*. This City was besieged by King *Henry* the Third, (when Earl *Robert* rebelled against him) and the Wall round about it utterly demolished.

*Leyden*, an University in the Low-Countries, erected by *William* Prince of *Orange*, in the year 1575. where there is an excellent Physick Garden, a curious Anatomy Theater, and an excellent Library of choice Manuscripts.

*Leinster*, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caerlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *Wexford*, *Dublin*.

*Leman*, a Concubine, or Catamite, (*Pullus Jovis*) some derive it by contraction from the French word *Le Mignon*; others from *Leyman*, as it were, Lie by Man.

*Lemannus*, the Lake *Leman*, upon which stands the City of *Geneva*.

*Lemnos*, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, famous for the fall of *Vulcan*, who by reason of his deformity, being thrown down from Heaven, as soon as he was born, hapned to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian* god. This Island was originally known by the name of *Hipspileia*, from a Daughter of *Thoas* of that name, who was Queen thereof.

*Lemster*, a Town of *Hertfordshire*, so called q. *Leonminster*, from a Lion that appeared to a certain Religious Man as some have fabled; others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns, built by *Mervalek*, a King of the *Mercians*. For those which we call Nuns, the ancient Britains termed *Leans*. Some there are that derive it from *Line*, whereof the best sort groweth there. The Territory about this Town, for about two mile in compass it is called *Lempler Ore*, from the Latin *Ora*, a Bound, and is famous for the best sort of Wool. It was defaced by *W. de Breosa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

*Lemures*, (Lat.) certain Spirits, or Apparitions, vulgarly called *Hobgoblins*.

*Lenity*, (Lat.) mildness, softness, gentleness.

*Lenitive*, or *Lenitent*, (Lat.) softning, of an asswaging, or pacifying power.

*Lenitude*, (Lat.) the same as *Lenity*.

*Lennox*, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, so called from the River *Levin*, which *Prologus* calleth *Letananius*. This Countrey is innobled with the title of a Dukedom.

*Lenonian*, (Lat.) belonging to a Pander or Baud.

*Lentigenous*, (Lat.) belonging to Lentils, which are a kind of round and flat Pulse growing in hot Countreys; also full of little Pimples or Freckles, resembling Lentils.

*Lentisk*, (*Lentiscus*) a kind of Tree called the Mastick-tree; from which there is taken a Gum of very great vertue.

*Lenitude*, (Lat.) slackness, slowness, or negligence.

*Lentor*, (Lat.) stiffness, clamminess.

*Lent-season*, (in Lat. *Quadragesima*) a Fast of forty days, instituted by the Church, and first appointed to be kept in England by Ercombert a King of Kent. It comes from the Dutch word *Lente*, i. e. Spring, because it ever happens to be about the beginning of Spring time; or as others say from *Lengib*, because about this time the days begin to lengthen.

*Leo*, the name of several Roman Emperors Reigning at Constantinople; also the name of several Popes of Rome. There was also of this name an eminent Sophist of Byzantium; also one of the Twelve Signs, into which the Sun enters in July.

*Leochares*, a Sculptor or Statuary of great fame among the ancient Greeks.

*Leocorion*, a Monument erected by the Athenians, in honor of Leo, the Son of Orpheus, who, when no body else would permit their Daughters to be sacrificed to the gods, to divert a great pestilence which then raged in the City, willingly consented to the offering up of his three Daughters, *Pasithea*, *Theope*, and *Eubule*.

*Leodamas*, an eminent both Philosopher and Mathematician among the ancient Greeks.

*Leodegar*, or *Leger*, a German proper name, signifying a gatherer of the people.

*Leodium*, a famous City of Germany, anciently called *Eburnum Augusta*; and is said to have been built by *Ambioriges*, a King of Germany, who also called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a Valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Lutich* or *Liège*.

*Leofstan*, i. e. most beloved, a Saxon name *Leofwin*, i. e. Winlove.

*Leob*, (Sax.) light.

*Leonard*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in Dutch, Popular disposition, as *Lipsius* will have it; but, as others say, Lionlike disposition, answering to the Greek name *Thymoleon*.

*Leonidas*, a famous Captain and King of the Lacedemonians, who defending the Straits of Thermopylae against the whole Army of Xerxes, was himself slain, together with all his Men. There were also of this name two famous Epigrammatists, the one of Alexandria, the other of Tarentum: Of both whom there are several Epigrams extant in the Greek Anthologia.

*Leonine*, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a Lion.

*Leontium*, a Learned Maid among the ancient Greeks, who wrote against Theophrastus, as Fulgofus testifies.

*Leontius*, one of the Roman Emperors in the Eastern or Constantinople Empire; also an Epigrammatist, surnamed *Scholasticus*, of whom there are eighteen Epigrams in Planudes his *Florilegium*. Also an ancient *Jurisconsult* quoted by *Tribonianus*; also a Writer of Agriculture, of whom there are some fragments in the Geoponicks attributed to Constantine; also a Writer surnamed *Mechanicus*, whose Book *De confedione sphaerae Arati* is Printed with *Aratus*, in some old Editions; also a Bishop of Nicopolis. Lastly, a Theological Writer of Constantinople, whose Book against the Heresie of the Monophylites is said to be extant in Manuscript.

*Leopard*, or *Libberd*, a certain African Beast, otherwise called a Panther. This Beast is all over full of streaks, or little spots, and is begotten between a Pard and a Lions.

*Leophanes*, a Botanick Writer quoted by Theophrastus in his second Book *De causis Plantarum*.

*Leophon*, a Writer of Heracleopolis.

*Leopold* q. *Leopold*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in Dutch, Defender of the People; being in imitation of the Greek names *Demochares*, i. e. Gracious to the People, and *Demophilus*, i. e. A lover of the People, and *Laodamus*, i. e. a tamer of the People.

*Leorning-cniight*, (Sax.) a Disciple, or Scholar.

*Lepanto*, a City of Locris, a Province of Greece famous for the great Victory gained by the Christians over the Turks in the year it was anciently called *Naupactus*.

*Lepid*, (Lat.) neat, jocund, pleasant in Speech or Behavior.

*Leporine*, (Lat.) belonging to a Hare.

*Leprosie*, (Lat.) a kind of disease which causeth a white scurf to run all over the body; it is also termed *Elephantiasis*, from the roughness of an Elephants skin which it resembleth.

*Leptines*, an Athenian Orator, against whom Demosthenes declaims in one of his Orations.

*Leptology*, (Greek) in Rhetorick is a description of minute and sordid things.

*Lerida*, an Academical Town of Arragon in Spain, anciently called *Ilerda*.

*Lerma*, a Town of Old Castile in Spain, near Burgos, the Metropolis of that Province. This Town gives title and seat to a Duke who is one of the chief of the Nobility of Spain.

*Lerna*, a Lake near the City of Argos, where the Serpent Hydra was slain by Hercules.

*Lesbonatiles*, an ancient Greek Orator mentioned by Suidas. There are extant some Orations of his Printed at Venice by Aldus.

*Lesbos*, an Island in the Aegean Sea, which in old time obtained the Empire of all Tross. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*; the other principal Islands in this Sea, are *Eriissos*, *Antissa*, *Portus*, *Methymna*.

*Lescbides*, a Poet, Recorded rather for his Soldiery then Poetry. He is mentioned by Suidas to have served under Enmenes, King of Bithynia.

*Lefinage*,



*Leinage*, (*Ital.*) thriftiness, sparingness, good husbandry; from *Lefina*, which signifieth a Cobler's Aul.

*Lefion*, or *Lefion*, (*Lat.*) a hurting, or indamaging.

*Lefsee*, and *Lessor*. See *Leafe*.

*Laffer*, the Dung of a Boar.

*Leflian-diet*, a moderate, temperate diet; from *Lefius*, a famous modern Physician, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

*Lefstage*. See *Lastage*.

*Leftrigones*, or *Leftrigones*, a certain barbarous people, and of a vast Gyantlike stature, that anciently inhabited *Formia*, a City of *Campania*, and were said to live upon humane flesh. Their King *Antipbates* opposed *Ulysses* with all his might, when he landed on that coast, and tore one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

*Letany*, (*Greek*) the Book of Divine-service used in Churches, from *λετνω*, to supplicate, or *λετνωαι*, to pray.

*Lethality*, (*Lat.*) deadliness, or mortality.

*Lethargick*, (*Greek*) lick of a Lethargy, *i. e.* a disease which causeth an excessive drowsiness, and sleepiness.

*Lethean*, (*Lat.*) forgetful; from *Lethe*, a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that nature, that the Water of it being drunk, causeth oblivion or forgetfulness.

*Letbiferous*, (*Lat.*) bringing death, deadly.

*Letifical*, or *Letifical*, (*Lat.*) making glad or joyful.

*Letter-miffive*, (*Lat.*) an Epistle, or Letter sent from one party to another; from the *Latin* word *Mittere*, *i. e.* to send.

*Letters of Attorney*, Writings whereby an Attorney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpose, is appointed to do a lawful Act in anothers stead. From which, Warrants of Attorney differ in this, That beside being sealed and delivered before sufficient witness, they must also be acknowledged before a Justice or Serjeant.

*Letters of Mart*, or *Mark*, are Letters which authorise any one to take by force of Arms, those Goods which are due by the Law of Mark. See *Law of Marque*.

*Letters Patents*, are Writings sealed open with the Broad Seal of *England*, whereby a Man is authorised to do, or enjoy any thing which of himself he could not; from the *Latin* word *Patere*, *i. e.* To lie open.

*Letice*, a Christian name of several Women, from the *Latin* word *Letitia*, *i. e.* Joyfulness, mirth.

*Lettice*, a kind of Plant called in *Latin* *Lactuca*, because in Women that eat of it, it breedeth Milk.

*Levament*, or *Levation*, (*Lat.*) an enlightening, easing, comforting; also a lifting up, or causing to rise.

*Levant*, and *Couchant*, (*French*) terms used in Common Law, when the Beasts or Cattle of a stranger come into another Mans ground, and

there have remained a good space, *i. e.* Rising and lying down. *Levant*, is also taken for the Eastern Countreys.

*Levari Facias*, the name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a sum of Money upon the Lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognisance.

*Levatory*, in Chyrurgery, an Instrument to elevate the depressed *Cranium*.

*Leucippus*, a Philosopher mentioned by *Cicero* in the fourth Book of his *Tusculan Questions*, he maintained that there is a *Vacuum in rerum Natura*.

*Leucopblegmick*, (*Greek*) troubled with a disease called *Leucopblegmaty*, *i. e.* Dropsie, caused by the abounding of white flegm.

*Leucothea*. See *Ino*.

*Leucothea*, the Daughter of *Orchamus*, King of the *Babylonians*, with whom *Apollo* being in love, transformed himself into the shape of *Eurynome* her Mother, and pretending private business with her, he reassumed his former shape, and won her by fair Speeches to consent to his desires; whereupon *Clytia*, who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extremely envious, declared the whole business to *Orchamus*, who in a great fury caused his Daughter to be buried alive. Whose death *Apollo* grieved at, transformed her into the Frankincense-Tree; and *Clytia* seeing her self contemned of *Apollo*, pined her self away, and was turned into a Marigold.

*Leuctra*, a Town in *Boetia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* so total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themselves.

*Level Coil*, (*French*) is, when he that hath lost the game sits out, and gives another his place, as it were, *Lever le cul*, *i. e.* To lift up, or remove the Buttock; it is also called Hitch-buttock.

*Levi*, (*Hebr.*) joyned or coupled, *Jacobs* third Son by *Leah*.

To *Levy*, (*French*) signifieth in Common Law, to erect or set up; also to tax, or gather Money.

*Leviathan*, an *Hebrew* word, signifying a Whale, or as some think, a Water Serpent of a vast bigness.

*Levigation*, or *Levigation*, (*Lat.*) a making plain or smooth.

*Levitical*, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Priestly Office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

*Levity*, (*Lat.*) Lightness.

*Lewis*, the chief Town of *Sussex*, famous for the great pitcht Battle fought between King *Henry* the Third, and the Barons of *England*.

*Lewis*, (*Ludovicus*) the proper name of a Man, contracted from *Lodowick*. Of this name the present King of *France* is the Fourteenth; there were also of this name five *Roman-German* Emperors.

*Lewlin*, or *Lewellin*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in the *Old British* tongue, Lion-like;

and is equivalent to the *Latin* name *Leontius*, and *Leoninus*.

*Lexicon*, (*Greek*) a Vocabulary or Dictionary.

*Lex talionis*, (*Lat.*) a Law which recompenceth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

*Leyerwit*, *Lothberwit*, (*Sax.*) a liberty to take amends of him that defileth ones Bond-woman, without licence.

## L. H.

*Lhan*, in the *British* tongue signifieth a Church, as *Lhan Badern Vawr*, the Church of Great *Patern*; *Lhan Stuphadan*, the Church of S. *Stephen*.

## L. I.

*Libanius*, a learned Rhetorician and Sophist of *Antiochia*, who flourished in the Reign of the Emperor *Julian*: There are extant of his writing several Declarations and Epistles, and a Book *De Progymnasmatibus*.

*Libation*, or *Libament*, (*Lat.*) an offering up or sacrificing to God; the first taste of any thing that is eat or drunk.

To *Lib*, (*old word*) to geld; from the *Greek* word *ἐλίσσειν*, i. e. to press.

*Libanus*, (*Greek* Frankincense) a Hill in *Syria*.

*Libbardsbane*, a sort of Herb called in *Latin* *Doronicum*.

*Libel*, (*Lat.*) a little Book; also, a scandalous or invective Writing, secretly cast abroad, or published by stealth; also an original Declaration of any Action in the Civil Law.

*Liberate*, (*Lat.*) the name of a Warrant issuing out of the *Chancery*, to the Treasurer, Chamberlain, and Barons of the *Exchequer*, for the payment of any annual pension, or other sums granted under the Broad Seal.

*Liberation*, (*Lat.*) a freeing or delivering.

*Liber Pater*, a name attributed to *Bacchus*, the god of Wine.

*Libertas*, (*Lat.*) a privilege held by Grant or Prescription, whereby Men enjoy some benefit or favor beyond the ordinary subject; also the name of a goddess among the ancient *Romans*, who had a Temple built unto her upon the Hill *Aventinus*.

*Libertatibus Allocandis*, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burghers of a City, who refusing or deferring to allow for his Privilege, is impleaded before the Kings Justices.

*Libertinism*, (*Lat.*) the state and condition of a Libertine, i. e. One born or made free, a Freeman; also *Libertinism*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for sensuality, licentiousness, a dissolute life and conversation.

*Libetbra*, a Town seated upon the Mountain *Olympus*, of which it was foretold by the Oracle, that all the Inhabitants should be destroyed by a Sow, when the Sun should behold *Orpheus* his Bones, which was thus verified. A great multitude of people being gathered together, to hear a

Shepherd sing in the way, which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*, a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his Bones, which stood in that place, was overturned, and his Bones laid open to view; and the very same day, a great violent stream called *Sys* (which in *Greek* signifieth a Sow) overflowing, destroyed the whole Town, with all the people in it. *Libetbra* is also the name of a Fountain of *Magnesia*, sacred to the *Muses*, who are thence called *Libetbrides*.

*Libidinous*, (*Lat.*) sensual, incontinent, full of lustful desires.

*Libitina*, an ancient goddess worshipped by the *Romans*, who was the Patroness of Funerals, Sepulchres, and all things belonging to the dead.

*Libral*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a weight or measure called *Libra*, which is also the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun entering in the Moneth of *September*, causeth the Autumnal Equinoctial.

*Library*, (*Lat.*) a Study, or place where Books are kept.

*Libration*, (*Lat.*) a weighing, or ballancing.

*Librata Terra*. See *Fardingdeal of Land*.

*Lybia*, the fourth part of the World, commonly called *Africa*.

*Liburnum*, commonly called by the *Italians* *Livorno*, and by us *Ligorne*; a most noted Port Town in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and the chief Emporium or place of Trade in all *Italy*.

† *Licence to arise*, in Common Law is a liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is Effoynded *De malo lesii*, in a Real Action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been seen out of his Chamber, or walking up and down his Grounds, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully Effoynded.

*Licentiate*, (*Lat.*) one that hath full licence or authority to practise in any Art; the same with him that we commonly call Bachelor of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil Law; and in Common Law, a Barrister.

*Licentious*, (*Lat.*) loose, disorderly, unruly.

*Lichas*, a Boy that waited upon *Hercules*; by him *Deianira* sent the shirt that was dipped in the *Centaur's* Blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the venom to seize upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head, and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediately changed into a Rock.

*Lichfield*, a Town of *Staffordshire*, by *Bede* called *Licidfield*, i. e. The Field of dead bodies, from a great number of people, who, as some say, were martyred here in the time of *Dio-clesian*.

*Lich-fowls*, ominous, or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-raven, and *Lich-owl*, commonly called the *Scritch-owl*: The word *Litch* signifieth in the *Saxon* language, a Carcase, or Dead-body.

*Licitation*,



*Licitation*, (*Lat.*) a cheapning, a setting out to sale; also an enhauncing of a price.

*Licite*, (*Lat.*) lawful, allowable.

*Lictorian*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Lictors, who were certain Officers among the ancient Romans, twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of Rods before the Magistrates; they are now taken for the same that we commonly call Sergeants.

*Liddefdale*, a Countrey in the South part of Scotland; so called, as it were, a Dale by the River Lidde.

*Lidde*. See *Leed*.

*Lieutenant*, (*French*) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any place, office, or employment in an others stead, or absence. Also a Lieutenant of a Troop of Horse, or Company of Foot, is the next Officer to the Captain.

*Lief*, or *Leof*, (*Sax.*) rather.

*Lief-bebber*, (*Sax.*) a lover.

*Liege*, (*French*) in Common Law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledges *Liegeancy*, or Fealty to his *Liege-lord*.

*Liege*, (*Leodium*) one of the Six Bishopricks in that part of Germany, called the Circle of *Westphalia*; the other five being *Paderborne*, *Osnabrug*, *Verd*, *Munster*, and *Minde*. This *Liege* is Proverbially stiled *The Paradise of Priests*.

*Liegeancy*, or *Ligeance*, (*French*) such a duty or fealty, as no Man may ow, or bear to more than one Lord: Also *Liegeance* is used for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege-lord*.

*Lientery*, (*Greek*) a distemper arising from a slimy smoothness of the Guts, whereby the sustenance taken, slips through before it is well digested.

*Lierwit*. See *Leyerwit*.

*In-Lieu*, (*French*) in the place or stead.

*Lifts*, in Navigation are certain Ropes which serve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards, to make the ends of them hang higher or lower, or even as we list.

*Ligament*, or *Ligature*, (*Lat.*) a band or string to tye with; in Anatomy, it is taken for the string wherewith the Joynts of Bones and Grifles are fastned and knit together. *Ligature* is also a Fillet or Ribband, wherewith a wound is bound about.

*Ligation*, (*Lat.*) the act it self of tying, or binding. In Rhetorick there is a figure so called *Zengma*.

*Ligeris*, (vulgarly the *Loire*) one of the chief Rivers of France, and commonly called the Father of the French Rivers. It riseth near *Lions*, and falleth into the Ocean near *Nantes*, in Upper Britany.

To *Ligne*, (*French*) to couple as Dogs with Bitches.

*Lignation*, (*Lat.*) a providing for, or going to fetch Wood.

*Lignum Aloe*. See *Agallochum*.

*Lignum Rhodium*, or *Aspalathus*, a certain sweet Wood; of which, the Oyl of *Rhodium* much used in Perfumes is made.

*Lignum Nephriticum*, a Wood brought from *Hispaniola*, which is very good for the Stone in the Kidneys.

*Lignum vite*, the Wood commonly called *Guaiacum*, by the Arabians *Calambuco*. By others *Lignum Sanctum*, and *Indicum*. See *Pockwood Tree*.

*Ligorn*. See *Liburnum*.

*Liguria*, a Hilly Countrey of Italy, reaching from the *Apennine Hill*, to the *Tuscan Sea*. It is now called *Riviera de Genoa* from its Capital City, which from the magnificence of its Marble Buildings is stiled *Genoa Superba*.

*Ligurion*, (*Lat.*) a glutton or devourer.

*Ligurion*, (*Lat.*) a lickorish devourer of good cheer.

*Lily*, (*Lat. Lilium*) a kind of specious flower, otherwise called the Rose of *June*.

*Lilith*, the name of a certain she-devil, which the Jews imagined to be a destroyer of Children.

*Lilium Paracelsi*, the Tincture of Antimony, a Chymical term.

*Lilybeum*, a Promontory in Sicily, having a Town of the same name upon it. This Promontory is one of the three Angles of this Island; which from its triangular form, was anciently called *Trinacria*; the other two Angles or Promontories being *Pelorum* and *Pachynum*.

*Lima*, by the Spaniards vulgarly called *La Ciudad de los Reyes*, or the City of Kings, because *Pizarro*, who built it, laid the first stone on Twelfth-day, 1553. which they call the Feast of the Kings. It is seated in the Valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfulest parts of all *Peru*; it is the Metropolis of *Peru* in America.

*Limatura Martis*, a Chymical term, the filings of Steel, used for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

*Limacious*, (*Lat.*) belonging unto, or like a Snail, slimy.

*Limb*, a Mathematical term, signifying the part of a Quadrant, or the like; also an Astronomical term, oft-times signifying the Eclipsed part of the Sun or Moons Body.

*Limation*, (*Lat.*) a filing or polishing.

*Limbers* or *Limber-boles*, (a term in Navigation) certain square holes, cut in the bottom of the Ground Timbers, and Hooks next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

*Limburgum*, (*Limburg*) the chief and denominating Town of a Province, which is one of the four Dutchies of the *Neatherlands*, or Seventeen Provinces; the other three being *Guelderland*, *Luxemburg*, and *Brabant*. This *Limburg* is one of the Nine Provinces under the Dominion of the King of Spain, till of late over-run and conquered by the King of France his Forces.

*Limbus Patrum*, (*Lat.*) a place where the ancient Patriarchs, after their decease, were supposed to reside till the coming of our Saviour; being situate, as it were, on the skirts or confines of Hell.

† *Limo-bound*, a term in Hunting, the same as Blood-

Blood-hound, being a great Dog to hunt the Wild Boar.

*Limenarch*, (Greek) the Governor of a Port.

*Limer*, (*Hybris*) a word used by *Goldman* for a sort of Mungrel, begotten of a Hound and a Mastiff.

*Limitation*, (Lat.) a stinting, or setting of Bounds.

*Limitation of Assize*, is a certain time set down by Statute, within which a Man must allege himself, or his Ancestors, to have been seized of Lands sued for, by a Writ of Assize.

*Limmericum*, (vulgarly *Limmerick*) a County, with its chief Town of the same name, of the Province of *Momonian* or *Munster*, of Ireland.

*Limning*, a kind of Painting, which is done in water-colours; and also differs from the other sort of Painting, in the preparing of the colours.

*Limofinium*, (*Limofin*) one of the Nine Provinces of *Aquitania* France, beyond the *Garonne*, the other Eight being *Poitou*, *Xaintoigne*, *Perigord*, *Quercy*, *Auvergne*, *Berry*, *Salon*, and *Bourbonne*. The chief City of this Province is *Limoges*, situate upon the River *Garonne*.

*Limosity*, (Lat.) muddiness, fulness of mud.

*Limpid*, (Lat.) pure, clear, transparent.

A *Limpin*, (*Montana Musculus*) a kind of Fish, otherwise called a Muscle.

*Linament*, (Lat.) Linnen Thred; also a Tent or Lint for a Wound.

*Lint-pins*, a term in the Art of Enginry, are the Pins at the end of the Axle-tree of the Carriage.

*Lincoln*, the chief City in *Lincolnshire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the Britains *Lind-e-coit*, by Bede *Lindcolina Civitas*; from the Old British *Lbin*, as *Camden* is of opinion; which signifieth a Lake, it being situate near a Lake, and upon a Hill. In this City *Vortimer*, the scourge of the Saxons, ended his days.

*Lincoln Colledge*, a Colledge in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

*Lincoping*, the chief Town of *Ostrogothia* or *East Gothland*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sueden*.

*Lincolns Inn*, one of the Inns of Court, heretofore the house of Sir *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

*Lindum*, a Town of *Scotland*, vulgarly called *Linlithgo*.

*Lindsey*. See *Holland*.

*Line-tree*, (Lat. *Tilia*) a tall Tree with broad Leaves and fine Flowers, casting a pleasant shade.

*Lineament*, (Lat.) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out only in lines.

*Linear*, (Lat.) belonging to a line.

*Ling*, a kind of small shrub, otherwise called Heath, in *Latin* *Erix*.

*Lingel*, (*Lingula*) a little tongue or thong.

*Lingot*. See *Ingot*.

*Linguacity*, (Lat.) a being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

*Linguist*, one that is skilful in Tongues or Languages.

*Linigerow*, (Lat.) bearing Flax or Hemp.

*Liniment*, (Lat.) an anointing, or daubing over.

*Linsay Woolsey*, (*Pannum Levidense*) a kind of mixt Cloath, part Linnen, part Woollen.

*Lins-pin*. See *Lint-pin*.

*Lintels*, (French) the Head-pieces over a Door; also the same, as *Lentils*, i. e. a kind of Pulse.

*Lint-stock*, is a handsome carved stick, above half a yard long, with a Cock at one end for the Gunner to hold fast his Match, and a sharp Pike at the other, to stick it fast upon the Deck of the Ship, or platform upright.

*Lintz*, the chief Town of *Upper Austria*.

*Linus*, the Son of *Apollo* and *Psammas*, the Daughter of *Crotopus*, King of *Argos*, by whom *Apollo* being entertained as he came from slaying the Serpent *Pytho*, lay privately with *Psammas*, who proving with Child, brought forth *Linus*; who having committed some offence, and hiding himself among certain Bulbes, was found out, and torn in pieces by the Dogs; also the Son of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*, one of the Nine Muses. He proved a very famous Musician, taught *Thamiras*, *Orpheus*, and *Hercules*, by whom, as some say, he was knocked on the head, because he laugh't at him for playing unhandfomely.

*Linx*, (Lat.) a kind of spotted Beast commonly called an *Ounce*.

*Lionel*, the proper name of a Man; in *Latin* *Leonellus*, i. e. A little Lion. The same is *Lioncel* from the French *Lionceau*, but most particularly used as a term in Heraldry.

*Lions Paw*, a kind of Herb called in Greek *Leontopodium*.

*Lipothymy*, (Greek) a distemper which causeth a fainting or swooning, by reason of sudden decay, or oppression of the vital spirits.

*Lippiude*, (Lat.) a wateriness of the eyes, a looking blood-shot, or blear-eyed.

*Lipsia*, or *Leipsich*, the chief Town of the Bishoprick of *Misnia*, in that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the Empire, or *Upper Saxony*.

*Liquation* or *Liquefaction*, (Lat.) a melting, dissolving, or making Liquid, i. e. Moist, or of a watry substance.

*Liquids*, (Lat.) are those four Consonants which do, as it were, melt in the pronunciation, namely, *L. M. N. R.* the rest are called *Mutes*.

*Liquidation*, (Lat.) a making moist.

*Lizard* or *Lizard*, (French, from the *Latin* *Lacerta*) a certain Beast so called, because it hath Feet like the Brawn, or Sinews of a Mans Arms or Thighs; also the *Lizard-point*, is the utmost South-west point of *Cornwal*.

*Lisbon*, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*. See *Ulisippo*.

*Litany*. See *Letany*.

*Litation*, (Lat.) a sacrificing.

*Literature*, (Lat.) knowledge in Letters, Learning.

*Lithanthrax*,



*Lithanthrax*, (Greek) a stony coal, being a kind of Gagate.

*Lithargy* or *Litargy*, (Greek) the foam that riseth from Silver or Lead, when they are tried.

*Litber* (old word) lazy or sluggish.

*Lithiasis*, (Greek) the ingendering of the Stone in Mans Body.

*Lithontribon*, (Greek) a Confection of the Apothecaries; so named, because it breaks and drives away the Stone.

*Lithontripica*, (Greek) Medicines breaking the Stone in the Bladder.

*Lithoglyphick*, (Greek) a Graver or Cutter in Stones.

*Lithomancy*, (Lat.) a Divination, by the casting of Pebble stones.

*Lithotomy*, (Greek) a cutting of Stones, a Quarry, whence Stones are digged.

*Lithuania*, a large Province of the Kingdom of Poland, and consisting of Four Palatinates, That of *Vilna* with its Metropolis of the same name, that of *Trocia*, that of *Myncia*, whose chief Town is *Minsko*, and that of *Novogrod* where *Novogrodeck* Presides.

*Litigation*, (Lat.) a contending, or wrangling.

*Litigious*, (Lat.) full of strife, contentious.

*Litispence*, (Lat.) the hanging of a Suit till it be decided.

*Litose-blew*, a kind of blew colour, used in Painting, and Limning.

*Litoral* or *Litorean*, (Lat.) belonging to the shore, Sea side, or a side of a River.

*Litotes*, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the negation of a contrary, augments the force of affirmation; as, *Non sperno*, i. e. *diligo*.

*Liturgy*, (Greek) signifieth in general any publick office, but particularly Divine Service, or the celebration of publick Prayer in the Church.

*Livery*, (French) the Cognizance, Device, or Badge, which a Nobleman or Gentleman, gives to his servants and followers; also *Livery of Seisin*, is a Ceremony used in Common Law, being a Delivery of Possession of Lands or Tenements, or other things unto another; also a Writ which lieth for the Heir, to obtain the Possession and Seisin of his Lands, at the Kings hands.

*Liverwort*, (Lichen, *Hepatica*, *Jecoraria*,) a Plant of *Jupiter*, helping all distempers of the Liver.

*Lividity*, or *Livor*, (Lat.) a kind of leaden or dead blewish colour in the Body, caused by a stroke or blow given; also metaphorically taken for spight or envy.

*Livonia*, a Province of Poland, lying between the Rivers *Nerva* and *Duina*, and subdivided into three lesser Provinces, *Estea*, *Lettea*, and *Curlandia*.

*Lixivated*, (Lat.) washed with *Lixive*, i. e. A Lye or Lye, made of Ashes.

*Lizard*. See *Lizard*.

## L. O.

*Loach*, or *Leboch*, (French) a kind of Confection or Electuary, that is to be licked or suffered to melt in the Mouth without chewing; it is an Arabick word, and signifieth in the Latin, *Linctus*, i. e. a licking. Also *Loach* or *Loches*, (*Cobites Fluviatilis*) the name of a very small and nimble Fish, whose principal bait is the smallest sort of Red Worm.

*Lob* or *Lobling*, a North Sea-fish of a great bulk, whence perhaps a great heavy sluggish fellow is called a *Lob*, *Lombe*, or *Lob-cock*.

*Local*, (Lat.) belonging to place, in Common Law, it is as much, as tied or annexed to a place.

*Location*, (Lat.) a placing or setting in place; also a letting out to hire.

*Lock*, a place where the stream or current of a River is stopped, and as it were locked up.

*Lockers*, little Cubboards, which are made by the Ships sides, to put in shot by the Pieces.

*Lococession*, (Lat.) a yielding, or giving place.

*Locomotion*, (Lat.) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

*Locrians* or *Loeri*, a people of *Locris* in Greece, inhabiting on either side of the Hill *Parnassus*. *Locris* is also a City of that part of Italy, called *Magna Græcia*, built by those *Locrians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to Troy.

*Loculament*, (Lat.) a little place distinct, or apart by it self.

*Locuplete*, (Lat.) abounding with riches, wealthy.

*Locust*, (Lat.) a kind of winged Insect, commonly taken for a Grasshopper; but others think it to be the same with that which the Frenchmen call *Cigale*. Also the fruit of a Tree growing amongst the *Mandingoes* in *Guinny* in great clusters of Cods, which being ripe in May, are eaten by them. Perhaps it was the fruit of the like Tree which *John Baptist* fed on, though others will have them to be the tender tops of Trees, and others to be living creatures.

*Locution*, (Lat.) a speaking or saying.

*Lodemanager*, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a Ship from one place to another, from the Dutch word *Loot*, i. e. To lead.

*Lodesman*, a Guide or Pilot, from the same word *Loot*; whence he is also called *Lootsman*.

*Lode-star*, the Cynosure or North-Star, which guideth Mariners.

*Lode-stone*, (*Magnet*) as it were a Leading-stone, because by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their Voyages: It is of a Rusty-iron colour, and hath the vertue to attract, or draw Iron to it, whereby many admirable Secrets are performed.

*Lode-works*, and *Stremeworks*, certain works in the Stannery in *Cornwal*: These are performed in the higher Grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call *Shafes*, those in the lower Grounds by digging of Trenches, and diverting the course of the Rivers.

*Lodge*,

*Lodge*, a Buck is by the Foresters said to lodge, when he goes to his rest.

*Log*, the name of an *Hebrew* measure, and thought by some to be the same quantity with the *Sextarius Atticus*.

*Logarithms*, (*Greek*) are certain borrowed numbers, which differ among themselves by Arithmetical proportion, as the numbers which borrow them, differ by Geometrical proportion.

† *Log-line*, a term in Navigation, being a small Line, with a little piece of Board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edglong in the Water. The use of which is, by seeing how many fathom this runs in a minute, to give a judgment how many leagues the Ship will run in a Watch.

*Logician*, (*Greek*) one that hath skill in Logic, *i. e.* The art of disputing probably in any argument.

*Logist*, (*Greek*) one skilled in the Logistick Art, *i. e.* The Art of Reckoning or casting Accompt; al'o Logists were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number; to whom, all such as had ended their Magistracy, gave an accompt within thirty days of all those affairs, whereof they had the administration: They also kept an account of the Moneys, and of all Matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

*Logographers*, (*Greek*) those that write Pleas in the Laws, or Books of Accompt, Lawyers Clerks.

*Logomachy*, (*Greek*) a verbal strife, a contention in words.

*Logwood*, a sort of Outlandish Wood called *Campeche*, from the place whence it comes, namely, a Town of *Jucatan*, a Province of *Nova Hispania*, in the *Northern America*. It is much used by Dyers for the making of a sad or dark tincture.

*Loboch*. See *Loach*.

*Loin*, the Father of all the Rivers in *France*. See *Ligeris*.

*Lollards*, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in *England*, in the days of *Edward* the Third, and *Henry* the Fifth; so called from one *Gualter Lollard*, a *German*, the first author of them; or as others, from *Lolium*, because they were accounted as Darnel, or Cockle, growing among Wheat.

*Lombard*, or *Lombar*, a Bank for Usury or Pawns; from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the hithermost parts of *Italy*, formerly called *Insubria*, much addicted to Usury. Whence oft-times Usurers are called *Lombardeers*. See *Longobardia*.

*Lome*, (*old word*) Clay or Mortar.

*London*, the chief City of *England*, scituate in *Middlesex*; so called, as *Camden* conjectureth, either from *Lbun*, (which in the *British* tongue signifieth a Grove) or *Lonb*, (*i. e.* a Ship) and *Dinas*, *i. e.* a City; so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Lbumdinas*, *i. e.* a City thick of Trees, or *Lbongdinas*, *i. e.* a City of Ships, from whence the *Latins* derive the word

*Londinum*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Troja Nova*, being first founded by *Brutus*, who sprang of the *Trojan Race*, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Luds Town*.

*Longevity*, (*Lat.*) length of age, long life.

*Longanimity*, (*Lat.*) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

*Longinquity*, (*Lat.*) far distance, or length of place.

*Longitude*, (*Lat.*) the length of any thing; also the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the distance of it East, numbred in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first General, and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the Stars Latitude.

*Long Meg*, the name of a Stone fifteen foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are seventy seven more erected in a Circular manner, which the Country people call the Daughters of *Long Meg*.

*Longobardia*, or *Lombardy*, a large Country of *Italy*, where formerly was erected the Kingdom of the *Lombards*. At this day, the greatest part of it called *Transpadana*, is the Dutchy of *Milan*, belonging to the King of *Spain*; the other called *Cispadana*, which was the ancient *Æmilia*, contains the Dutchies of *Parma*, *Modena*, and *Montferrat*.

*The Loof of a Ship*, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulkhead of the Castle.

† A *Loom-gale*, in Navigation is the best fair gale to sail in, because the Sea goes not high, and they bear out all the sails. Looming of a Ship, is her Perspective, that is, as she doth shew great or little.

A *Ship Looms*, a great or small sail; a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or little Ship.

*Loon*, a *New England* Bird, ill shaped like a Cormorant; it can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a noise like a Sowgelders horn.

*Loofestrife*, (*Lyfimachia*) a sort of Herb so called, because there goes a Tradition of it, that if held to Cattle, when they are fighting; it parts them; it is otherwise called *Willow-herb*.

*Loofman*. See *Lodesman*.

*Loover*, a place made open (to let out the smoke) on the top of an house, from the *French* word *P'Overt*, open.

*Lopum*, a great Desert in the Country of *Bactria*, in which, it is reported that certain evil spirits do abide, by which strangers that pass that way being called by their names, and following the voice perish miserably.

*Loquacity*, (*Lat.*) talkativeness, or a being given to much babbling.

*Loquabre*, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, so called, *q.* the Mouth of the Lake.

*Lonament*, (*Lat.*) that which is composed of Thongs of Leather.



*Lory-law*, an Article found in the Memorials of the Chamber of Accompt in *France*, which ordaineth, That if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up by consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay Two shillings six pence; but if it be performed, the party vanquished, forfeits One hundred and twelve shillings.

*Lordane*, or *Leurdane*, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber; it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *English*, who were forced to labor and Till the Ground for them, while they sat idle, and eat the fruits of their labors; also the *Fever-Lourdane*, signifies a Quartan Ague.

*Lore*, (*Sax.*) learning, or skill.

*Loricated*, (*Lat.*) armed with Mail.

*Lorimers*, (*French*) the name of a Trade and Company in *London*, that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of small Iron-work; and is by some derived from the *Latin* word *Lorum*.

*Loriot*, (*French*) a Bird called a Witwal, Woodpecker, or Green-finch.

*Lorn*, the name of a County in the South part of *Scotland*.

*Lorties*, a great and ancient Family of *Somersetshire*, stiled in *Latin* Records *De Urtiaco*.

*Lofanna*, a Bithopricks, one of the Eleven in the Circle of *Alsatia*, but now under the jurisdiction of the *Switzers*.

*Lofenger*, a flatterer, a word used by *Chaucer*.

*Lot*, (*Hebr.*) wrapped, or joyned together *Harans* Son and *Abrahams* Brother, who was preserved at the destruction of *Sodom*.

*Lotharingia*, or *Lorrain*, a large Province of *Germany*, being one of the five Principalities of the Circle of the *Rhene*, or *Alsatia*.

*Lotharius*, the Son of *Ludovicus Pius*, Emperor of *Germany*, and King of *France*, he succeeded his Father in the Empire; but his Brothers *Charles* and *Lodowick*, not contented with their Portions, and raising an Army against their Brother, a great Battle was fought at *Fontenay*, in the Borders of *France*, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at last they came to an agreement; and *Lotharius* after he had reigned about fifteen years, betook himself to the *Prumienian* Monastery. There were also several Kings of *France* and Dukes of *Lorrain* of this name.

*Lothbrook*, (*i. e.* *Leatherbreach*) a certain *Dane* whose Daughters were so skilful at Needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Ensign a Raven of their Working, with such an opinion of good success, that they imagined it would never be won.

*Lothrewit*. See *Leyerwit*.

*Lotion*, (*Lat.*) a washing, or cleansing with Water; also in Physick it is used for the taking away of any superfluous quality out of any Medicament, or the bringing on of a new one.

*Lotis*, or *Lotus*, the Daughter of *Neptune*: She for fleeing from *Priapus* (who made an attempt upon her chastity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the *Lote-tree*.

*Lotophagi*, a certain people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syrtes*, so called, because they feed much upon the *Lote-tree*, which is a Tree of that nature, That when the Companions of *Ulysses* being cast upon the Coast of *Africa*, had tasted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country. Whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country, and Kinred.

*Lovage*, (*Levisticum*) a Solar Herb, hot and dry in the third degree.

*Lovanium*, (vulgarly *Lovain*) the chief City of *Brabant*, one of those nine of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, which are under the King of *Spain's* Dominion; but *Brussels* is now accounted the principal Town, as being the Seat of the Governor.

† *Love-apple*, (*Pomum Amoris*) a certain kind of Root in *Spain*, drawing towards a violet colour.

*Lovels*, an ancient Family in *Northamptonshire*, stiled in *Latin* Records *De Lupello*.

*Loverd*, or *Laverd*, (*old word*) a Lord.

*Lourdane*. See *Lordane*.

*Louvre*, a stately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief Seat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the First, and augmented with a long stately Gallery, by *Henry* the Fourth; and now very much amplified by the present King, *Lewis* the Fourteenth.

*Lowl*, as it were *Loud-bell*, a certain Bell hung about the neck of a Weather.

† *Lower-counter* in a Ship, is the hollow arch between the lower part of the Gallery and the Transom; the Upper-counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the Round-house.

† *Low-masted*, a Ship is said to be low-masted, or under-masted, when her Mast is too small, or too short, then she cannot bear so great a Sail, as to give her the true way.

*Lozenge*, a little square Cake made of preserved Herbs, in the form of a Rhomb, or a Quarrel of Glafs. This figure is particularly so called in Heraldry.

## L. U.

*Lua*, a certain goddess among the ancient *Romans*; she was the goddess of all lustrations and purging from sin.

*Lubeck*, one of the Five Imperial Cities which make up the Circle of *Lower Saxony*; the rest being *Mulhausen*, *Northausen*, *Goslaria*, or *Gottingen*.

*Lublin*, one of the Three Satrapies or Palatinates, with its chief Town of the same name, of *Polonia Minor*; the other two being that of *Cracovia*, and of *Sandomiria*.

*Lubricity*, (*Lat.*) slipperiness.

*Luca*, a City of *Italy*, in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, but a Free State of itself.

*Lucerner*, a kind of rich Fur taken from a Beast of the same name, breeding in *Russia*, and those Northerly Countreys.

*Lucia*, a Christian name of divers Women; from the Latin *Lux*, Light.

*Lucida Lancis*, a Star in nine degrees, forty five minutes of *Scorpio*.

*Lucidity*, (*Lat.*) brightness, shiningness.

*Lucifer*, (*Lat.*) as it were Light-bearing, the Morning-Star called in Greek *Phosphorus*.

*Lucina*, a name attributed to *Juno*, as she is the Patroness of Child-birth; or as some say, To *Diana*, or the Moon.

*Lucius*, the Prænomen of divers famous Men among the Romans; as, *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperor, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others. The first of this name, is likely to have been so called from being born in the dawn, or first shining of the day. There are also of this Prænomen, several persons not to be omitted for their eminence in Learning, and for what they have written, viz.

*Lucius Apuleius*, a Platonick Philosopher of *Madaura*, whose *Metamorphosis*, *Defensio Magia*, *de Dogmate Platonis*, *de Medicaminibus Herbarum*, and several other things are extant.

*Lucius Calpurnius Piso*, an ancient Writer of the Roman Annals, mentioned both by *Cicero* and *Pliny*.

*Lucius Cincius*, an ancient Writer of Roman History, mentioned by *Livy*.

*Lucius Julius Florus*, a Roman Historian, whose Epitome of *Livy*, and the Roman History, is yet extant.

*Lucius Manlius*, a Roman Painter of great esteem with *Servilius*, to whose question about the deformity of his Children, he returned this answer,

*In tenebris quidem fingo,*

*In Luce Pingo.*

*Lucius Annaeus Seneca*. See *Seneca*.

*Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella*. See *Moderatus*.

*Lucre*, (*Lat.*) gain or profit, whence *Lucretation*, a gaining, or winning.

*Lucretia*, the Daughter of *Lucretius Tricipitinus* Prefect of Rome, and the Wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, she being ravished by *Sextus* the Son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of the Romans; slew her self, which was the cause of banishing both *Tarquinius* and Kingly Government from Rome, which was afterward ruled by Consuls chosen anew every year: And this act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every chaste Woman is proverbially called a *Lucrece*.

*Luclation*, (*Lat.*) a striving, or wrestling.

*Luclatius Catulus*, a famous Captain of the Romans, who with three hundred Ships overcame six hundred of the *Carthaginians*, and made an end of the War.

*Lucubration*, (*Lat.*) a studying, or working by Candle-light.

*Luculency*, (*Lat.*) clearness, brightness, fulness of light.

*Lucullus*, a famous Roman, being a Man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been successful in the Wars against *Mithridates*, heaped up a mighty mass of riches, after the War was ended, gave himself up wholly to ease and delicacy, living in more state and splendor than any of that Age besides; afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his Brother *Marcus*.

*Ludibrious*, (*Lat.*) shameful, or reproachful.

*Ludicrous*, (*Lat.*) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

*Ludification*, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or deceiving.

*Ludlow*, a Town in *Shropshire*, in old times called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lydwyluc*, i. e. The Princes Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly rescued *Henry*, Son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an Iron hook.

*Ludovicus Pius*, the Son of *Charles* the Great (who was created Emperor by Pope *Leo*) he succeeded his Father in the Empire and Kingdom of *France*; also *Ludovicus* hath been the name of several other Emperors, and Kings of *France*. This name according to *Helmoldus Nigellus*, is derived from the Dutch words *Blude Wigghe*, i. e. Famous Warrior. See *Lewis*.

*Lugdunum*, the chief City of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Lions*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a Roman Governor.

*Lugdunum Batavorum*, so called to distinguish from the other *Lugdunum*, a most pleasant City and University of *South Holland*, vulgarly called *Leyden*.

*Lugubrious*, (*Lat.*) mournful, heavy, sorrowful.

*Luition*, (*Lat.*) a making satisfaction for any offence; also a paying a ransom.

*Luitprandus*, a Lombard Historian, Deacon of the Church of *Ticinum*, about the beginning of the present Western Empire. He wrote the affairs of the transactions of *Europe* in his age.

*Luke*, (*Hebr.*) Rising to him, a Physician among the Jews, who became one of the four Evangelists, or Writers of our Saviours life.

*Lumbar*. See *Lombar*.

*Luminaries*, (in Latin *Luminaria*) Lights, Lamps; also conspicuous Stars, as the Sun and Moon; also the Feast of Christs Nativity, commonly called *Christmass*, was by the ancient Western Church, called *Luminaria*.

*Luminous*, (*Lat.*) full of light.

*Lunenburgum*, a great City of *Germany*, said to be built by *Julius Caesar*, vulgarly called *Lunenburg*. It gives title to one of the six Dukedoms in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, but the Ducal Seat at present is *Grubenhagen*.

*Lunar*, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, called in Latin *Luna*.

*Lunatick*, (*Lat.*) troubled with a *Lunacy*, i. e. A kind of madness, which happens at certain times of the Moon.



*Lunes for Hawk*, leashes, or long lines to call them.

*Lungis*, (*French*) a tall slim Man that hath no breadth to his height.

*Lungwort*, (*Pulmonaria*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, good for all Diseases of the Lungs.

*Lupercal*, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain Feasts were celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, every fifteenth of *February*, with solemn Feasts and Games dedicated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa*, a She-wolf, which gave *Romulus* suck, or as some say, a Harlot of that name which nursed him; and from *Lupus*, because they used to invoke that supposed Deity for the driving away of Wolves. The Priests of *Pan* that performed these Solemnities were also called *Luperci*.

*Lupines*, (*Lat.*) a kind of little flat round Pulse, almost like a small Bean.

*Lurcation*, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or playing the glutton, derived originally from *Lura*, a great Leathern Bottle.

*Lure for Hawk*, a certain Leathern device, whereby with a little piece of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off; it comes from the Dutch word *Laden*, i. e. to invite.

*Lurid*, (*Lat.*) pale, wan, of a fallow colour.

*Luscitation*, (*Lat.*) a being dim-sighted or purblind.

*Lushborough*, a base Coyn brought over from beyond Sea, in the days of King *Edward* the Third.

*Lusitania*, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it self.

A *Lusk*, a slug or sloathful Fellow, from the French word *Lasebe*.

*Lust of a Ship*, a term in Navigation, when a Ship out of her own Mold, and making, hath an inclination more to one side than another.

*Lustration*, (*Lat.*) a going about, also a purging by Sacrifices.

*Lustre*, (*French*) a shining; also from the Latin word *Lustrum*, it signifieth a Den of wild Beasts; also the space of four years, by which space the *Romans* were wont to compute mans age, so as the twentieth year was called the fifth *Lustre* of his age, from *Lustro*, to Muster, because once in four years it was their custom to make a General Muster of all that were fit to bear Arms.

*Lutheranism*, the Doctrine and Judgment of *Martin Luther*, who being first a Fryer of the Order of *S. Augustine*, forsook the Church of *Rome*, and writ against the Errors of it.

*Luteous*, (*Lat.*) muddy, or of a muddy colour.

*Lutulent*, (*Lat.*) miry, or dirty.

*Lutzenburgum*, or *Lutzenburgh*, a Dutchy in the Low Countreys, adjoining to *Liege* and *Namur*, being in general one of the Seventeen Provinces, particularly one of the Nine that belong to the King of *Spain*, and having a chief City of the same name.

*Luxation*, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joynt, a making loose.

*Luxuriant*, or *Luxurious*, (*Lat.*) riotous, given to excess or debauchery.

## L. Y.

*Lycanthropy*, (*Greek*) a kind of melancholy frenzie, which causeth those that are possessd therewith, to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to flee the company of Men.

*Lycaon*, the Son of *Pelagrus*, and King of *Arcadia*; who when *Jupiter* came into *Arcadia*, in the likeness of a Mortal Man, resolved to try whether he were a god, or no, as Men reported him to be, and killing one of those whom the King of *Molossi* had left with him for pledges, he caused him to be dressed, and part roasted, to be set before *Jupiter*: Whereat he being highly provoked, turned *Lycaon* into a Wolf, and burnt his Palace with Thunder. Others say it was for sprinkling with the blood of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to *Jupiter* upon the Mountain *Lycaeus*, a Hill of *Arcadia*.

*Lycaonia*, a Countrey of *Asia* the Less, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*; also, *Arcadia* was heretofore so called from *Lycaon* the King thereof.

*Lyceum*, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*, calling it so after the name of *Aristotles* School, near *Athens*.

*Lycomedes*, a King of the Island *Seyrus*, by whom *Achilles*, being entertained before he went to the Trojan War, and conversing with his Daughters, in Womans apparel, he got one of them, called *Deidamia*, with child, and begat *Pyrhus*.

*Lycurgus*, the Son of *Polydeces*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his Brother *Eunomus*. But he soon resigned up the Crown to *Charilaus*, his Brothers Son; and having made wholesome Laws for the good of the Commonwealth, which were confirmed by the approbation of the *Delphick* Oracle, he afterwards retired himself to *Cyrrha*, where at length he slew himself, and had a Temple built him, and divine honors given him by the *Lacedemonians*; also the name of a King of *Thrace*, who proceeded so violently against *Bacchus*, that he forced him to retire himself to *Naxos*, and would have caused all his Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no sacrifice might be made to him; but ere he had effected his design, he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

*Lycus*, a King of *Boetia*, who married *Antiope*, the Daughter of *Nycteus*, but she being got with child by *Jupiter*, in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Dirce*. See more in *Dirce*, and *Amphyon*. Also a King of *Lybia*, who using to sacrifice his guests, had intended the same thing towards *Diomedes*; but *Callirrhoe*, the Daughter of *Lycus*, falling in love with him, delivered him

out of Chains; and being afterwards neglected by him, hanged her self for grief.

*Lydia*, a Christian name for divers Women, from the Countrey, so called.

*Lydia*, a Kingdom of *Asia* the Less, so called from *Lydus*, the Son of *Atys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Countrey, resolved to send out one of his Sons, to whose lot it should fall, to Plant a Colony in some other place; so that it falling to *Tyrrhenus* his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and chusing out a part of *Italy*, which lieth upon the Sea side, he called it from his own name *Tyrrhenum*. His Brother *Lydus* tarrying at home, succeeded his Father *Atys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Meonia*.

*Lydian Mood in Musick*, that sort of Musick which is of the most soft, amorous, and melting strain.

*Lyer*, the *Lyer* in a Ship is to hold his place for a week, and no more, and he that is first taken with a *Lye*, every Monday is so proclaimed at the Mainmast by a general cry, A *Lyer*, a *Lyer*, a *Lyer*; he is under the Swabber, and is to keep clean the Beakhead and Chains.

*Lyfium*, a Medicinal Composition made of the Juyce or Decoction of the Bramble Root.

*Lydford Law*, a certain Law whereby they first hang a Man, and afterwards indite him.

*Lymphatick*, (*Lat.*) mad, distracted, as it were by seeing the likeness of a Nymph in the Water; from *Lympha*, i. e. Water.

*Lynceus*, the Son of *Aperus*, and one of the *Argonauts*. He was reported to be so quick-sighted, that he could see through Stone-walls, even to the very Deep it self; and that he could discern the Moon in her last quarter, and the first, the very same day, in the Sign of *Aries*; whence a sharp sighted man is proverbially called, a *Lynceus*. Also *Lynceus* and *Idas* were two Brothers, who fought with *Castor* and *Pollux*, about the two Daughters of *Leusippus*; *Castor* fell by the hand of *Lynceus*, *Lynceus* by the hand of *Pollux*. *Idas* going about to slay *Pollux*, was strook with Thunder from Heaven.

*Lyncuris*, a bright Stone, thought to be the congelment of the *Lynx* his Urine.

*Lyncus*, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Triptolemus* his guest, as he lay asleep, that he might gain to himself the glory of inventing the use of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a Beast, called *Lynx*, or *Ounce*.

*Lyndus*, a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the solemn Sacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

*Lyra*, one of the Celestial Asterisms, which the Poets feigned to be *Arions* Harp.

*Lyrick Verses* or *Songs*, Songs composed to the *Lyre* or *Harp*; whence we say vulgarly, Playing *Leero-way* on the *Viol*, which is corruptly used for *Lyra-way*, i. e. *Harp-way*.

*Lyfander*, a Captain of the *Lacedemonians*,

who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of *Conon*, in a very great Battle.

*Lyfanius*, an ancient Greek Orator.

*Lyfidice*, the Daughter of *Pelops*, she was married to *Electryon*, and brought forth *Alcmena*, the Mother of *Hercules*.

*Lyfimachus*, the Son of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great; he was thrown to a Lion to be devoured by *Alexanders* command, for hearing *Callisthenes* the Philosopher, after he was in Chains; but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thrust them into the Lions mouth, and pulling out his tongue, killed him. After *Alexanders* death, he had the Government of *Thrace*; also an ancient Writer of Agriculture, whose Books are cited by *Varro* and *Pliny*.

*Lyfippe*. See *Ipbianassa*.

*Lyfippus*, a *Sicyonian* Statuary, whom *Quintilian* mentions to have been in high esteem with *Alexander* the Great, as excelling in that Art all that went before him.

*Lyffiratus*, the Brother of *Lyfippus*, he is reported to have been the first that Moulded Statues in Plaster.

*Lyfius*, one of the surnames of *Bacchus*, to whom, under that name, the *Bæotians* consecrated a Temple, because by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been set upon before, and beaten.

## M. A.

**M** *Abel*, the Christian name of divers Women; in *Latin* *Mabilia*, from *Amabilis*, i. e. *Lovely*.

*Mac*, an *Irish* word, signifying as much as *Son* in *English*, *Fitz* in *Old French*, and *Ap* in *Welsh*.

*Macareus*, the Son of *Æolus*, who got his Sister *Canace* with child; which *Æolus*, coming to discover by hearing the child cry, sent *Canace* a Sword privately bidding her do with it as she deserved best; whereupon she killed her self, and *Macareus* fleeing to *Delfhos*, was made a Priest of *Apollo*.

*Macaleb*, a kind of Pomander, or Bastard Coral, whose Berries are black and shining, and serve for Bracelets.

*Macaronique*, (*French*) a confused huddle of divers things jumbled together.

*Macaroons*, (*Ital.*) lumps of boiled Paste, strewed over with Sugar or Spice, a dith much used by the *Italians*. But here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Rose-water, and Musk.

*Macedonia*, a large Countrey of *Europe*, heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the Great. It was anciently called *Æmæthia* and *Æmonia*, now *Romelli*.

*Macegreffs*, those that buy and sell stolen flesh.

*Macel-*



*Macellarious*, (Lat.) belonging to the Shambles.

*Maceration*, (Lat.) a mortifying, or bringing low; also a steeping in liquor.

*Machaon*, a famous Physician, the Son of *Æsculapius* and *Arfinoe*, he was slain at the Wars of Troy by *Eurypilus*.

*Machiavillian*, belonging unto *Machiavil*, a famous Historian and Politician of Florence. Whence it is commonly used for subtle, or well versed in State Policy.

*Machination*, (Lat.) a plotting or contriving, from *Machina*, an Engin or Instrument of War, but used also for any device or invention.

*Macilent*, (Lat.) thin, lean, fallen of ones flesh.

*Mackenboy*, or *Makimboy*, a kind of Spurge with a knotty Root, growing naturally in Ireland, which being but carried about one, causeth the party to go often to stool.

*Mackerel*, or *Maquerel*, (French) a kind of Fish, so called from the great company of spots it hath, in Latin *Scombrus*; it is also used for a pander or procurer.

*Macritude*, (Lat.) leanness.

*Macrobi*, a certain people of *Æthiopia*, so called from the long life they live.

*Macrocosm*, (Greek) the greater World, being taken contradistinct to the *Microcosm*, or Lesser World, which is Man.

*Maerology*, (Lat.) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a speech containing more words than are just necessary.

*Maſtation*, (Lat.) a killing, or committing slaughter.

*Maculation*, (Lat.) a staining, or defiling with spots.

*Madagascar*, or the Isle of S. Laurence, an African Island rich in Spices, and one of the greatest in the World (some say the greatest) situate in a Bay of the Red Sea, called *The Bay of Barbary*, under the Tropick of Capricorn. It is said to be divided into Four Kingdoms.

*Madder*, (*Rubia Tinctorum*) a kind of Plant, with whose Root, being of a red colour, they use to Dye Wool.

*Madefaction*, (Lat.) a moistening or wetting.

*Madidity*, or *Mador*, (Lat.) moistness or wetness.

*Madera*, an Island in the Atlantick Ocean belonging to the King of Spain, as all the rest of the Islands in that Sea, viz. *Santo Porto*, and the *Canaries*.

*Madock*, an ancient British name; from *Mad*, i. e. good. As *Agathias* among the Greeks.

*Madrid*, one of the Royal Seats of the Kings of Spain, being the Metropolis of Castilia Nova.

*Madrigal*, (Ital.) a kind of Italian Air or Song to be set to Musick, consisting but of one single rank of Verses, and therein differing from the *Canzon*, which B. consists of several strophs or ranks of Verses returning in the same order and number.

*Meander*. See *Meander*.

*Menander*. See *Menander*.

*Meris*, a most admirable Lake in Egypt, so called from *Meris* King of Egypt, who undertook and finished it to the great benefit of that Countrey, it receiving the superfluity of *Nilus*; and so supplying divers parts with Water in time of drought, and affording abundance of Fish.

*Meonia*. See *Lydia*.

*Meotis*, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the Mouth of the River *Phasis*. It is called by the Italians *Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the Scythians, *Garpalack*.

*Magazine*, (French) a Storehouse where Arms and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Mansio Gaze*.

*Magdalen*, (Hebr. Magnified or Exalted) the surname of Mary, a Woman mentioned in the New Testament, and since a common surname of Women.

*Magdalen Colledge*, a Colledge in Oxford; built, together with an Hall near adjoining to it, by *Will. Wainfles*, Bishop of Winchester. Also a Colledge in Cambridge, being formerly an Hostel for Monks, but converted into a Colledge by the Duke of Buckingham, about the beginning of King Henry the Eighth's Reign.

*Magdaleon*, (Lat.) a kind of long Plaster, like a Rouler, called also a *Langate*.

*Magdeburgum*, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*; from the Dutch word *Maag*, i. e. a Maid, the chief City of Saxony, in Germany, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus*, *Parthenia*, who was there worshipped.

*Magellans Clouds*, two small Clouds of the same colour with *Via Lactea*, not far distant from the South Pole.

*Magellans Straits*, a Sea thick beset with Islands, and inclosed with high Cliffs or Mountains, where the Skie is commonly extream Cold with Snow and Frost. So called from *Magellanus*, a Noble Portuguese, by whom, about the year 1520. they were first discovered: As also the South Part of *America*, which is therefore likewise denominated *Terra Magellanica*.

*Maggiordomo*, (Ital.) the Master or Steward of a great Mans House; the *Maggiordomo* or Master of the Kings House, is with us intituled Lord High Steward of the Kings Household.

*Magician*, (Lat.) one that professeth the Art Magick, which was the same among the Persians, as Philosophy among the Grecians, i. e. The study of the more occult and Mysterious Arts. Whence the three Wisemen of the East were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word simply taken, is used in the same signification as Diabolical Magick, i. e. Sorcery or Witchcraft.

*Magisterial*, (Lat.) pertaining to Magistrery or Masterhip, done by, or like a Master; in Physick, a Pill or Plaster, &c. prepared after the best manner, is called *Magisterial*.

*Magistracy*, (Lat.) the Office of a Magistrate, or chief Ruler.

*Magna Charta*, the Great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the ninth year of Henry

Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First, containing the sum of all the Written Laws of England.

*Magnanimity*, (Lat.) greatness of mind, courage, stoutness.

*Magnes*, a youth of *Smyrna*, the most beautiful of his age, and excellent in Musick and Poetry, for which he was in high esteem with *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; who, because the Parents of *Magnes* spoiled his Cloaths, and cut off his Hair, made War upon the Countrey, overcame them, and brought away *Magnes* in triumph to *Sardes*.

*Magnetick*, (Lat.) belonging to the *Magnete*, or Loadstone. See *Lodestone*.

*Magnificence*, (Ital.) as it were a making great, sumptuousness, stateliness, a carrying things on, at a great height.

*Magnificat*, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, so called because it beginneth with these words, *Magnificat anima mea, &c.*

*Magnifico*, (Ital.) the title of a Nobleman of *Venice*; also the Governors of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

*Magniloquence*, (Lat.) a lofty speaking, a talking of high things.

*Magnitude*, (Lat.) greatness, ampleness, largeness.

*Magnus*, a *Carthaginian* Orator, who also wrote twenty eight Books of Agriculture.

*Decius Magnus Ausonius*, a Native of *Burdigala*, or *Bordeaux*, the Son of *Julius Ausonius*, who excelling and being a teacher in Grammar and Rhetorick; and having the reputation of an eminent Poet, was taken by the Emperor *Valentinian*, to be Preceptor to his two Sons *Gratianus*, and *Valentinian* the younger, and was afterwards advanced by *Gratianus* to great honors.

*Mago*, the first that increased the wealth of *Carthage*; before the first Punick War he aided the Romans in the War of *Tarentum* with One hundred and twenty Ships. There was also of this name, a *Carthaginian* Author who wrote in the *Phenician* Language twenty nine Books of Agriculture, which *Cassius Dionysius*, of *Utica*, turned into *Greek*, and sent to *Sextilius* the Prætor; and which *Diophanes*, of *Bithynia*, contracted into six Books, and dedicated to King *Dejotarus*.

*Magog*. See *Gog* and *Magog*.

*Magonel*. See *Mangin*.

*Mabim*, or *Maim*, (in *Latin* *Mabemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any Member by the wrongful act of another, whereby the party so hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the old *French* word *Mabaighn*, and is called by the Canonists, *Mutilatio membri*.

*Maboon*, a Vessel of great burden, frequently used among the *Turks*.

*Mahometanism*, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the first Emperor of the *Saracens*. There was also of this name a great Emperor of the *Turks*, who overthrew the *Greek* Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the Christians; whereof the chief were *Constantinople*, the Island *Chalcis*,

*Scodra*, *Trapezuntum*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*; but at the siege of *Belgrade*, or, as some say, of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

*Maia*, one of the seven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; she was the Daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleone*.

*Maid Mavriou*, or *Morion*, a Boy dressed in Women's apparel to dance the *Morisco*, or *Morisdance*.

*Maiden-hair*, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin* *Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

*Maidenhead*, a Town in *Barkshire*, so called from the Maids-head that was had in great reverence, being one of thole Eleven thousand, who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Ursula*, were taken by *Attila* and martyred at *Coleign* in *Germany*.

*Maids*, (*Raia Clavata*) a sort of Fish otherwise called *Thornback*.

*Maidstone*, a pleasant Town in *Kent*, situate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medwegston*, and thought to be the same with the old Town *Vagniacæ*.

*Maim*. See *Mabim*.

*Maim-Knights*. See *Fore-Knight*.

*Main*, a Province in *France*, whereof anciently the inhabitants were called *Cenomani*.

*Main-bamper*, a certain kind of Basket that serves to carry Grapes to the Press.

*Main-sworn*, an old *English* word used in the North for perjured, for which there lies an Action at Common Law. *Idoner*, a *Welsh* word, hath the same signification, and is also actionable.

*Mainour*, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the *French* word *Maniere*) signifieth in Common Law, an apprehending of one that hath stoln any thing, and is followed with a Hue and Cry, with the manner, that is having the thing.

*Mainprise*, (from the *French* words *Main*, i. e. a hand; and *pris*, i. e. taken) signifieth in Common Law, the receiving a Man into friendly custody, that otherwise might be committed to prison, giving security for his forth coming at a day assigned: Those that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*; he that is taken into custody, *Mainpernable*.

*Maint*, (*Sax.*) mingled.

*Maintenance*, in Common Law, is upholding of a cause depending in Suit between others, either by lending money, or making of friends for either party.

*Majo*, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

*Major*, signifieth in *Latin* greater, but with us it is commonly taken, sometimes for a Prætor or Governor of a City, sometimes for a Military Officer; also, in-Logick the first part of a Syllogism is called the *Major*, or the Proposition, the second the *Minor*, or the Assumption.

*Majoration*, (Lat.) a making greater.

*Majorca* and *Minorca*. See *Baleares*.

*Maisnilwarings*, and by contraction *Manwarings*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheeshire*.

*Maisfondieu*,



*Maifondieu*, (*French*) it lignifies properly the Houfe of God; but it is vulgarly taken for an Hofpital.

*To Make*, in Common Law, lignifieth to perform or execute, as to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himfelf unto; that is, to clear himfelf of an Action commenced againft him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbors; alfo to make ones Beard (an old phrafe) to deceive.

A *Make-Hawk*, in Faulconry is an old ftanch Flying Hawk, which ufed to flie, will eafily inftitute a young Hawk.

*Malabar*, a Countrey in the *East Indies*, near to *Cape Comeryn*, being Four hundred miles in length, but not above one hundred in breadth, yet fo populous, that one of the *Samarines* or Kings hath brought into the Field Two hundred thoufand Men.

*Malacbias*, (*Hebr.*) My Messenger.

*Malachite*, (*Greek*) a kind of precious Stone, fo called from *Malady*, that lignifies *Malva*, becaufe it is a half transparent Stone, of an obfcure green colour, much like the Herb *Mallows*.

*Malaciffation*, a kneading, a making foft.

*Malacy*, (*Greek*) a calm on the Sea; alfo a longing of Women with child.

*Malady*, (*French*) a difeafe, ficknefs or infirmity.

*Malaga*, a City and Port Town of *Andalusia*, whence we have that fort of Wine which is called *Malago Sack*: It is faid to have been fo called, becaufe *Cava*, the Daughter of Count *Julian*, after that her being ravifhed by King *Roderigo*, had been the occafion of the lofs of *Spain* to the *Moors*, threw her felf from a high Tower, crying out, *Malaca, i. e.* Here is the Evil.

*Malanders*, a certain difeafe in a Horfe, from the *Italians* *Mal-andare, i. e.* To go ill.

*Malapert*, faucy, impudent, as it were *Male-partus, i. e.* Ill brought forth.

*Maldifant*, (*French*) a back-biter, an evil fpeaker.

*Maldon*, a Town in *Effex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the old *Britains* worfhipped here for *Mars*, the God of War. This Town being made a Colony of the *Romans*, was facked by Queen *Bunduca* or *Boadicia*.

A *Male*, a kind of Sack or Budget, from the *Greek* word *Malloi*, *Fleece*, becaufe they ufed to be made of Sheeps-fkins.

*Malecontent*, (*Lat.*) difcontented, evil content.

*Malediction*, (*Lat.*) an evil fpeaking, or curfing.

*Malefactor*, (*Lat.*) an evil doer, an offender.

*Malefice*, (*Lat.*) an evil act, a threud turn.

*Malefpine*, a Marquifate in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tufcany*.

*Maletent*, a Toll of forty fhillings for every Sack of Wool, *An. 29 Edw. 1.* It is alfo called *Maletot*, from the *French* *Maletofte*.

*Malevolencia*, (*Lat.*) ill will.

*Malevolent Planets*, *Saturn* and *Mars*.

*Malignity*, (*Lat.*) Ipſite, malice, grudge.

*Maliapor*, one of the chief Cities of *Choromandel*, the third Kingdom of *Indoſtan* or *India intra Ganges*.

*Malines*, a Parliament Town and Sovereignty in *Brabant*, one of thofe nine (of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Neatherlands*) which belong to the King of *Spain*.

*Malifon*, (*French*) a curſe.

*Mallard*, (*French*) a wild Drake.

*Malleable*, (*Lat.*) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet or Hammer.

*Malikin* or *Mankin*, a Beefom to make clean an Oven with; it is alfo called a Scovel.

*Mallaveries*, the name of an ancient family in *Yorkſhire*, ſtiled in *Latin* Records *Mali Leperarii*.

*Mallows*, (*Malva*) a kind of Plant, of a foften- ing or loofening quality.

*Malmſie*, a fort of Wine which is brought out of *Arviſum*, in the Iſland of *Cbio*, vulgarly called *Malvaſia*.

*Malmſbury*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, firſt built by *Malmſtiur*, a King of the *Britains*, and by him named *Caer Baldon*, afterwards from one *Mordulph* an *Iriſh*-Scot, who here led a Hermites life. It was called *Maidulphſburgh*, and fo by contraction *Malmſbury*.

*Malmogia*, (vulgarly *Malmog*) a well fortified City and Haven of *Scandia*, one of the two grand Peninſules of the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

*Malta*, a rocky and barren Iſland, ſixty miles diſtant from *Sicily*, called in the *New Teſtament* *Melita*. This Iſland was given by *Charles* the Fifth, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who ever ſince have been called Knights of *Malta*.

*Mamaluks*, a certain Order of Soldiers, who fought lightly armed on Horſeback, and were the chief Military ſupport of the laſt Empire of *Egypt*.

*Mamitus*, the Thirteenth King of the *Aſſyrians*; he trained up his ſubjects in Military Diſcipline, and was a terror to the *Egyptians*, and many other Nations.

*Mammeated*, (*Lat.*) having Paps or Teats.

*Mammet*, a Puppet, a Diminutive of our vulgar word *Mam*, a Mother or Nurſe, from the *Latin* *Mamma*, a Teat, as it were a little Mother or Nurſe.

*Mammillary Proceſſes*, (*Lat.*) a term in Anatomy; certain Bones in the Temples representing the Teats in a Cows Udder.

*Mammocks*, fragments or pieces, *qu. Man-nocky*, as *Dr. Skinner* conjectures, a Diminutive termination of the *Britiſh* word *Man*, *i. e.* little; answerable to the *Latin* *Parvulus*.

*Mammon*, the God of Wealth, the word lignifieth in the *Syriack* tongue riches or wealth, and is derived from the *Hebrew* word *Hamon, i. e.* Plenty, having (*M*) *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

*Mammooda*, a kind of *East Indian* Coy'n, valuing about a ſhillling.

*Man-Iſle*. See *Moneda*.

*Manation*,

**Manation**, ( *Lat.* ) a passing away, a flowing.  
**To Manage**, in *Italian* *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

**Manasser**, ( *Hebr.* Not forgotten, ) a King of *Judah*, the Son of *Ezechias*, at first a most wicked and idolatrous person ; but after his being taken prisoner by the King of the *Assyrians*, a most real and hearty Penitent.

**Manbote**, ( *Sax.* ) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a Man.

**Manchester**, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the Kings of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the *Danish* War, King *Edward* the Elder, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to reedifie this City. Some say, because the Inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the *Danes*. It was called *Manchester*, as it were, the City of Men ; others derive it from *Main*, *i. e.* a Stone, because it standeth upon a Stony Hill. It was anciently called *Mancunium*.

**Manchet**, ( from the *French* word *Main*, *i. e.* The hand ) the finest, and the smallest sort of Wheaten Bread, called in *Latin* *Panis Capituli*, in *Greek* *Collyris*.

**Manchepresent**, ( *old word* ) a bribe.

**Mancipation**, ( *Lat.* ) an ancient manner of selling before witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used. It is also used in the same sense as *Emancipation*.

**Manciple**, ( *Lat.* ) a Steward, or Caterer, but chiefly one that buys the common Provisions in a Colledge or Hospital.

**Manse**, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our Money. Some hold a *Manca* or *Mancus* of Gold to be as much as a Mark of Silver.

**Mandatary**, ( *Lat.* ) one that comes into a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A **Mandate**, ( *Lat.* ) a Commandment or charge ; also in Common Law, it is a Judicial command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice.

**Mand de la Guerre**, the same as *Mandilion*.

**Mandevils**, an ancient Family in *Essex*, stiled in *Latin* Records *De Magna villa*.

**Mandible**, ( *Lat.* ) from *Mandibulum*, a Jaw, ( from the Participial *Mandibilis* ) eatable.

**Mandilion** or *Mandilian*, ( *French* ) a kind of Military Garment, a loose Cassock.

**Mandingoes**, the Inhabitants of that part of *Guinny* which lies upon the River *Gambra*, who generally take Tobacco in glazed Earthen Pipes of a very large Bowl, and but two inches long, drawing the smoak through a Reed of a yard long.

**Mandonius**, and *Indibilis*, two famous *Spanish* Captains, who having assisted *Scipio*, and the *Romans*, against the *Carthaginians*, began afterwards to revolt ; but because of the memory of their former good service, they were dismissed.

**Mandorin**, the title of a great Lord or Governor among the *Chinese Tartars*.

**Mandrake**, a kind of Plant so called from the *Greek* word *Mandra*, *i. e.* a Cave, because it groweth near unto Dens, and in shady places. It beareth a fruit called *Mandrake Apples* of a cold and soporiferous quality. It is also called by some *Anthropomorphos*, because its Root being divaricated, something resembleth the shape of a Man.

**Manducation**, ( *Lat.* ) a chewing.

**Mandy-thurfsday**, as it were, *Dies Mandati*, the day of Commandment ; because of that great charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observation of his Supper, being the Thursday next before *Easter day*.

**Manfredonia**, the chief City of *Apulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

**Mangi**, the Appellation of *China*, by the *Tartars*.

**Mangon** or *Mangonel*, ( a word used by *Chauccer* ) a warlike Engin for the slinging of Stones. Some call it *Magonel*, other *Manebonel*.

**Mangonization**, ( *Lat.* ) a trimming, or setting out things to the best advantage for sale.

**Manichees**, a sort of Hereticks that maintained, That there was a fatal necessity of sin ; which doctrine was first broached by one *Manes* a *Persian*.

**Manicles**, ( *French* ) Fetters wherewith the hands of prisoners are bound ; being derived originally from the *Latin* word *Manus*, a hand.

**Manicongo**, or the Kingdom of *Congi*, with its *Metropolis* of the same denomination of the seven Regions of *Africa* ; the other six being *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, *Nigritarum Regio*, and *Ethiopia*.

**Manifesto**, ( *Ital.* ) a Declaration of some Prince, or Commonwealth, about Publick Affairs.

**Manumission**, ( *Lat.* ) a delivering out of Bondage, a setting free.

**Marcus Manilius**, an ancient *Latin* Poet, whose Poem intituled *Astronomica*, is yet extant, and learnedly Commentated upon by *Joseph Scaliger*.

**Maniple**, ( *Lat.* ) a handful ; in Physick more especially, it is taken for such a bundle of Herbs, or other things, as may be griped with the hand ; also a Company consisting of ten Soldiers. Some also take it for a Fannel, or such a kind of ornament as Priests used to wear about their Wrists, when they went to Sacrifice.

**Manipular**, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Maniple.

**Manlius**, the name of divers famous *Romans*, whereof the chief were *Marcus Manlius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus* and *Torquatus*.

**Manna**, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the Children of *Israel* in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed Dew which fell from Heaven. It comes from the *Hebrew* word *Manab*, *i. e.* to distribute ; or *Mabna*, *i. e.* what is it, because they admired what it was. There is also at this day a certain sweet Dew, which falling early in the morning upon Trees and Herbs, is called



called *Manna*, which congealing into a whitish substance, is of a pleasant taste, and is much used in Physick.

*Mannaty*, or *Mannati*, a strange Fish about *Jamaica* in the *West Indies* resembling a Cow, for she brings forth her young ones alive, and nourisheth them with Milk from her Teats, feeding upon Grasse in the Fields, but lives commonly in the Water.

*Mannor*, (in *Latin* *Manerium a manendo*, i. e. Remaining to the Heir, or else from the Lords remaining there himself) it signifieth in Common Law, a Rule or Government which a Man hath over such as hold Land within his Fee.

*Man of War*, in Navigation is taken for a Ship of War, by the Figure *Metonymia*.

*Mans*, the chief Town of the Province and Dutchy of *Main* in *Celtick France*.

*Manquellor*, (old word) a murderer.

*Mansion*, (*Lat.*) a remaining, an abiding; also a Mannor House, or the Lords chief dwelling House within his Fee.

*Manlaughter*, in Common Law is the unlawful killing of a Man upon some sudden occasion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

*Manfuetude*, (*Lat.*) gentleness, tractableness, meekness.

*Mantelet*, a term in Faulconry; for when the Hawk stretcheth one of her Wings along after her Legs, and so the other: It is said, She *Mantelet*.

*Maquerel*, (*French.*) See *Mackerel*.

*Mathematicks*, Arts taught by demonstration which comprehend four of the Liberal Arts, Astronomy, Arithmetick, Musick, and Geometry.

*Manticore*, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Indian* Beast, faced like a Man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of sharp Teeth.

*Manticalation*, (*Lat.*) a doing a thing slyly, a carrying on a business closely.

*Mantle* or *Mantile*, (*Lat.*) a kind of long robe; also in Heraldry it is that flourish which proceeds from the Wreath and Helm, and descends on each side of the Escutcheon.

*Mantua*, a Dutchy with its chief City of the same name, in the *Transpadane* part of *Italy*; the City is situate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it so from his Mothers name *Manto*.

*Manto*, a *Theban* Prophetess, the Daughter of *Tiresias*. She after the death of her Father, fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went first into *Asia*, and built the Temple of *Apollo Clarius*; afterwards she came into *Italy*, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, she brought forth *Ocnus*.

*Manual*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the hand, filling the hand. It is also used substantively, for a Book of a small volume which may easily be carried in ones hand.

*Manubuary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the spoil or prey.

*Manucaption*, (*Lat.*) a taking by the hand.

*Manucaptors*, (*Lat.*) Sureties or Bails.

*Manuduction*, (*Lat.*) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

*Manuel*, in Common Law signifieth that whereof present profit may be made.

*Manufacture*, (*Lat.*) handy-work.

*Manumission*, (*Lat.*) an Infranchising, a making free a slave or bondman; which in former time was performed with divers Ceremonies before a Magistrate.

To *Manure*, from the *French* word *Manourier*, to work and labor the Earth with the hand.

*Manus Christi*, Sugar boiled with Rose-water without adding any other thing to it; sometimes it is made with Violet, sometimes with Cinnamon-water.

*Manuscript*, (*Lat.*) a thing only written with the hand, a Written Copy of any Book.

*Manutenentia*, a Writ used in the case of Maintenance.

† *Manutention*, (*Lat.*) a holding by the hand.

*Maple*, (*Acer*) a Tree whose Wood is much used by Turners.

*Marria* or *Mar*, the name of a Countrey in the North part of *Scotland*.

*Marasme*, (*Greek*) a distemper wherein the Body wastes and consumes away by degrees from *maegivw*, to waste or corrupt.

*Marathon*, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles distant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Theseus* over the *Marathonian* Bull; and of *Miltiades*, over *Darius* his Army, consisting of above One hundred thousand Men.

*Maravedis*, a kind of *Spanish* Coyn of very small value, thirty four of them amounting but to a Royal, which is about six pence of our Money.

*Marcellus*, a great General of the *Romans*, who overcame the Captain of the *Gauls* in a single Duel; vanquished *Hannibal* after he had given the *Romans* several great overthrows, took *Syracuse*, and at last was circumvented by *Hannibal*, and slain.

*Marcescibile*, (*Lat.*) apt to putrefie, or corrupt.

*Marchgave*, (*Dutch*) a Count, or Earl of the *Marches*, i. e. the Frontier of a Countrey, whence the Title of *Marques* seemeth to be derived; also those Noblemen which from the *Marches*, i. e. The limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called *Marchers*, and enjoyed private Laws to themselves, which now are worn out.

*March*, so called, because it was dedicated to *Mars* by his Son *Romulus*.

*Marches*, the bounds and limits between us and *Wales*, or *Scotland*, so called, either from the *German* word *March*, which signifies a Frontier or Border, or else from the *French* word *Marque*, that is, a sign or mark of distinction.

*Marchers*, are the Noblemen dwelling in the *Marches* of *Wales*, or *Scotland*, who in times past had their private Laws, as if they had been Kings,

called therefore Lords Marchers in the Statute of H. 4 H. 6. and H. 8.

*Marchefite*, or *Marquesite*, (*Span.*) a certain kind of Stone intermingled among Metal, and partaking of the nature and colour of the Metal it is mixed with. It is by some called a Fire-stone.

*Marcheta*, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of Scotland; which was, that the Lord of the Land, should have the first nights lodging with every married Woman within his jurisdiction (the word signifying, as some think, the first carnal copulation with a Woman;) but this Law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the Third.

*Marchpane*, (*French*) a kind of Sugared Paste made into little Cakes. It is called in *Greek* *Saccharites*, in *Latin* *Panis Dulciarius*; also *Saguntulus*, from *Saguntum*, a Town in Spain where the best are made; or *Panis Martius*, because it had wont to be consecrated to *Mars*, having Towers, Castles, and such like on it.

*Marcidity*, or *Marcour*, (*Lat.*) a withering away, a rottenness.

*Marcionists*, a sort of ancient Hereticks; so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied Christ to be the Son of God.

*Marcus*, the Prænomen of divers eminent Romans, as well great Captains, as Authors and Learned Men; of the first sort were *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good, devoted himself to the infernal powers, and rid compleatly armed into a monstrous gap, with which the Earth opened.) *Marcus Atilius Regulus*. See *Regulus*, *Marcus Livius Salinator*, *Marcus Antonius*, one of the *Triumviri*, with *Lepidus* and *Octavius*; by which last striving for the Empire, he was overcome, *Marcus Antoninus Pius*, and *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus*, two most vertuous Emperors of Rome, and the last also very learned. Of the last sort were *Marcus Porcius Cato*, and *M. Terentius Varro*, two elegant Roman Writers, whose Books *De re Rustica*, and other things, are yet extant. *M. Tullius Cicero*. See *Tullius Cicero*, *Marcus Manilius*. See *Manilius*, *M. Valerius Martialis*. See *Valerius*. *Marcus Aurelius Cassiodorus* an ancient Monk of Ravenna, who lived in the time of *K. Theodoric*, and left to posterity many Learned Works. But whether those sixteen Books of Agriculture, which have been seen under the name of one *Cassiodorus* were his, is uncertain. Of this name was also one of the Four Evangelists, whence *Mark* is a frequent Prænomen of Men among us.

*Maremaid*. See *Syren*.

*Mareotis*, a great Lake in Egypt, on the South side of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

*Margaret*, (*Greek*) Pearl; the Christian name of divers Women, contracted *Marget*.

*Margariferous*, (*Lat.*) bringing forth *Margarites*, i. e. Pearls which are found in Oysters and other kind of Shell-fish.

*Mangery*, a Christian name of divers Women; some think it to be the same with *Margaret*, others

derive it from *Marjorana*, a kind of sweet Herb.

*Marginal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Margin or Margent, i. e. the brink or brim of any thing; also written in the Margin of a Book, which is the extreame or uttermost part of a Page, which terminates the lines.

*Mariandunum*, a Countrey of Asia, famous for the *Acherusian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down from Hell.

*Marienburg* (*Marienbourg*) one of the principal Towns of *Hainault*, a Province of the Spanish Neatherlands.

*Mariets*, (*French*) a sort of Violets, called also *Marian Violets*; some think from *Maria* the name of a Woman who first discovered them.

*Marigold*, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in *Latin* *Herba solaris*, and *Calendula*; in *Greek* *Heliotropium*, because at night it contracts it self, and at Sun-rising opens and dilates it self.

*Marinated Fish*, (a term in Cookery) Fish fried in Oyl, and then put up in Pickle; and it is doubtless so called, as being thus fitted for a Sea voyage.

*Marine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea, whence *Mariner*, a Sailor, or Seafaring-man.

*Marjoram*, *Amaracus*, *Marjorana*, an Herb of Mercury, and a comforter of the Brain and Nerves.

*Martial*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

*Maritime*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea side.

*Marius*, a stout Roman, born at *Arpinus*; he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Numidia*, and led him in triumph before his Chariot: After he had had five Consulships together conferred on him by the Romans, being the sixth time Consul with *Catulus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Tentones* in *Italy*. At length being overcome by *Scylla*, he hid himself by the Lake *Minturna*; from whence he fled into *Africa*, but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Consul the seventh time.

*Mark*, a sort of Coyn or Money, valuing with us about thirteen shillings and four pence; but a Mark of Gold is counted about eight ounces, or thirty three shillings and four pence.

*Marcab*, the pinion of the Wing of *Pegasus*.

*Marle*, a Concrete substance mixed with Nitre, which makes it to be good soil for Land.

*Marlborough*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, seated upon the River *Cunetio*, or *Kenet*; so called from *Marga* or *Marle*, because it standeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Neckam* called it *Marlebrigia*, from the Town of *Merlin* the Prophet. This Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, assembled here, who made a Law for appeasing of tumults, called the Statute of *Marlborough*.

*Marlin*, a kind of Hawk called in *French* *Esmerville*.

*Marling*, a term in Navigation, being a small Line made of untwisted Hemp, to sease the ends of



of the Ropes from farling out, or any Tackle, Pendants, Garnet, or the like.

The *Marling-spike*, is a small piece of Iron to splice Ropes together, or open the Bolt-rope when you sew the Sail.

*Marmaduke*, a proper name of Men; from the Dutch *Overmechtig*, i. e. More mighty.

*Marmalade*, (Ital. *Marmelada*) a kind of Conserve made of Quinces; from the Portuguese word *Marmelo*, a Quince.

*Marmarica*, a Region of *Barbary*, in *Africa*. It is now called the Kingdom of *Barca*.

*Marmora*. See *Propontis*.

*Marmorean*, (Lat.) like Marble, or made of Marble.

*Marmoset*, a Monkey; from the French word *Marmotte*, i. e. to mutter.

*Marmot*, (French) a Mountain Rat.

*Marocco*, one of the six Kingdoms of *Barbary*, in *Africa*; the other five being *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Tremisen*, *Fes*, and *Darca*.

*Maronean Wine*, a sort of extraordinary strong Wine, so called from the City where it is made.

*Maronites*, a sort of Christians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholick Religion from Pope *Clement* the Eighth, and were a branch of the *Jacobites*, having a Patriarch of their own, who was always called *Peter*.

*Marpissa*, called also *Alcyone*, the Daughter of *Euenus*, and Wife of *Idæus*, the comliest Man of his time. She was so loved of her Husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away, he pursued the god with his Bow and Arrows: He had by her a very fair Daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

*Marpurgum*, (*Marpurg*) a Town of great note in the *Landgraviate* of *Hessen*, in that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the *Rhine* or *Alsatia*.

*Marque*. See *Letters of Mart*, or *Marque*.

*Marquesite*. See *Marchesite*.

*Marquetry*, a kind of chequered, inlaid work, made with Wood of divers sorts or colours, into the shape of knots, flowers, or other things.

*Marquisate*, (French) the title or jurisdiction of a *Marquis*; who is a Nobleman's next in dignity and account unto a Duke; from the Dutch word *Marck*, i. e. a bound, because originally they were the Prefects of the Borders of some Countrey.

A *Marrow*, (French *Mareau*) a vagabond or wandering Beggar.

*Mars*, the Son of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Olenian* Fields, according to the advice of *Flora*, and brought forth *Mars*, who was called the god of War; he being in Bed with *Venus*, was discovered by *Vulcan* her Husband, who throwing an Iron Net over them, exposed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the suit of *Neptune*, they were set free. Also the name of one of the seven Planets.

*Marshal*, (in Latin *Marsicallus*) was anciently no other than a Master of Horse; from the Dutch words *Mar*, i. e. a Horse, and *Schale*, i. e. a Servant; but of late there are several Officers of that name, as the Marshals belonging to the several Courts of Law, the Marshals of each Regiment in an Army. But the highest officers that bore this name among us, were, the Lord Marshal of *England*, whose power consisted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and Marshal of the Kings House, whose office was to hear Pleas of the Crown, and to punish faults committed within the Verge.

*Marshalsee*, as it were Marshals Seat, the Court of the Marshal.

*Marshmallows*, (*Alibea*, *Bismalva*) an Herb of *Venus*, dry in the first and second degree.

*Marsyas*, a certain Musician of *Phrygia*, instructed by *Minerva*; he provoking *Apollo* to a contest in Musick, was overcome and fleyed for his presumption. And from his name the River *Marsyas* (whose streams were augmented by the tears of the Nymphs that bewailed him) took its denomination.

*Mart*, a Fair or Market, from which last word it is by some supposed to be contracted. Whence *Mart-Town*, a Town eminent for some great Fair or Market, as *Franckford* upon the *Mein* in *Franconia*.

*Martagon*, a sort of Lilly.

*Marternes*, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little Beast called a *Marten*, in *Latin* *Martes*, or *Hirundo*.

*Martia*, the Wife of *Cato Uticensis*, whom he gave to his friend *Hortensius*; and after *Hortensius*'s death, about the beginning of the Civil Wars, took her again.

*Martial*, (Lat.) born under the Planet of *Mars*; also warlike or valiant, whence the Law of Arms is called the *Martial Law*.

*Elivs Martianus*, a Law writer of great authority in the *Pandects*.

*Martialis*. See *Valerius*.

*Martichore*. See *Mantichore*.

*Martin*, the proper name of a Man, from the Latin *Martius*. The first of this name was *Saint Martin*, the Military Saint, Bishop of *Tours*. There were also of this name three Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

*Martines*, or *Martelet*, a kind of Bird called in *Greek* *Apus*, because it wanteth the use of its feet; in *Latin* *Hirundo Marina*.

*Martingale*, (*Pastomis*) a piece of Rope or Leather about a Horses chaps, for the better refining or curbing him in. It comes from the Italian *Martingala*.

*Martnets*, a term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastened to the legs on the leech of a Sail, come down by the Mast to the Deck.

*Martyria*, (Greek) Testimony, a Rhetorical figure wherein the speaker confirms something by his own experience.

*Martyrology*, (Greek) a discourse, treating of the lives, and sufferings of *Martyrs*.

*Marvel of Peru*, (*Mirabile Peruvianum*) a kind of Nightshade brought out of *America*, with flowers of such variety, that it is called also the Worlds wonder.

*Marullus Pomponius*, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper *Latin*, and gave *Ateius Capito* the lie for vindicating it.

*Mary*, (*Hebr.* exalted) the name of the Blessed Virgin, Wife of *Joseph*, and Mother of our Saviour. The next of note of this name in Scripture is *Mary*, one of the Sisters (the other *Marttha*) of *Lazarus*, whom Christ raised from the dead.

*Mascarade*, (*French*) a Mask, or pompous Representation.

*Mascle*, in Blazon, is a short Lozenge, having a square hole in the midst; from the *French* word *Macle*, i. e. a spot; also the mesh or hole of a Net.

*Mascon*, a Town of the County of *Burgundy*, commonly called the *Francbe Comte*, situate upon the River *Araris*.

*Masculine*, (*Lat.* ) Manly, or of the Male-kind.

*Masculine degrees of a Sign*, are those which render the Masculine Planet being in it more strong.

*Masovia*, one of the Eight grand Provinces annexed to the Kingdom of *Poland*, the other Seven being *Roxplania*, *Podolia*, *Lithuania*, *Samogitia*, *Livonia*, *Podolassia*, and *Borussia*.

*Massagete*. See *Scythia*.

*Mass*, (in *Latin Missa*) the Liturgy, or Divine Service, performed by the *Roman* Catholics; is also called from the *Hebrew* *Missab*, i. e. Sacrifice or Oblation.

*Massianello*, a Fisherman of *Naples*, which by his crafty carriage he wholly subjugated to his command, condemning the guilty, comforting the fearful, confirming the stout, encouraging the bold; not like an abject Fellow, but a stout Commander. After he had attained to great dignity, he began to be very tyrannical; so that his Fellows forsaking him, he was slain. All this hapned within the space of eight or nine days.

*Massicot*. See *Massicot*.

*Masilia*, a Town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt by the *Phoenices*, who flying from the tyranny of *Cyrus*, seated themselves in this place; the Arts and Sciences flourished here at that height, that it was accounted a second *Athens*; it is vulgarly called *Marseilles*.

*Massinissa*, a King of *Numidia*, who from an inveterate enemy of the *Roman* name, became a faithful Friend and Ally. He was a man of that strength and vigor of body, that at ninety years of age, he begat a Son.

*Massorets*, a sort of *Jews*, which corrected the false written words of the Scriptures, noting them with a little o (for they made a scruple to blot them out) and setting down their Corrections in the Margin.

*Mast*, the Fruit of those Trees called *Glandiferous*, or *Mast-bearing*, as the Oak, the Chestnut, the Beech, &c.

*Masts of a Ship* are four, the *Mainmast*, the *Foremast*, the *Boltsprit*, and the *Mizenmast*; the *Mainmast* must be in proportion to the Ships breadth, as 24 to 30. The *Foremast* must be in length  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the *Mainmast*, the *Boltsprit* the same in thickness with the *Foremast*, the *Mizenmast* half the length of the *Mainmast*.

*Master of the Rolls*, is an assistant unto the Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the High Court of *Chancery*, and in his absence heareth Causes, and giveth Orders.

*Masters of the Chancery*, are Assistants to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Matters of Judgment: Of these there are Twelve in number, whereof the chief is the Master of the Rolls.

*Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries*, formerly the principal Officer of that Court, named and assigned by the King, to whose custody the Seal of the Court was committed.

*Master of the Horse*, (*Comes Stabuli*) is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings Stable.

*Master of the Ceremonies*, the chief Interpreter and Introducer of Ambassadors.

*Master of the Kings Household*, or *Maggior domo*, hath generally the title of Lord High Steward of the Kings Household.

*Master of the Jewel-house*, *Master of the Wardrobe*, *Master of the Ordinance*, &c. All Supreme Officers, that have the chief care and oversight of the King or Queens Jewels, of the Wardrobe, of the Ordinance, &c.

*Masterwort*, (*Imperatoria*) an Herb with Leaves somewhat like *Angelica*, but that they grow lower, and on lesser stalks; the Root of it is available in all cold diseases of the stomach and body; it provoketh sweat, and being held between the Teeth, it draweth Rheum exceedingly.

*Mastication*, (*Lat.* ) a chewing between the teeth.

*Mastick*, (*Mastiche*) a kind of sweet Gum, distilling out of the Mastich, or Lentisk Tree.

*Massicot*, or *Massicote*, (*qu. Massa Cotta, Ital.*) a kind of yellow colour used in Painting.

*Mastigophore*, (*Greek*) an Usher, that with stripes makes way in a crowd.

*Mastricht*, a very strong Town in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, formerly in the hands of the *Hollanders*, but taken from them by the King of *France* his Forces in the year 1674.

*Mastruke*, (*French*) a kind of Winter Garment made of Wolves and Deers Skins together.

*Masturbation*, (*Lat.* ) lascivious violence offered to a man.

*Matachin*, (*French*) a kind of *French* dance.

*Matagot*, (*French*) a kind of Ape, or Monkey; also an Hypocrite.

*Match*, a term in Hunting; when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match; or to his mate.

*Mateo-*



*Mateotechny*, or *Mateotechny*, (Greek) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

To *Mate* or *Amate*, (Saxon) to daunt; perhaps from the *Old French* *Matter*, to overcome.

A *Mate* or *Cheekmate*, (a term used in the Game at Chess) is when the Game is brought to that pass, that there is no way left for the King to escape; from the *Italian* word *Matto*, i. e. foolish and inconsiderate, or the *Spanish* *Matar*, i. e. to kill.

*Matelotage*, the Hire of a Boat or Ship; from the *French* word *Matelot*, a Sailor or Shipman.

*Mate*, (from the *Dutch* *Maet*, to meet) an associate, companion, or assistant, it is a word most particularly used by Seamen, as when the Masters-Mate, the Chirurgeons-Mate, &c.

*Material*, (Lat.) consisting of matter, or substance; also being of some weight, or importance.

*Materiation*, (Lat.) a felling of Timber for building.

*Mater Metallorum*, Quick-silver, a term in Chymistry.

*Maternal*, (Lat.) Motherly, on the Mothers side; whence *Maternity*, Mother-hood.

*Mathematician*, (Lat.) one that is skilful in the Mathematicks, that is, those Sciences which are understood by demonstration. Of these there are four in all, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick.

*Matthew*, (Hebr.) Reward, one of the Evangelists and Apostles, who was called by our Saviour; he was called *Levi*.

*Mathurins*, certain Fryers of the Order of the Holy Trinity, whose office is to redeem Christian Captives out of Turkish slavery.

*Matricide*, (Lat.) a killing of ones Mother, or one that kills his Mother.

*Matrice*, (Lat.) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived; also a Mould for Letters.

*Matriculation*, (Lat.) a Registering of young Scholars, into the Society of their Foster-mother of Learning the University.

*Matrimonial*, (Lat.) belonging to Matrimony, i. e. Marriage or Wedlock.

*Matta*, an Idol visited yearly by many thousands of *Indians*, who out of a superstitious devotion cut off part of their Tongues, which they offer in Sacrifice to it.

*Mattathias*, or *Matthias*, (Hebr.) The gift of the Lord, the name of an Apostle chosen in the room of *Judas*. There were also of this name one Emperor of *Germany*, and one King of *Hungary*, surnamed *Corvinus*.

*Matted*, an Epithete given to Plants when they grow, as if they were platted together, as *Matted Pink*, *Matweed*, &c.

*Mattins*, (French) Morning Prayer.

*Mattock*, a kind of Pick ax, from the *Dutch* word *Spet haek*, i. e. with a Hook.

*Mattress*, (French) a Quilt or Flock-bed.

*Mats*, among Navigators broad Clouts of Synnet and Thrums weaved together, to save the

Yards from galling against the Mast; and also the Clew of the Sail from galling.

*Matura*, a certain goddess among the ancient *Romans*, who is said to be the Patroness of Corn; when the Ears began to ripen; as *Patalena* took charge of them, when the Cups began to open; and *Lactucina* when the Juyce or Milky substance began to abound.

*Maturity*, (Lat.) ripeness; whence *Maturation*, a ripening.

*Matuta*. See *Ino*.

*Matutine*, (Lat.) belonging to the Morning.

*Matweed*, (*Spartum Latinorum*) an Herb so called from the frequent use of it, in the making of Frails and Mats; it is otherwise called *Feathergrass*, and *Spanish Rush*.

*Maud*, (Germ.) a Christian name of divers Women; from *Matilda*, or *Matbildis*, i. e. Honorable Lady among the Maids. The most noted in History of this name, was the Empress who was Mother to King *Henry* the Second.

*Maudlin*, (*Costus Hortorum*) an Herb somewhat like to *Tansie* in sight, but to *Alecoast* in Virtues: Also the contraction of the name *Magdalen*.

*Maugre*, or *Maulgre*, (French) whether one will or no, or, as we commonly say, *In despite of his teeth*; also a proper name, in *Latin* *Malgerius*.

*Mavis*, in *Latin* (*Turdus Pilaris Ital.* *Malvicis*) a singing Bird, being a kind of Thrush or Thrushel.

*Maund*, (French) an Hand-basket, from *Manus*, i. e. an hand, or from *Mandere*, i. e. to eat, because they use to carry meat in it.

*Mauudy-Thursday*. See *Mandy-Thursday*.

*Mavors*, the same as *Mars*.

*Mauritania*, the utmost Region of *Africa*, toward the *Gaditan Bay*, now called the *Straits of Gibraltar*; where the Gyant *Anteus* is said to have reigned, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitania*, and *Cesariensis*, which *Strabo* calls *Maffilia* and *Massefyllia*.

*Mausolus*, a King of *Caria*, the Husband of *Artimisia*, by whom he was so intirely loved, that after he was dead, she is said to have drunken up his ashes in Wine; and built him a very stately Sepulchre, which from his name she called *Mausoleum*, being one of the seven wonders of the World; and from which every rich Monument is figuratively called a *Mausoleum*.

*Maxentius*, the Son of *Maximinus*, a tyrannical Emperor of *Rome*, and persecutor of the Christians.

*Maxillar* or *Maxillary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philosophy or Law, is a Proposition or Principle generally received, grounded upon reason, and not to be denied; called also an *Axiom*.

*Maximilian*, a name first given to one of the *German* Emperors, by his Father *Frederick* the Third, compoling it of the names of two famous Romans,

*Romans*, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Aemilianus*, with hope that his Son would imitate their Virtues. There was also of that name another of the *Romano-German* Emperors, the Son of *Ferdinand* the First.

*Maximinus*, an Emperor of *Rome*, under whom the Sixth Persecution was raised.

*Maximus Tyrius*, a *Platonick* Philosopher, who flourished under the Emperor *Commodus*; there are extant his Sermons, and some other things.

*May*, so called because *Romulus* dedicated it to *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

*May-flie*, a certain kind of Insect that is good Bait for some sort of Fish, and is bred of the Water-Cricket, which creeps out of the River, and turns to a Flie, and lieth under the Stones near the Water-side, and so called, because ingendred in the Moneth of *May*.

† *Maynour*, a term in Law, when a Thief is pursued with Hue and Cry, and taken with the Goods about him that he stole; so we say when any one is taken in an unlawful act, that we took him in the manner, or manner.

*Mayweed*, (*Cotula*) an Herb like *Camomile* in smell, but of a stinking savor, and exulcerating nature. That without scent, and with a double flower is accounted a pretty rarity.

*Maze*, an astonishment; also the same as *Labyrinth*. As some think from the *Dutch* *Wissen*, to wander.

*Mazer*, a Beker, or standing Cup to drink in, from the *Dutch* word *Maeser*, i. e. *Maple*; of which sort of Wood, those Cups are commonly made.

## M. E.

*Mead*, (*Mulfum*) the same as *Hydromel*; it comes from the *Dutch* word *Speeth*.

*Meadow-sweet*, (*Regina Prati*) an Herb growing in Meadows with crumpled Leaves, somewhat like those of the Elm. It is used to stay all manner of Bleedings, Fluxes, Vomitings, Fits of the Quartan Ague, and maketh the heart merry.

*Meagre*, (*French*) scraggy or lean.

The *Mean*, in *Mulick* the Tenor, or middle part; also in Law, it is used for the interim, or middle time, as the Action was mean, &c.

*Meander*, or *Meander*, a River of *Phrygia*, which hath many oblique diversions, whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor.

*Mearstones*, (in *Latin* *Lapides Terminales*) certain Stones, which are put as bounds and limits between one Mans Land and another

*Mease*, (in *Latin* *Mansus*) a Mansion-house; from the *French* word *Maison*, i. e. a House; or as some say from *Meix*, i. e. a Mansion; also *Mease*, or *Mese*, is used for a measure of Herrings, consisting of five hundred.

*Measles*, (*Morbilli*) a disease somewhat like the Small Pox, arising sometimes from the impurity of the Mothers blood.

*Mesfondue*, an Hospital; from the *French* *Maison de Dieu*.

*Meath*, a Province of *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *East Meath*, *West Meath*, and *Longford*.

*Mecenas*, a learned Nobleman of *Rome*, who lived in the time of *Augustus*; he was a great favorer of *Virgil* and *Horace*. Whence every favorer of Learning, and learned Men, hath been ever since saluted with the title of *Mecenas*.

*Mecca* or *Mecana*, a City in *Arabia Felix*, which is had in great reverence by the *Turks*, as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

*Meeblin*, a rich City of *Brabant*, taken by the *English* in the year 1580. with some commendation indeed for their valor, but blemished with the foul blot of ravening and sacriledges.

*Mecboachan*, a Root like unto *Jalap* but white, of great efficacy in the Dropsie, for it draweth away water and phlegm, and also strengtheneth the Liver and inward Parts.

*Mechanick Arts*, or *Handy crafts*, those Arts which require the labor of the hand; of which, these seven are esteemed the chief, Agriculture, Cloathing, Navigation, Hunting, Architecture, Medicine, Military Discipline; the word comes from the *Greek* *Mechane*, an artifice or invention.

*Mechation*, (*Lat.*) a committing fornication or whoredom.

A *Medal*, (*French*) a kind of ancient Coyn, or piece of Plate, having stamped upon it the effigies of some Prince, or other eminent man.

*Medea*. See *Jason*.

*Medewife*, (*Sax.*) a Woman of merit; whence our word *Midwife*.

*Media*, a large Countrey and ancient Kingdom in *Asia*, so called from *Madai*, the Son of *Japheth*; or *Medus*, the Son of *Aegens* and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whose chief City is *Ecbbatania*, and the lesser called also *Atropatia*.

*Mediaetine*, (from the *Latin* *Mediastinus*) is a Drudge or Kitchen-slave, (from *Mediastinum*) that partition made by certain thin Skins, dividing the whole Brest into two hollow Bosoms.

*Mediation*, (*Lat.*) a dividing into two; also a making suit, or means for any one; whence *Mediator*, an Intercessor.

*Medicable*, (*Lat.*) able to heal; also easie to be healed or cured.

*Medicament*, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or Physical drug.

*Medicated*, (*Lat.*) as Medicated Meats or Drinks, such as have Medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

*Medication*, (*Lat.*) a curing or healing.

*Medietas Linguae*, as Inquest impannelled upon any cause, whereof one part consisteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

*Mediety*, (*Lat.*) the half, or middle.

*Medimne*, (*Lat.*) a certain measure containing six Bushels.

*Medina*,



*Medina*, a Town of *Arabia*, chiefly famous for being the burial place of *Mahomet*: There are also in *Spain* several places of this name, only with some addition, as *Medina Celi*, a City in *Castilia Nova* which gives title to a Duke; *Medina Sidonia*, a City and Dukedom in *Andalusia*; *Medina del Campo*, a Mart Town in the Province (which was once a Kingdom) of *Leon*; *Medina del Rio Seco*, another Town of great trade and plenty in the same Province.

*Mediocrity*, (*Lat.*) a mean, a middle temper or indifference.

*Mediolanum*, (*Milan*) the chief City of that part of *Italy*, formerly called *Gallia Cisalpina*. It was first built by the *Gaules*, who as they were digging in the Earth, finding a Sow half covered with Wool like a Sheep, called the City *Mediolanum*: and the whole Countrey being afterwards conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*. But after many changes, it came at last to leave the title of a Dutchy, which it still retains, though under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

*Medysance*, (*French*) evil speaking, obloquy, or reproach.

*Meditation*, (*Lat.*) a studying, or devising.

*Mediterranean*, (*Lat.*) being in the middle of the Earth or Land; whence the *Mediterranean Sea* is that Sea, which hath its course in the midst of the Earth.

*Medlar*, (*Mespilus*) a Tree whose Fruit is grateful to the Stomach if rotten ripe, and is best after Meals to close up the Mouth of it; yet being much eaten, they ingender melancholy: Of the Stone, may be made a good medicine for the Stone, as *Matthioli* writeth.

*Medrinacles*, a kind of coarse Canvas, called also *Ponledevies*.

*Medullar*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Marrow.

*Medusa*, the Daughter of *Phoreys*; with whose Golden Hair *Neptune* was so much in love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegasus*. At which, the gods being incensed, turned her Hairs into Serpents, whose sight converted all that looked on them into Stones; but at length *Persens* finding the Serpents asleep, killed them, and cut off *Medusa's* head.

*Meed*, (*old word*) merit, or reward.

*Meen*, (*French*) the countenance, or posture of the face; also, the outward Garb.

*Meer*, in Common Law hath been used for meer right.

*Mees*, (*Sax.*) Meadows.

*Megabyfus*, one of the *Persian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius*, overthrew the tyranny of the *Magi*: In *Europe* he took *Perinthus*, overcame the *Paoner*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

*Megacles*, an ancient Writer *De Viris Illustribus*, mentioned by *Athenaeus* in his Tenth Book.

*Megaclides*, a Writer of the *Indian* History, cited by the same *Athenaeus* in the same Book.

*Megaclo*, the Daughter of *Magares*, King of the *Lesbians*, who being of a froward disposition,

and always contending with his Wife, *Megaclo* was so grieved at her Mothers calamity, that she hired the Muses to be her Maids; and teaching them to sing, they by the sweetness of their Musick, so allayed the Spirit of *Magares*, that his Wife ever after, lived a better life with him; for which benefit to her, she in thankfulness, built Pillars of Brass to their glory, and caused them to be honored in all the Temples thereabout.

*Megacosm*, (*Greek*) the great World.

*Megara*, the name of one of the three Furies; the other two being *Alecto* and *Typhbone*.

*Megalelian Games*, were certain Games celebrated in ancient times in *Rome*, in honor of *Cybele*, or the great goddess.

*Megalopolis*, a City of *Arcadia*, called at this day *Leontori*. It is remarkable for being the birth place of the great Historian *Polybius*.

*Megalopsychia*, (*Greek*) Magnanimity, or greatness of mind.

*Megara*, the Daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*. She was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he would free the *Thebans* from the oppression of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed, but *Juno* being highly incensed against him for killing *Lycus*, possessed him with such a madness, that he slew his Wife *Megara*, and the children he had by her.

*Megasthenes*, a Writer of the *Indian* History, mentioned by *Athenaeus*; and therefore thought to be the same with *Megaclides* already mentioned; but without doubt the same with *Megasthenes*, cited by *Pliny*.

*Megrin*, a distemper which causeth a great pain in the Temples, and fore part of the Head; the word seems to be contracted from the *Greek* word *Hemicrania*.

*Meiosis*, (*Greek*) Diminution, in Rhetorick it is when for extenuations sake a lighter term is used than the matter requires; as when a great wound is called a scratch, a flat fall, a foil.

*Meire*, a term in Blazon. See *Varry Cuppy*.

*Meladine*, the name of a Sultan of *Egypt*, who was very courteous to the Christians when they were half drowned in *Egypt*.

*Melampod*, (in *Greek* *Melampodium*) an Herb better known by the name of *Helibore*.

*Melampus*, the Son of *Amythaon* and *Dorippe*, who laying him abroad in the Sun, and covering all his body except his feet; they were so scorched by the Sun, that they became black: Whence he was called *Melampus*, i. e. Blackfoot. He was a famous Physician, and understood the voices of Birds and Beasts; he cured the Daughters of *Praeus* of their madness, one of whom named *Iphianassa* he married.

*Melancholick*, (*Greek*) sad, pensive, troubled with melancholy, i. e. Black choler, one of the four humors of the Body; also a distemper caused by the abounding of that humor.

*Melanippides*, a Writer of *Dithyrambs*, *Elegies*, *Epigrams*, *Lynick*, and *Epick* Poems, who flourished in the sixty fifth *Olympiad*.

*Melanibius*,

*Melanthius*, an Elegiack Poet in great esteem with *Cimon* the *Athenian* Captain, in whose life several of his Verses are cited by *Plutarch*. There was also a Tragick Poet of the same name, and a Writer *De Mysteriis Elefyniis*. Lastly, one *Melanis* cited by *Pliny*.

*Melantho*, the Daughter of *Proteus*, who had a humor to ride upon a Dolphins back up and down the Sea, which *Neptune* observing, turned himself into a Dolphin, and carrying her to shore upon his back, ravished her, and begot *Amicus*.

*Melanthus*, the Son of *Andropompus*, he being a *Messenian*, was driven out of his Country by the *Heracidae*. He went and helped the *Athenians* against the *Boetians*, and killed their Captain *Zanthus*; for which he was chosen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymetes*.

*Melborn*, a Castle in *Darbishire*, where *John* Duke of *Bourbon*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was detained nineteen years under the custody of *Sir Nicholas de Montgomery* the younger.

*Melchior*, the name of one of the *Magi*, or Wise-men of the East, who offered gifts to our Saviour; he offered Gold, as to a King. The second called *Jasper*, *Frankincense*, as unto God. The third called *Balthasar*, *Myrrhe*, as unto one that was to die: Also the name of a great Heretick, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchiorists*.

*Melchites*, a sort of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are so called from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* tongue signifies a King, because they used to follow the Emperors injunctions in matters of Religion.

*Melchisedeck*, (*Hebr.* The King of Righteousness) he that met *Abraham* when he came from the slaughter of the five Kings. It is supposed to be *Shem*, the Son of *Noah*, but said to be without Father, without Mother, &c. because that he was so old, that none then living could remember his Parents.

*Melagener*, a noble *Athenian* Architect, who built the Temple of *Minerva* in *Athenis*.

*Meleager*, the Son of *Oeneus*, King of *Calidonia* and *Althea*; he gathered a company of valiant youths together, to slay a wild Boar that wasted the Country of *Ætolia*; and having slain it, presented the Head to *Atalanta*, the Daughter of *Jasius*, King of *Argos*, which *Plexippus* and *Toxæus*, the Brothers of *Althea* endeavoring to take away, he slew them both and married *Atalanta*. But *Althea* enraged at the death of her Brothers, threw the Brand into the fire, which she had saved from the Destinies when he was born, which as it burnt, he consumed away. Also a *Cynic* Philosopher, whose *Symposium* is cited by *Athenæus*.

*Melchisala*, the Son of *Meladine*, King of *Egypt*, who being an active and promising Prince, got away the love of his Fathers Subjects, who adoring the Sun rising more than the Sun setting, applied themselves to him, his Father living unloved, and dying unlamented.

*Melesermus*, an *Athenian* Sophist, whose Mercenary, Culinary, Rustick, and Convivial Epistles are mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Meletius*, an ancient Greek Monk, whose Book *De Natura hominis*, is said to be extant in the *Vatican Library*; and also in that of *Didacus Hurtadus*, a Learned Spaniard; also an ancient Greek Writer of the whole Body of Medicine.

*Melilate*, (*Corona Regia*.) See *Mellilote*.

*Melimele*. See *Pome Paradise*.

*Melioration*, (*Lat.*) a making better, an improving.

*Melissa*. See *Mellona*. Also a learned Woman, of whom there is an Epistle to *Clareta*, in the Volume of *Greek Epistles* set forth by *Aldus*.

*Melissus*, a Grammarian, who being at first the Bondman of *Mecenas*, was manumitted by him as *Suetonius* Records; also an *Euboick*, whose Writings are cited by *Fulgentius Melito*, a Bishop of *Sardis*, who wrote *De Pascha*, and several other learned Treatises, he flourished in the year of our Lord 160.

*Melasses*, the drops of Sugar, commonly called *Treacle*.

*Mellation*, (*Lat.*) the driving away of the Bees, and taking the Honey out of the Hives.

*Melification*, (*Lat.*) a making Honey.

*Melissuous*, (*Lat.*) flowing with Honey, full of sweetness.

*Melliloquent*, (*Lat.*) a speaking sweetly, as it were speaking Honey.

*Mellilote*, or *Melilote*, a certain Herb, bearing round Leaves with slender Branches; from the Greek word *meli*, i. e. Honey, and *Lotus*, the Lote-tree, as it were, The Lote bearing Honey.

*Melliscens*, (*French*, Honey-sweet) a Christian name of divers Women.

*Mellona*, a certain goddess worshipped by the ancient Romans, as the Patroness of Bees. Perhaps the same with *Melissa*, who first found out the use of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee. She was the Daughter of *Melissus*, King of *Crete*, and the Sister of *Amalthea*, the Nurse of *Jupiter*.

*Melody*, a Musical sound, or sweet Air, from the Greek words, *meli*, i. e. honey, and *ode*, i. e. a song; as it were, a honeyed, a sweet song.

*Melpomene*, the name of one of the nine Muses, the first inventress of Tragedies.

*Membrane*, (*Lat.*) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body; also a skin of parchment; also the pill, between the bark and the tree.

*Memnon*, the Son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, and Brother of *Laomedon*; he was slain by *Achilles* in the *Trojan War*, and his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence called *Memnonian Birds*, who are said every year to come out of *Æthiopia*, to visit the Tomb of *Memnon*.

*Memoirs*, a relation of things worthy of memory in the life of any person, or any extraordinary transaction.



*Memorandum*, (Lat.) a short note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing; or as we commonly say, an *Item*.

*Memorable*, (Lat.) calic to be remembred, worthy of remembrance.

*Memorial*, (Lat.) a Remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

*Memphis*, the chief City of Egypt, built by *Ogdous*, and called after his Daughters name, and from whence the Egyptians are anciently named *Memphians*: It is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

*Menachmus*, a *Sigonian*, whose *Sicyoniaca* and Book *De Artificibus*, is cited by *Asbenens*.

*Menabem*, (Hebr. a Comforter.) one who slew *Shallum*, King of *Judab*, and Reigned in his stead.

*Menalippus*, a *Theban*, who having given *Tydeus* a mortal wound, was slain by the Friends of *Tydeus*; who causing *Menalippus* his head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

*Menalippides*. See *Melannipides*; also a *Milesian*, whose Fable of the *Danaides* is cited by *Asbenens*.

*Menander*, a Sophist of *Laodicea*, who as *Suidas* observes, Commentated upon *Hermosianus* and *Mintianus*, also an elegant *Athenian* Writer of *Vetus Comadia*; of whose Forty nine Comedies, only a few fragments are extant; also another *Athenian* Writer of *Nova Comadia*, who is said to have Written One hundred and eight Comedies; also *Menander*, or as some call him *Menander*, a *Geoponick* Writer of *Priene*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Varro*. Besides another of *Heraclea*, cited by *Pliny*. There is also a fragment of *Menander* an *Ephesian* Historian in *Josephus*, against *Appian*.

*Menasseh*, or *Manassab*, (Hebr. forgotten) the Son of *Joseph*, and Joynt-father with *Ephraim*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

† *Mendaciloquent*, (Lat.) speaking false, telling lies.

*Mendication*, (Lat.) a begging, whence a Fryer Mendicant is one that goes up and down begging Alms.

*Menecler*, an Historian, whose History of *Barbarus*, is cited by *Athenens*.

*Menecrates*, an *Ephesian* Poet, who wrote of Bees, as *Varro*, and the Scholiast of *Nicander*; also a Comick Poet whose *Manecior* and *Hermioneus*, are cited by *Suidas* and *Volaterranus*; also a *Syracusan* Physician, *Pliny* likewise cites a Poet of this name. There is moreover in the *Greek Anthology* a Hexastick of the *Menecrates Smyrneus*.

*Menelaus*, the Son of *Atreus* and *Erope*; he marrying *Helena*, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*; she was in his absence stoll away by *Paris*, the Son of *Priam*, which was the occasion of the *Trojan War*, wherein after nine years siege, *Troy* was destroyed, and *Helena* recovered. Also an *Aegean* Versifier, who wrote a Poem called *Thebais*, and other things, mentioned by *Suidas* and *Volaterranus*.

*Menestheus*, the Son of *Peleus*; he with the help of the *Tyndaride*, raising Sedition against *Theseus*, became King of the *Athenians*; but going to the siege of *Troy*, he died there.

*Mengrelia*, the present Appellation of *Colebis*, one of the chief Provinces of that part of *Asia Minor*, which lies upon the *Isthmus*, between the *Caspian* and the *Black-Sea*.

*Menial*, or *Menial-servant*, one that lives within the Walls of his Masters house; from the Latin word *Mania*, i. e. Walls; or from the old word *Meny*, which signifies a Family.

*Meninges*, (Greek) two thin skins which inwrap the Brain; the one called *Dura mater*, next to the Skull; the other *Pia mater*, which immediately covereth the Brain.

*Menippus*, a Comick Poet, whose *Cercopes*, and other things, are quoted by *Suidas* and *Volaterranus*.

*Meniver*, a kind of Fur, being as some think, the skin of a Squirrels Belly, or as others say, of a little white Beast (like to a *Wesfel*) breeding in *Muscovy*.

*Menker*, (Arab.) the Jaw of the Celestial Whale.

*Mennow*, (from the French word *Mennu*, i. e. small) a little Fish, otherwise called a Cackrel, in Latin *Minimus*.

*Menecbus*, a *Theban* youth, the Son of *Creon*. He was so zealous for the safety of his Countrey, that when the Oracle had foretold, that the City which was by the *Argives* could not be saved, unless the last of the race of *Cadmus*, would voluntarily kill himself, he slew himself with his own sword.

*Menodotus*, a *Samian*, who wrote a History of the Temple of *Samian Juno*.

*Mensal*, (Lat.) belonging to a Table.

*Mension*, (Lat.) a measuring.

*Mensruosity*, (Lat.) the abounding of Womens monethly flowers.

*Mensuration*, (Lat.) the same as *Mension*; or measuring.

*Mental*, (Lat.) kept in mind; whence mental reservation, a speaking something, and concealing the rest.

*Menteith*, the name of a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*.

*Mentition*, (Lat.) a lying or forging tales.

*Mentz*. See *Moguntia*.

*Mephibosheth*, (Hebr. Shame of Mouth) a Son of *Jonathan*, who was civilly treated by *David* for his Fathers sake.

*Mera*, the Daughter of *Priæus* and *Antia*, she being a great Hunteress, and following *Diana* in the Woods, was ravished by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the shape of *Diana*; whereupon the goddess shot her to death with one of her Arrows, and afterwards turning her into a Dog, she placed her among the Heavenly Constellations; also the name of *Icarus* his Dog. See *Icarus*.

*Meracity*, (Lat.) a being pure and without mixture.

*Mermaid*, the Christian name of divers Women; from the precious Stone called the Emerald.

*Mercature*, (*Lat.*) a buying, trading, or merchandising.

*Mercedary*, (*Lat.*) hired with reward, or wages.

*Mercenary*, (*Lat.*) the same.

*Merch*, the name of a Countrey in the South part of Scotland.

*Mercenlage*, the Law of the *Mercians*, or the Inhabitants of these Eight Countreys, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the Land being formerly divided into three parts, the *Mercians*, the *West Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Denelage*.

*Mercury*, as it were, *Medius currens inter Deos & Homines*, i. e. sent on messages between the gods and men; the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Maia* the Daughter of *Atlas*. He lay with his Sister *Venus*, and begat *Hermaphroditus*; he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handicrafts-men, and the first inventor of the Harp; also among Astronomers the name of one of the seven Planets, among Chymists of Quick-silver: Also the name of a Plant which is of two sorts, viz. *French*, or common, *Mercury*, which is in *Latin* called *Mercurialis*, *Bonus Henricus*, and *Dogs-Mercury* which is called *Cynocrambe*.

*Mercurial*, or *Mercurialist*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

*Meretricious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whore.

*Merida* (*Augusta Emerica*) a Town of *Estromadura* in Spain.

*Meridian*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Noon; also substantively used for one of the greater Circles dividing the Sphere into two equal parts, and passing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical Point.

*Meridiation*, (*Lat.*) a sleeping at Noon.

*Merioneth*, (*Mervinia*) one of Thirteen Shires of Wales.

*Merismus*, (*Greek*) Divisions, Rhetorical figure, disposing several things in their proper places.

*Meritot*, a kind of play used by Children, wherein they swing themselves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tied a little Beam, across which they sit; it is called in *Latin* *Oscillum*.

*Meremade*, or *Maremaid*. See *Syren*.

*Mern*, a County in the North of Scotland, the people whereof were anciently called *Verniciones*, by some *Vetuniones*.

*Merodachbaladan*, (*Hebr.* Bitter contribution without Judgment,) a King of *Babylon*, who succeeded his Father *Baladan* in the Kingdom.

*Meroe*, an Island encompassed with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the same name built by *Cambyfes*, whose Sister was called *Meroe*, from whence the City and Island took their denomination. This City Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climates, whose parallel line they call *Dia Meroes*, because it runs through the midst of the City.

*Merope*, one of the seven Daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were feigned by the Poets to be changed into Seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

*Merrick*, a proper name of a Man, among the ancient Britains; in *Latin* *Mauricus*.

*Merfion*, (*Lat.*) a ducking, or plunging over head and ears into the Water, a drowning.

*Merton*, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kinulph*, King of the *West Saxon*, was slain by a *Clito*, or Prince of the Blood, in a Harlots House; the *Clito* himself being also stabbed immediately by *Kinulph's* followers. In this place was born *Walter de Merton*, Founder of *Merton Colledge* in *Oxford*.

*Meryllus*, a Boetick Writer, whose Histories of *Metellus* and *Ipbigenia* are quoted by *Plutarch* in his *Parallels*.

*Mese*. See *Mease*.

*Mesel*, (*Sax.*) a Leaper.

*Mesentery*, (*Greek*, as it were, the middle of the Intrails) a certain thick, and double skin that fasteneth the Bowels or Intrails to the Back, and affordeth passage to a number of Veins; called the *Mesenterick* or *Meseraick* Veins.

*Meskite*, a Church or Synagogue among the *Turks* and *Moors*, from the *Arabick* word *Mezquiden*, i. e. an Oration.

*Mesnagery*, (*French*) Husbandry, or Housewifery.

*Mesnalty*, a term in Common Law, the Right of the *Mesn*, that is, a Lord of a Mannor, who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a Superior Lord; from the *French* word *Maisne*, i. e. younger by birth.

*Mesomedes*, a famous Poet who wrote in the praise of *Antinous*, the Libertine of the Emperor *Adrian*.

*Mesopotamia*, a large Countrey of *Asia* so called, because it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient *Hebrews*, *Aram Nabaraim*, i. e. Syria of the Rivers; now *Apamia*, and by some *Adiabene*.

*Mesozeugma*, (*Greek*) a figure of Grammatical Construction. See *Zeugma*.

*Messagry*, (*old word*) diligence in doing a message.

*Messalians*, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lords Supper and Baptism to be but of indifferent concernment.

*Messapia* or *Mesapia*, a Countrey of *Italy*, anciently so called from *Messapus*, the Son of *Nephtune*; it containeth those Regions which are now called *Calabria* and *Apulia*.

*Messene*, a famous City in *Greece*, situate in the *Peloponnesus*; whose ancient inhabitants the *Messenii* waged a long and bloody War with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute slavery.

*Messias*, the same in *Hebrew* as *Christos*, in *Greek*, i. e. Anointed; and is oft used in the holy Scriptures for our Saviour Christ.

*Messina*, a famous Port Town, and now the chief City of *Sicily*, but in ancient times *Siracuse*. It was anciently called *Messana*, and is said



to have been built by the *Messenians*, near the Promontory of *Petorum*.

*Mestizos*, (*Span.*) are the breed of *Spaniards* with *Americans*.

*Messorious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Mowing, Reaping, or Harvest.

*Mesnage*, in Common Law, is used for a dwelling-house, with Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

*Metabasis*, (*Greek*) a passing from one sentence to another, and is used as a Rhetorical figure, wherein we pass from one sentence to another; as, *These things were most delectable, nor shall those things bring less pleasure*. It is called in *Latin Transisio*.

*Metachronism*, (*Greek*) an error in Chronology by the misreckoning of time, or the ill connexion of Passages: A word compounded of the *Greek* Preposition *Meta* and *Chronos*, i. e. Time.

*Metagenes*, a Comick Writer, out of whom several Verses are quoted by *Athenaeus*.

*Metalepsis*, (*Greek*) a participating or taking from one another, as a Rhetorical figure it is defined, the Continuation of a Trope, in one word through a succession of significations, as, *Hinc movet Euphrates bellum*, where *Euphrates*, by *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Mesopotamia*, and *Mesopotamia* by *Synecdoche membri*, for the Oriental Nations: It is called in *Latin Participatio* or *Transumptio*.

*Metalline*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Metals.

*Metamorphosis*, (*Greek*) a changing of one body, or figure, into another.

A *Metaphor*, (*Greek*) a certain figure, wherein one word is borrowed to express the signification of another, as smiling Meadows, youthful Summer.

*Metaphysicks*, (*Greek*) a Science, which treateth of supernatural things; as God, Angels, the Souls of Men, &c.

*Metaplasmus*, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure of Speech, wherein words or letters are placed contrary to their usual order.

*Metaris*, an arm of the Sea in *Lincolnsire*, commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Washes*.

*Metastasis*, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetorick. See *Transmotion*.

*Metasthenes*, a Persian Chronologist, of whom there is a fragment yet extant.

*Metathesis*, (*Greek*) transposition, being a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another, as *Pistis* for *Pristis*; it is called in *Latin Transposition*.

*Metellus*, a famous Roman Captain, who being to go by Sea with a great Army against the *Carthaginians*, and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods but *Vesta*, who being thereby offended, kept back the Navy with contrary Winds; which *Caius Julius* the Priest affirmed, could not be diverted, but by the sacrificing of his Daughter *Metella*; which he yielding unto, the goddess took compassion of the Virgin, and sent a Heifer in her stead. Also the name of a High Priest of the Romans, who when the Temple of *Vesta* was on fire,

running into the *Palladium* out of the flame, he lost his sight by venturing too far into the fire.

*Metempsychosis*, (*Greek*) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul, out of one Body into another.

*Meteor*, (from the *Greek* word *Meteoros*, i. e. high) a certain imperfectly mixed body, consisting of vapors drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are ingendered Rain, Wind, Thunder, and Lightning.

*Meteorology*, (*Greek*) a Discourse of Meteors.

*Meteoroscopy*, that part of Astrology, which handleth the difference of Sublimities and distance of Stars.

*Metheglin*, (in *Latin Mulsam*,) a kind of drink made of Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c.

*Methodical*, (*Greek*) belonging to a Method, i. e. an orderly, or artificial disposing, or placing of things.

*Methodius*, an ancient Bishop, first of *Patara*, then of *Tyre*, who wrote against *Porphyrius*, and many other learned pieces, some of which are yet extant. He flourished in the year of our Lord 255.

*Metibulab*, (*Hebr.* the Weapons of his Death) the longest lived of all Men mentioned in holy Scripture, and the Father of *Lamech*.

*Metiochus*, the Son of *Alcibiades*, he being taken by the *Phenicians*, and brought a prisoner to *Darius* the King of *Persia*, against whom his Father then made War, was yet honorably received; the King bestowing upon him large possessions, and a Wife named *Persiba*, by whom he had many children.

*Metius Suffetius*, Dictator of the *Albans*, who being bound by Covenant to aid *Tullius Hostilius*, King of the *Romans*, against the *Fidenates*, stood with his Army upon a Hill, to see the event of a Battle; for which he was by the command of *Hostilius*, torn in pieces with wild Horses.

*Metonymy*, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another; as of the cause for the effects; of the subject, for the adjuncts, and contrarily.

*Metope*, (a term in Architecture) the distance of space in a Pillar, between the Demicles, and Triglyphes.

*Metoposcopy*, (*Greek*) the guessing at Mens inclinations; as also the future events of Men, by looking on their faces.

*Metrical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Meeter, or Verses.

*Metrenchysa*, (*Greek*) an Instrument to inject liquid Medicines into the Womb.

*Metrodorus*, an Epigrammatist, whose Decastich upon Humane Lite, and a Distich, are in the *Greek Anthology*. *Stobaeus* also quotes several sentences of one *Metrodorus*.

*Metropolitan*, belonging to a *Metropolis* (*Greek*) i. e. the chief City of a Countrey, or Province, whence an Archbishop is called a Metropolitan Bishop, because his See is always in the chief City.

*Metz*, (*Mediomatrics*) a noted Town of the Dutchy of Lorrain, and was anciently the chief Seat of the Kingdom of *Austrasia*.

*Mexico*, a great and famous City of the Mexican Province in *Nova Hispania*. This City was the chief City of *Montezuma*, who was Lord of the new World.

*Mezentius*, a King of the *Thuscans*, who with his Son *Lansus*, assisting *Turnus* in the War against *Aeneas*, and the *Trojans*; they both fell by the hand of *Aeneas* himself.

## M. I.

*Miagrus*, the god of flies, so called by *Plautus*; by others *Myopes*.

*Miasm*, (*Greek*) a polluting or defiling.

*Michael*, (*Hebr.*) who is like God, an Archangel mentioned both in the old and new Testament. Of this *Prenomem*, there were several of the *Constantinople* Emperors, as *Michael Curopalates*, *Michael Traulus*, *Michael* Son of *Theophilus*, *Michael Paphlagonius*, *Michael* the old, *Michael Parapinaceus*, and *Michael Paleologus*.

Saint *Michaels* Mount, a Rocky cliff, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John* Earl of *Oxford*, fortified against King *Edward* the fourth; there is also a place so called in *Normandy*.

*Micajah*, (*Hebr. who is like the Lord*), the Son of *Imlah*, a Prophet.

*Michal*, (*Hebr. who is perfect*), the Daughter of King *Saul*, who was given in Marriage to *David*.

To *Miche*, to play the Truant, or hide ones self out of the way, from the *French* word *Muser*, i. e. to be idle, or the *Dutch* *Wiche*, i. e. a wary looking about.

*Mickle*, much; from the *Saxon* word *Micel*; or as some say, from the *Greek* word *Megale*.

*Microcosm*, (*Greek*) the body of man is commonly so called, being as it were a little World. See *Macrocosm*.

*Microcosmographia*, (*Greek*) a description of the little World, Man.

*Micus sanguinis*, a Disease of the Reins, through which there comes thin wheyish blood.

† *Micrography*, (*Greek*) the description of minute bodies by a magnifying-glass.

*Micrologie*, (*Greek*) a discoursing about petty small affairs.

*Microscope*, (*Greek*) a certain Instrument whereby the full proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

*Midas*, a King of *Phrygia*, the Son of *Gordias*, a Cow-herd. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him whatsoever he had a mind to; he desired that whatsoever he toucht might be turned into Gold, which desire was immediately granted; and not only every thing else he touched, but his meat also, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to request that he might be freed from that gift, he was counselled to wash himself in *Pactolus* streams, which immediately

became very bright with the glistering of the Sands, which were turned into Gold; afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Musick-duel, *Imolus* being chosen Judge, *Midas* being the only man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Asses ears grow to his head; which disgrace nevertheless had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cryed out, *Midas* hath Asses ears; and soon after, the Reeds which grew in that place, became vocal; and continually uttered the same words.

*Midian*, (*Hebr.*) Judgment, or Striving. *Abrahams* Son by *Keturah*, from whom descended the *Midianites*.

*Middleburg*, the chief City of *Zealand*; one of the Eight Provinces of the *United Neatherlands*.

*Middleman*, (a term in the Art-military) he that stands middlemost in a File.

*Midriasis*, (*Greek*) the dilatation of the Pupil, or Apple of the Eye.

*Midriff*. See *Diaphragme*.

*Migration*, (*Lat.*) a removing, or passing from place to place.

*Mile*, such a space of ground in length only, as containeth a thousand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125 paces.

*Miles*, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Milo*, from the grain called *Millium*, i. e. *Millet*; others made it a contraction from *Michael*.

*Miletus*, the chief City of *Ionia*, whose Inhabitants the *Milesii* were accounted the potentest; and the richest people of all *Asia*; it was originally called *Anastoria*; now *Melazzo*: also a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the Son of *Apollo*, and *Argea*, or as some say, by *Sarpedon* the Son of *Jupiter*, and the Brother of *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

*Mildford-haven*, a very commodious Haven in *Pembroke-shire*, where *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* landed, when by that famous Battel at *Bosworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath sixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads.

*Militarie*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Soldiers, or War.

The *Milkie-way*. See *Via Lactea*.

*Millefoile*, (in Latin *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Yarrow*.

*Millenarians*. See *Chiliasm*.

*Millet*, (in Latin *Millium*, in *Greek* *Cenchrus*) a kind of plant so called, from the multitude of small granes, or seeds which it beareth.

*Milo*, a certain *Crotonian* of that vast strength, that at the *Olympick* games, he carried an Oxe the space of a whole furlong, killed it with his fist, and afterwards eat it himself in one day.

*Miloglossum*, (*Greek*) one of the four pair of Muscles of the tongue: this assists the *Genioglossum*. See *Genioglossum*.

*Miltiades*, a great Captain of the *Athenians*, who with 11000 *Greeks*, overthrew 60000 *Persians* in the fields of *Marathon*; yet afterwards being



being accused of bribery, he was forced by the *Athenians* to die in Chains.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, (*Greek*) a Jester, or one that counterfeits the gestures, or countenances of others, whence *Mimical*, *Apish*, or given to imitate.

*Mimnermus*, a very ancient Poet, whose Poem of the fight of the *Smyrneans* against *Gyges* in *Elegian* verse, is remembered by *Pausanias* in his *Bæoticks*; there is also of this name a Lyrick and Epigrammatic Poet, out of whom several verses are quoted by *Athenæus* and *Stobæus*.

*Minacity*, (*Lat.*) a menacing, or threatening.

*Minchings*, an ancient word for those consecrated Virgins, whom we call Nuns.

*Mincianus*, an *Athenian* Sophist, the Son of *Nicagoras*, who wrote several Books of Rhetorick and Orations; he flourished in the time of the Emperor *Galienus*.

*Mindbruch*, (a Saxon word) a hurting of honour and worship.

*Mine*, (*French*) the same as *meen*; the aspect or garb of any person.

*Mineralist*, one skilful in Minerals, (*Lat.*) i. e. metals, or any thing growing in Mines.

*Minerva*, the goddess of Wisdom, she is said to have been born without a Mother, and to have sprung out of *Jupiter's* head; she is reported also to have invented the Liberal Sciences, and to have found out the use of Wool; about which a *Lydian* Virgin, named *Araene* contesting with her, was overthrown and turned into a Spider; also to her is attributed the first finding out of the use of Oyl; she was called in *Greek* *Athenæa*, and from her the City of *Athens* took its denomination.

*Miniature*, a drawing of Pictures in little, which is many times done with *Minium*, i. e. red Lead.

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Musick, containing one time up or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i. e. least; also *Minime* *Fryars*, are a certain Order instituted by *Fran. de Paul*.

A *Minion*, or *Mignon*, (*French*) one that is in highest credit and esteem with a great person above any one besides, but especially in an amorous sense; it is also used adjectively for neat, spruce, polished, or adorn'd.

*Minious*, (*Lat.*) of a red, or Vermilion colour.

*Ministry*, (*Lat.*) service, or charge in any employment, but used more especially in a spiritual sense, for the Priestly Function.

*Miniver*. See *Meniver*.

The *Minor*, in a Syllogism, the latter part, or assumption.

*Minoration*, (*Lat.*) a diminishing, or making less.

*Minorca*. See *Baleares*.

*Minority*, (*Lat.*) nonage, or being under age.

*Minos*, a King of *Creet*, the Son of *Jupiter*, (or, as some say, of *Xanthus*) and *Europa*: he having great Wars with the *Athenians* and *Megareans*, because they slew his Son *Androgeus*, had

*Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*. He entertained *Dædalus* an *Athenian* being banished from his Countrey, who being an excellent Artist, made that famous Labyrinth, into which the *Minotaur* was put. But afterwards, for making a wooden Heifer, into which *Pasiphaë* the Wife of *Minos* being included, received the Bull again, by which she had formerly had the *Minotaur*; he was shut up into the Labyrinth himself, together with his Son *Icarus*: but he making waxen wings for himself and his Son, fled away into *Sicily*, where he was stifled in a Bath by the Daughter of King *Crocalus*, his Son having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the Sea, which was thence called the *Icarian* Sea.

*Minotaurus*, the Monster which *Pasiphaë* the Wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnal copulation with a Bull; it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull; to this Monster the *Athenians*, overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to send yearly, seven of their noblest youths to be devoured; but in the third year, *Theseus* the Son of *Ageus*, was sent to slay the *Minotaur*; which having done, he escaped with the help of *Ariadne*, out of the Labyrinth, by a clew of thread.

*Minover*, (from the *French* word *Mainovre*, i. e. handy-work) is a trespass committed by a mans handy-work in the Forrest, as an Engin to catch Deer, &c.

*Minster*, a Saxon word, signifying a Monastery.

*Mint*, a certain Herb so called, from *Mintshe* the Daughter of *Cocytus*, who being taken away with *Proserpine* by *Pluto*, was changed into a Plant of the same name; also the place where the Kings coyn is formed, which at present is at the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Calais*.

*Minute*, (*Lat.*) little, small; whence *Minution*, a diminishing, or making little; also a Minute is substantively used for a moment, or the smallest part of time.

*Minutius Felix*, a famous pleader at *Rome*, whose Dialogue intituled *Octavius*, is yet extant with some other things that go under his name.

*Miraculous*, (*Lat.*) wonderful.

*Miriam*, (*Hebr.*) exalted, or Lady of the Sea, the Daughter of *Amram*, and Sister of *Moses* and *Aaron*. For *Miriam* is used *Maria* in the new Testament, being to this day a general name of Women.

*Mirmillions*, (*Lat.*) a sort of gladiators, or sword-fighters.

*Mirour*, or *Mirror*, (*French*) a looking-glass.

*Mirteus*, an Epigrammatist, of whom several Epigrams are recorded in the *Icones* of *Paulus Jovius*.

*Misanthropy*, (*Greek*) a man-hating; a flying the company of men.

*Mirach Arab*, the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

*Misaventure*, in Common-Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance;

chance; as by throwing a stone carelessly, shooting an Arrow, or the like.

*Misbode*, (old word) wrong.

*Miscellanies*, (Lat.) a mixture of several things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

*Miscreant*, (French) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

*Mise*, a French word, signifying, in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to tryal, either by Assize or Battle, as Issue is in an action personal.

*Misericordia*, in Common-Law, is an arbitrary punishment, very moderate, and rather less than the offence.

*Miskenning*, is a changing of speech in Court.

*Miskin*, (old word) a little Bagpipe.

The *Misne*, or *Misen-sail of a Ship*, is that which is between the Poop, and the Main-sail.

*Misogamy*, (Greek) a hating, or contempt of marriage.

*Misogyny*, (Greek) a hating of Women.

*Misprision*, (from the French word *meffris*) signifieth in Common-Law, a neglect or oversight; as a misprision of Felony, &c. is a neglect, or light account had of Felony committed by not revealing it, when we knew it to be committed.

*Misy*, a kind of yellow Copper, shining like Gold; found in *Egypt*, and the Isle of *Cyprus*, and thence brought hither.

To *Misqueam*, (old word) to displease.

*Missale*, (Lat.) a Masse-book.

*Misseltoe*, or *Misseldin*, (in Dutch *Spittel*) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other Trees; of which it is reported, that Thrushes eating the Berries of this plant, and afterwards sitting to Roost all night, and shitting upon it, causeth to bear Bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb. The Thrush shits her own sorrow.

*Missile*, (Lat.) a Dart, or Arrow; also a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of several colours together.

*Mission*, (Lat.) a sending: It is taken particularly for a power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and Preach the Catholick Faith; and those that are thus sent, are called *Missionaries*, or Fathers of the *Mission*.

A Letter *Missive*, (Lat.) a Letter which is sent from one friend to another.

*Mister*, (old word) need, want.

*Mistery*, (French) *Mistier* Latin *Magisterium*) a Craft, Trade, or Occupation; but coming from *Mysterium*, it signifieth a secret or hidden business.

*Miswoman*, (old word used by *Chaucer*) a Whore.

*Mites*, in Falconry, are a kind of Vermin smaller than Lice, about the heads and nates of Hawks.

*Mithra*, the chief Deity of the old *Persians*, and commonly represented under the form of the Sun.

*Mitridates*, a King of *Pontus*, who spake 22 Languages. He rebelling against the *Romans*

was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus*, near *Cizicus*, and flying to *Tygranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and besieged in his own Palace; where having in vain attempted to poison himself, he assisted *Galus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himself. He was the first inventor of that excellent Antidote against infection and poison, called from his own name, *Mitridate*.

*Mitigation*, (Lat.) a pacifying, or asswaging. *Mitrophanes*, an ancient Bishop of *Smyrna*, who wrote against the *Manichees*.

*Mittins*, (in French *Mittains*) certain winter Gloves made of Cloath or Furs.

*Mittimus*, a Justice of Peace his Warrant to send an Offender to the Goal, or Prison.

*Mytilene*, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Mythymna*, from this City the whole Island now takes its denomination.

*Mixen*, (old word) from *Meoxe*, i. e. Dung, a Dunghill.

*Mixture*, (Lat.) a mingling of several things together.

*Mixmor*, (Span.) a Dungeon.

## M. N.

*Mnemosyne*, a certain Nymph, who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the Nine Muses; the word signifies in Greek, Memory.

*Mnasalces*, a *Sicyonian* Epigrammatist cited by *Asbenau*.

*Mnesarchus*, an Epigrammatist, of whom there is a Tetra Stich in the Greek *Antilogie*.

*Mnesimachus*, a Comick writer, several of whose Comedies are mentioned by *Asbenau*.

*Mnestens*. See *Meneftens*.

## M. O.

*Moab*, (Hebr.) of the Father, *Lot's* Son by his eldest Daughter, of whom came the *Moabites*.

*Mobbi*, a certain Drink made of *Potato-roots*, much used in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

*Mobility*, (Lat.) moveableness, inconstancy.

*Modality*, (Lat.) a School-term, signifying the manner of a thing in the abstract.

*Modder*, (from the Dutch word *Modde*, or *Moddekijn*, i. e. a Maid, or Virgin) a young girl or wench.

*Moderata Misericordia* (Lat.) is a Writ, and it lieth where a man is amerced in a County Court or Court Barron, more than he ought to be.

*Moderation*, (Lat.) temperance, government, discretion.

*Moderator*, (Lat.) a discreet Governor, a decider of any Controversie.

*Mode*, (French from the Latin *Modus*) the fashion or garb of the time.



*L. Junius Moderatus Columella*, an ancient Roman Writer *De Re Rustica*; whose Books of that Subject, with those of *Cato*, *Varro*, and *Palladius*, are all extant, and generally Printed all together in a Volume.

*Modern*, ( *Lat.* ) of late time.

*Modicum*, ( *Lat.* ) a little matter, a small pittance.

*Modification*, ( *Lat.* ) a qualifying, a setting a measure, or limit to any thing.

*Modulation*, ( *Lat.* ) an exact finging, a keeping time, and measure in finging.

*Modwall*, a Bird which destroyeth Bees. It is called in Latin *Picus Martius*, being a sort of Wood-Pecker.

*Mero*, a very learned Woman among the ancients, of whose writings her Hymn to *Neptune* is most especially remembred.

*Mognions*, ( *French* ) Arms for the shoulders.

*Mogoutus*, a certain Heathen god, worshiped by the ancient *Britains* in *Northumberland*, like as *Bellotucardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Audates* in *Essex*.

*Moguntia*, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-bishop of this place, is one of the three Spiritual Electors of the Empire.

*Moiles*, ( in Latin *Mallei* ) a kind of high-soled-shoes, worn in ancient times, by Kings and great persons.

*Moitie*, ( *French* ) the half part of any thing.

*Mokel*, ( *Saxon* ) Much.

*Mola*, a Fish found in the *Adriatick Sea*, it is so called, as being like a lump of flesh.

*Molar*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Mill; whence the Molar-teeth are those five most extreem teeth on either side of the mouth, both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

*Mole-butt*. See *Porpus*.

*Moldavia*, a Province of *Dacia*, being otherwise called *Walachia Major*, and adjoining to *Transylvania*, the chief whereof is *Saczava* the seat of the *Vaivode*.

*Moleeb*, ( *Hebr.* ) railing, an Idol of the *Ammonites*.

*Molendinarius*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Mill.

*Molestation*, ( *Lat.* ) a vexing, a troubling.

*Moliminous*, ( *Lat.* ) requiring strength, force, stress, or indeavor.

*Molition*, ( *Lat.* ) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

*Mollification*, ( *Lat.* ) a making soft, or tender.

*Mollitude*, ( *Lat.* ) softness, tenderness, effeminateness.

*Mollock*, or *Meore*, ( *old word* ) dirt, dung, excrement.

*Molocbite*. See *Malachbite*.

*Moly*, a certain Herb of very great vertue, mentioned by *Homer*; and probably the *Myle* of *Galen*,

*Momin*, a fruit Tree growing in some of the *Caribbe-Islands*.

*Monpellier*. See *Monpeffulum*.

*Monus*, a certain Deity among the ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehension, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole business was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

*Mona*. See *Anglesey*.

*Monachal*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Monk.

*Monarchy*, ( *Greek* ) the Government of a Commonwealth by a Monarch, or one man alone.

*Monus*, ( *Greek* ) the number of one.

*Monasterial*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Monasteries *i. e.* solitary places where Monks live: It comes from the *Greek* word *Monos*, *i. e.* alone.

A *Mond*, a ball of Gold, being one of the Ensigns of an Emperor, who challengeth a kind of right to the whole World.

*Moneda*, *Ptolomies* appellation of what we call the Isle of *Man*, being an Island which lies on the North of *England*; and whereof the Earl of *Derby* is Titular King, wearing a leaden Crown.

*Monius*, an *Iambick Poet*, and one of *Athenus* his *Dipnosophists*.

*Monmouth*, the chief Town of *Monmouthshire*, called in the *British* tongue *Mangwy*, because it is seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the birth of King *Henry the Fifth*, and of *Giffry ap Arthur* Bishop of *Asaph*, the compiler of the ancient *British* Story.

*Moneth*, ( *Sax. Monard, Dutch Maent, from Maene, i. e.* the Moon ) the space of Twenty eight days, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four sorts of Moneths. First, a Moneth of Apparition, *i. e.* the space of 26 days and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears the other three days being deducted, wherein it is obscured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorial, *i. e.* the space of 26 days and 12 hours. Thirdly, of Consecration or Progression, *i. e.* the space of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 days and a half. Fourthly, of Peragrations, *i. e.* the space of the Moons Revolution from any part of the Zodiac unto the same again, being 27 days and 8 hours.

*Monger*, or *Manger*, a *Saxon* word anciently used for a Merchant, whence Wood-monger, &c. *i. e.* a Wood-merchant.

*Moniers*, a word anciently used for Ministers of the Mint, Coyners of money.

*Monition*, ( *Lat.* ) an admonishing, or giving warning.

*Monk-fish*, a sort of *Indian* fish, flat like a *Skate*, and so called, because it hath the resemblance of a *Monks Hood* or *Cowl*.

*Monkehood*, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Consolida Regalis*; some make it the same with *Napellus* or *Helmet-flower*.

*Monoceros*, ( *Greek* ) an Unicorn, or Beast having but one horn.

*Monocular*, ( *Lat.* ) having but one eye.

*Monodical*,

*Monodical*, (Greek) belonging to Monody, i. e. a kind of Funeral song, wherein one sings alone.

*Monogamy*, (Greek) a single marriage, a having but one Wife, or one Husband.

*Monogram*, (Greek) a writing, or sentence, consisting of one Line or Verse.

*Monology*, (Greek) a talking alone, a discourse held by one Man only.

*Monomachy*, (Greek) a single combat, or fighting of one couple only hand to hand.

*Monomotapa*, a Province with its chief City of the same name of *Æthiopia Inferior*.

*Monophagy*, (Greek) an eating alone or of one kind of meat.

*Monopoly*, (Greek) the ingrossing of any saleable commodity by one Man, that no Man can gain by them but himself.

A *Monops*, (Greek) a kind of Beast of *Pæonia*, otherwise called a *Bonafus*, which voideth a kind of sharp and fiery ordure, deadly to whomsoever it lights upon.

*Monoptote*, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Case.

*Monotick*, (Greek) a sentence consisting only of one single Verse.

A *Monosyllable*, (Greek) a word consisting only of one syllable.

*Monibelites*, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks living in the year 640. Who held that there was but one Will in Christ.

*Monpessulum*, (Mompelien) an eminent City of *Languedock*, the chief Province of *Gallia Narbonensis*, or *Bracatia*; being also an Episcopal See, and ancient University.

*Monstrance de Droit*, (French) is a Suit in Chancery, for the subject to be restored unto Lands and Tenements, which he shews to be his right, but are by office found in the possession of another lately dead, by which Office, the King is intituled to a Chattle, Freehold, or Inheritance in the said Land.

*Monstraverunt*, (Lat.) is a Writ that lieth for Tenants in ancient Demesne, directed to the Lord, or to the Sheriff, commanding him not to distrain the Tenant to do other services, than he ought to do.

*Monstrosity*, (Lat.) monstrousness, that which is beyond the ordinary course of Nature.

*Montanists*, a sort of Hereticks, so called from their first Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghost was not given to the Apostles, but to themselves.

*Montanous*, (Lat.) full of Mountains, belonging to a Mountain.

*Montcheny*, a great surname in *Kent* and *Sussex*, stiled in *Latin* Records, *De Monte Canisio*.

*Montefiasco*, a sort of rich Wine made at *Montefiascone*, a City in that part of *Italy*, called *Terra della Chiesa*.

*Montera*, (Span.) a kind of Cap used by Hunters and Sea-men.

*Monterrat*, (*Ducatus Montferratensis*) one of the three Dukedoms in that part of *Italy*, called

*Æmia*, or *Longobardia Cisalpina*; the other two being the Dutchy of *Parma*, to which is united *Piacenza*, and the Dutchy of *Modena*.

*Monticolous* (Lat.) full of Monticles, i. e. little Mountains, or Hillocks.

*Montivagous*, (Lat.) wandering up and down the Hills and Mountains.

*Montificet*, a name of great note, stiled in the *Latin* Records, *De Monte Fixo*.

*Montgomery*, the chief City of *Montgomeryshire*, so named from *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who built the Castle. It is called in *Latin* *Mons Gomericus*.

*Monument*, (Lat.) from the Verb *Monere*, i. e. to admonish; a memorial of any famous person or action, by Sepulchre, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

*Monychus*, the name of one of the *Centaurs*, whose strength was such, that he could pull up the strongest Trees by the Roots, and use them instead of Darts.

*Monyma*, the Wife of King *Misbridates*, who when her Husband was overthrown, attempted to have strangled her self by tying her Diadem to her Neck; but the rope breaking, she cursed her Diadem, as being neither useful in prosperity nor adversity, and delivered her self up to an Eunuch to be slain.

*Manywort*, (*Nummularia*) an Herb of *Venus*, cold, drying, and astringent, it is otherwise called *Herb-twopence*.

*Moods*, (in Grammar) the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*; to which, some add the *Optative*, and the *Subjunctive*. In *Logick*, the *Universal Affirmative*, the *Universal Negative*, the *Particular Affirmative*, the *Particular Negative*. In *Musick*, the *Æolian*, the *Torian*, the *Lydian*, and the *Phrygian*.

*Moor Hen*. See *Coot*.

*Moonwort*, (*Lunaria*) a very small Plant, but of great vertue for curing of Wounds, Fractures, Dislocations, Bruises, Ruptures, and Cancers of the Breast, yea, some slick not to affirm, that it will open any Lock, being put into the Keyhole, and to pull shooes off the Horse feet, when ceremoniously gathered, and at some set time.

To *Moor a Ship*, a term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is most fit for the Ship to ride by, in that place where she is.

To *Moor across*, is to lay one Anchor to one side of the stream, and the other to the other, right against one another. To *Moor alongst*, is to lay an Anchor amidst the stream, a Head, and another a Stern, when you fear driving ashore. To *Moor a Provise*, is to have one Anchor in the River, and a Hawser ashore, which is moored with her Head ashore. Water-shot is to moor quartering betwixt both, neither quartering, nor alongst the Tide.

*Moorland*, a part of *Staffordshire*, so called from certain barren places thereabout, which have been anciently called *Moors*.

*Moose*, a Beast frequent in *New England*, and other parts of *America*. It is as big as an Ox, slow of



of foot, Headed like a Buck, with a broad Beam sometimes two yards wide.

To *Moot*, (from the *French* word *Mot*, i. e. a word, or the *Dutch* word *Ghe-moet*, i. e. a meeting together) a term used in the Inns of Court, and signifieth to handle a Case in Law; and those that handle these, are called Mootmen, who after seven or eight years study, are chosen Utterbaristers.

*Mooted*, in Heraldry, Trees torn up by the Roots, are said to be mooted.

*Moral*, (*Lat.*) pertaining to manners or civility; also the Moral of a Fable is used substantively, for the application of it to Mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the Moral sense, or interpretation of any thing.

*Moration*, (*Lat.*) a tarrying or staying.

*Moravia*, a Countrey of Germany, anciently called *Marcomannia*, it is now joyned to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

*Morbidezza*, (*Ital.*) tenderness, effeminacy.

*Morbifical*, (*Lat.*) causing sickness, bringing diseases.

*Mordacity*, (*Lat.*) bitingness, sharpness; also bitterness of speech, taunting terms.

*Mordecai*, (*Hebr.* bitter,) *Esther's* Guardian, who being advanced by King *Ahasuerus*, wrought the Deliverance of his Countreymen the *Jews*.

*Mordication*, (*Lat.*) a biting, or fastning the Teeth deep into any thing.

*Moresk-work*, (*French*) a kind of antick work in Painting or Carving, wherein there is a wild resemblance of Birds, Beasts, Trees, &c. intermingled.

*Morgan*, a proper name of Man, signifying in the ancientest *British* tongue, as much as Seaman.

*Morglay*, (from the *French* words *Mort*, i. e. Death, and *Glaive*, i. e. a Sword) a mortal, or deadly sword.

*Moris*, a proper name, in *Latin* *Maurisius*, from *Maurus* a Moor. The most famous Man of this name was *S. Morice*, a Commander in the *Theban* Region, Martyred for the Christian Faith under *Maximianus*. The next was that *Mauritius*, an Eastern Roman, or *Constantinople* Emperor, by the treacherous murder of whom, sluggish *Phocas* aspired to the Empire.

*Morigeration*, (*Lat.*) as it were a bearing manners, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

*Morion*, (*Ital.*) a Steel-cap, or Head-piece.

*Morisco*, (*Span.*) a Moor; also a kind of Dance which seemeth to be the same with that which the *Greeks* call *Pyrricha*; we vulgarly call it the Morrice-dance, as it were, the Moorish Dance.

*Morking*, (a term in Hunting) a Deer that dies by mischance, or sickness.

*Morling*, or *Mortling*, the Wool which is taken from the skin of a dead sheep.

*Morology*, (*Greek*) foolish speaking, talking like a fool.

*Morosity*, (*Lat.*) peevishness, frowardness, waywardness.

*Morphew*, a kind of white scurf upon the Body, from the *French* word *Mortfeu*, i. e. Dead-fire, because it looks like the white sparks that fall from a Brand extinguish ed.

*Morpheus*, the minister of sleep; used also metaphorically for sleep it self.

*Morsimus*, a pretender to Tragick Poësie, but laught at by *Aristophanes*, for the frigidity and barrenness of his stile.

*Morta*, the name of one of the three Destinies according to the *Latins*. See *Parca*.

*Mortal*, (*Lat.*) deadly, bringing death.

*Mortara*, a Town in the Duchy of *Milan*, famous for the great victory there obtained by the Emperor *Charles* the Great, against *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*.

*Mort d'Ancester*, is a Writ that lieth where a Mans Father, Mother, Brother, or Uncle die seised of Land, and a stranger abateth, or entereth the Land.

*Mortgage*, (*French*) a pawn of Land, or Goods bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed on.

*Mortiferous*, (*Lat.*) bringing death.

*Mortification*, (*Lat.*) as it were a making dead, a quelling or subduing; but it is peculiarly used in Divinity for an humbling or bringing down the flesh by Fasting and Prayer.

*Mortification*, that by which Mixts are as it were destroyed, and lose the virtues of their first nature, to acquire others more efficacious by the help of revivification.

A *Mortise*, (*French*) a term in Carpenters work, being a lasting a piece of Wood, as it were, by biting into another piece.

*Mortmain*, (*French*) signifying a dead hand, it is in the Common Law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity; and their Successors with the Licence of the King, and the Lord of the Mannor.

*Mortress*, a kind of made dish of meat consisting of several ingredients.

A *Mortuary*, (*Lat.*) a Funeral, a burying place; also a gift left by a Man at his death to his Parish in recompense of his Tythes, not duly paid in his life time.

*Mortuum Caput*, the more gross and earthy substance that is left of any ingredient, when the moisture is drawn out by Distillation.

*Morviedro*, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Arragon*. This Town was formerly *Saguntus*, and is famed in History for their constancy against the fierce Famine the besieging *Romans* made them endure.

*Moryebus*, a Tragick Writer, but more a friend to his Belly, as *Aristophanes* takes notice, then befriended by the Muses.

*Mosaical*, *Musaick*, or *Musive Work*, a kind of curious work in Architecture, consisting of small inlaid pieces of Stone, Glass, sundry coloured Shells, or other materials.

*Mosco*, the principal City, not only of *Muscovy*, but also of the whole *Russian* Empire, being the Imperial Seat of the Grand *Czar*, and the Residence of the Patriarch.

*Maschion*, an Iambick Poet, of whose Senaries several are quoted by *Stobæus*.

*Mischus*, a *Syracusan* Poet, high in esteem with *Aristarchus*, and accounted second to *Theocritus* for his *Bucolicks*; out of which, several Verses are to be seen in *Stobæus*. Also a *Sicylian*, of whose *Idyls* there are some few Printed with *Theocritus*, and also in the *Greek Anthology*.

*Moses*, (*Hebr.* drawn up,) the Son of *Amram*, by whom God delivered the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and he by whom he gave their ancient Law.

A *Mosque*, the same as *Meskite*.

A *Moltick*, a word used in Painting, being a round stick about a yard long, which the Artift doth rest upon when he Paints.

*Mot* or *Motto*, (*French* and *Italian*) an Emblem, Impress, or Device, as it were a short sentence comprised in a word; also a certain note which Huntsmen wind on their Horn.

*Motet*, (*French*) a Verse in *Mulick*, a Stanza of a Song; also a short *Polie*.

*Motherwort*, *Cardiaca*, an Herb influenced by *Venus*, and the Sign *Leo*, of a cleansing and astringing faculty.

To *Mouch*, (*old word*) to eat up.

*Mougnon*, (*French*) the brawny part of the Arm; also the *Brassel* or that part of a Coat of Armor, which covereth the Arms.

*Mound*, *q.* *Munimentum*, a Fence or Hedge.

*Mounsfoun*, in Navigation is a constant wind in the *East India*, that bloweth three Moneths together one way, and the next three Moneths the contrary way.

*Mounster*, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kerry*, *Desmond*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Limmerick*, *Tipperary*.

To *Munt* a Piece, a term in the Art of Gun- nery, and Navigation, is to lay her upon her Carriages.

*Moufe-ear*, (*Pilosella*) a Lunar Herb of a binding, cleansing, and consolidating faculty.

*Mountain of Piety*, a certain stock, or bank of Money, which used to be raised out of voluntary contributions, and treasured up to be lent upon occasion to poor people, who were ruined by the usury and extortion of the *Jews*.

*Moveable Feasts*, those Feasts observed among us, which hapning always on the same day of the week, yet vary in the day of the Moneth; as the first Sunday in *Lent*, *Easter day*, *Rogation*, *Whitsunday*, &c. Whereas the *Immoveable Feasts* are those, which varying the day of the week, fall constantly upon one and the same day of the Moneth; as, *Christmas day*, *Candlemas day*, our *Lady day*, *Bartholomew day*, *Michaelmas day*, &c.

*Mountebauk*, (from the *Italian* word *Montimbanco*, because he mounts upon some high Bench or Form) a Drug-seller, or one that buys Drugs

of Apothecaries, and by much boasting of their virtues, sells them again for choice Medicines. He is called in *French* *Charlatan*, for his great talking and bragging.

*Mourning of the Chine*, a disease in Horses, which exulcerates the Liver, and by the filthiness of the vapors flowing from the fore, corrupts the heart, and causeth death.

A *Mow*, (from the *French* *Amas*, *i. e.* a heap) a pile, or stack of Corn or Hay.

*Mouzon*, a Town of *Champaign*, a Province of *Celtick France*, famous in History for their gallant resistance against *Piccolomini*, General of the Imperial Forces.

*Mozambique*, the chief City of a large Province or Kingdom of the same denomination in *Ethiopia*. This place is subject to the *Portugueses*, who have here a strong Fort.

## M. U.

*Mucilaginous*, or *Muculent*, (*Lat.*) full of snotty, or slimy substance.

*Mucidity*, or *Mucour*, (*Lat.*) mouldiness, hoariness, filthiness.

*Mucronated*, (*Lat.*) sharp-pointed.

*Mudereeses*, Readers in every Jawm, Cathedral among the *Turks*, that teach Scholars the Common Prayer, and instruct them in all Duties belonging to the Church, being paid for their pains out of the Revenues of their Mosches, or Churches. This word is derived from *Ders*, which with them signifies a Lesson.

A *Mue for Hawks*, a kind of Cage, or Aviary, where Hawks are kept when they change their Feathers: It comes from the *French* word *Muer*, to change. Whence that place called the *Mues*, near *Charing-cross*, came to be so called. It having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings Hawks.

*Musli*, the chief Priest among the *Turks*, who is created by the Emperor himself.

*Mugwet*, the same as *Gatherbug*.

*Mugwort*, a kind of Herb, which being carried about a Man, is said to take away weariness. It is called in *Latin* *Artemisia*, from *Artemisia*, the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, *i. e.* *Diana*.

*Mulato*, (*Span.*) one whose Father is a Blackmore, and his Mother of another Nation; or contrarily.

*Mulct*, (*Lat.*) a fine, penalty, or amerciamment.

*Muleto*, (*Ital.*) a Beast called a Moil, or great Mule; made use of in some parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

*Muliebrity*, (*Lat.*) Womanishness, softness, effeminacy.

*Mulier*, in Common Law is a word taken contradistinct to *Bastard*; as if a Man have a Son by a Woman before Marriage, and then marrying the Mother of that Son, who is called a *Bastard*, have another Son. This second Son is called *Mulier*, and being compared together, they have this addition,



tion, Bastard eldest, and *Mulier* youngest. But the most proper signification of *Mulier*, is a Woman that hath had the company of Man.

*Mullar*, (in French *Mulleur*) the upper Stone wherewith Painters use to grind their colours. From the Latin, *Molere*, to grind.

*Mullet*, (in Latin *Mullus*) a kind of Fish called a Barbel; also a term in Heraldry, being like a spot falling from above, and divided into five ends; also in Chirurgery, it is a sort of small Instrument somewhat like Pincers, to pick out any offensive thing, out of the eye, or any other part of the Body that hath but a narrow passage.

*Mulomedick*, (Lat.) belonging to the cure of Mules; also substantively taken a *Mulomedick*, is no other then a Farrier, if a Mule-doctor may be so called, as a Horse-doctor is with us.

*Mulse*, (Lat.) a kind of Wine mingled with Honey.

*Multifarious*, (Lat.) of divers sorts, divided into many parts.

*Multifidous*, (Lat.) having divers flits, cleft into several parts.

*Multiformity*, (Lat.) a having divers forms or shapes.

*Multiloquous*, (Lat.) talking much, of many words.

*Multiparous*, (Lat.) bringing forth many young ones at one birth.

*Multiplicious*, (Lat.) manifold, consisting of divers ways, or things.

*Multiplication*, (Lat.) an increasing, a making much, or many.

*Multipotent*, (Lat.) having much power, able to do much.

*Multiscious*, (Lat.) having much skill or knowledge.

*Multisonant*, (Lat.) sounding much, making much noise.

*Multivagant*, (Lat.) straying, or wandering much.

*Multure*, in Common Law is a toll that a Miller taketh for grinding of Corn.

*Mum*, a kind of Dutch Beer, made originally at Brunswick.

*Mummery*, (French) a personating of any one in a mask.

*Mummius*, a Latin Comick, whose *Atellanae* are cited by *Donatus* and *Charisius*.

*Mummy*, (Lat.) a kind of pitchy substance arising from moisture, which is sweat out of dead Bodies, that have been embalmed with divers sorts of Spices, and is called in Greek, *Pissaspbal-tus*.

*Muncerians*, a sort of Anabaptists that made great insurrection in Germany, so called from their Ringleader *Muncer*.

*Mundane*, (Lat.) worldly, belonging to the World.

*Mundification*, (Lat.) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

*Muneration*, (Lat.) a recompensing, or rewarding.

*Municipal*, (Lat.) enjoying a freedom, or the

right of a free City. Whence *Municipal Laws*, i. e. such Laws as the Inhabitants of a free Town or City enjoy.

*Munick*, the principal City of the Dukedom of Bavaria, and Seat of his Electoral Highness.

*Munificence*, (Lat.) bountifulness, liberality.

*Muniment*, (Lat.) a Fence, or Fortrefs; also a House of strength, where Deeds, or Plate of a Colledge are kept.

*Munite*, (Lat.) fenced, made strong.

*Munkream*, (a term in Navigation) a kind of fowing the Canvasses of Sails, the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

*Murage*, (Lat.) a toll to be levied for the building, or repairing of publick Walls.

*Mural*, (Lat.) belonging to a Wall.

*Mural Crown*, a Crown which among the ancient Romans was given to him, who first scaled the Walls of an Enemies City.

*Murcia*, a Province with its Metropolis of the same name of Castilian Spain.

*Murder*, in Common Law is a wilful and felonious killing of any Man, upon premeditated malice. From the Saxon word *Mudren*, which so signifieth.

*Murengers*, certain Officers in *Westchester*, that look to the City Walls.

*Muret*, a Town of Gascoign in Aquitanick France, where in the year 1206. *Simon* Earl of *Montfort*, obtained a great victory over the King of Arragon, who was there slain with 2000 of his Men.

*Muricide*, (Lat.) a Mouse-skinner, a cowardly fellow.

*Muriel*, the Christian name of divers Women, from the Greek *Myron*, i. e. sweet ointment.

*Muring*, a term in Architecture, the raising of Walls.

*Murrain*, (from the Greek word *Maraino*) a kind of rot, or consuming disease among Cattle.

*Murnival*, (from the old French word *Mornifle*) a Quaternary, or the number Four of the like sort of Cards; that is, all Aces, all Kings, or the like.

*Murray*, a Countrey in the North part of Scotland, called in Latin *Moravia*.

A *Murrey colour*, (from the Greek word *Maurus*) a dusky, blackish, or dun colour.

*Musack Cassa*, a certain Chest in the Temple of Jerusalem, wherein Kings were wont to cast their offerings.

*Museus*, a Poetical name of great Antiquity, there being of this name four very great Men, and all for Poetry. The first an *Eleusinian*, the Son of *Antiphonus*, and Disciple of *Orpheus*, whose Precepts of Life to his Son *Eumolpus*, are mentioned by *Suidas*. The second an *Athenian*, the Son of *Eumolpus*, who is said to have written in Verse the genealogy of the gods. The third a *Theban*, the Son of *Thamyris*, a Melick Poet, and Writer of Hymns, who lived before the Trojan War. The Fourth an *Ephesian*, who wrote in Verse the affairs of *Pergamus*, in the times of *Eumenes* and *Attalus*. There is also extant under the name of *Museus*, a little Poem not unelegant or un-

esteem'd among the learned ; but by the modernness of the style easily discernable not to have been written by any of the ancient *Musæus's*.

*Musabib Allob*, A Talker with God ; by which the *Turks* call *Moses*.

*Musaph*, a certain Book containing the Laws of the *Turks*.

*Musca*, a Lyrick and Epigrammatick Poetess, as *Celins Rhodiginus* testifies.

*Muscadel-Wine*, ( *French* ) a sort of Wine, brought from the Island of *Candy*, having a sweet odour like that of Musk.

*Muschamp*, a name formerly of great note in *Northumberland*, styled in *Latin* Records, *de Musko Campo*.

*Muscheto*, a kind of Insect, somewhat resembling a gnat ; Some think it so called as a diminutive of *Musca*. It is very frequent in many parts of *Africa* and *America*, and the hottest Regions of *Asia*.

*Musack*, a kind of drink, much in use among the *Chinese's*.

*Muscovia*, a large Countrey of *Europe*, otherwise called *Russia*, bordering upon *Tartary*. It is governed by the great Duke of *Muscovy*, called also Emperor of *Russia*.

*Muscour*, ( *Lat.* ) mossy, or full of moss.

*Musculous*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to, or full of *Muscles*, i. e. certain organick parts of the body, being of a fleshy and tendinous substance, and interlac't with filaments and little Veins and Arteries ; and serving as the Instruments of motion to every part.

*Musen*, ( among Hunters, ) is when a Stag, or male Deer casts his head.

*Muses*, the Nine Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemofyne*, born in the Countrey of *Pieria* ( whence they are called *Pierides* ) and inhabiting *Helicon* a Hill of *Boetia*, they were accounted the goddesses of Musick and Poetry, and the rest of the ingenuous Arts and Sciences ; their names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*.

*Muset*, ( *French* ) the places, thorough the which the Hare goeth to relief.

*Musive*. See *Mosaical*.

*Musket*, the tassel, or male of a Sparrow-Hawk.

*Muskinne*, a kind of Bird, otherwise called a *Finch* ; in *Latin*, *Fringillago*.

*Musmon*, the name of a certain Beast resembling partly a Sheep, partly a Goat.

*Musquash*, a Beast frequent in *New-England*, and some other parts of *America* ; like a *Beaver* in shape, but not so big. The male hath two stones, which smelling like Musk, never lose their sweet scent, if the Beast be killed in Winter.

*Musitation*, ( *Lat.* ) a muttring, or speaking between the Teeth.

*Musulmans*, or *Mulsulmans*, an *Arabick* word, signifying a people faithful in their Religion, being an attribute which the *Turks* and *Mahumetans* arrogate to themselves.

*Must*, ( *Lat.* ) Wine newly pressed from the Grape.

*Mustache*, or *Mustachia*, ( *French* ) from the Greek word *Myrtax*, the Beard of the upper-lip.

*Mustaphis*, certain Prophets, or learned men among the *Turks*.

*Mustelline*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Weasel.

*Mustriche*, a Shoemakers Last.

*Mutability*, ( *Lat.* ) changeableness, inconsistency.

*Mutation*, ( *Lat.* ) a changing.

*Mute*, ( *Lat.* ) dumb, speechless : also Mutes, used substantively for those consonants which have no sound of a vowel before them : also certain Executioners among the *Turks* appointed to strangle offenders, are called *Mutes*. Also, a Hawk is said to mute, not to dung. Also when Hounds run long without making any cry, they are said to run mute.

*Mutilation*, ( *Lat.* ) a maiming, or curtailing of any thing.

*Q. Murius*, a stout *Roman*, who in the War with *Porfenna* King of the *Hetrurians*, went into the Enemies Camp with an Intent to have killed the King ; but being taken and threatned with extraordinary punishments, he thrust his right hand into the fire and burnt it off, to shew his contempt of torments ; whence he was called *Seavola* ; and telling *Porfenna*, that 300 Youths had in like manner conspired against him, he was so terrified, that immediately he made a peace with the *Romans*.

*Mutual*, ( *Lat.* ) passing between two, interchangeable.

*Muzzle-ring*, in Gunnery, is the greatest circle about the mouth of a great Gun.

## M. Y.

*Mycon*, of this name were two excellent Painters, the one an *Athenian*, the other a *Syracusan*.

*Myterisme*, ( *Greek* ) a disdainful gibe, or scoff ; in Rhetorick, it is taken for a more secret and close kind of *Sarcasm*.

*Myriad*, ( *Greek* ) the number of Ten thousand.

*Myia*, a learned Woman among the ancients, of whom there is an *Epistle* to *Phyllis* in the volume of *Greek Epistles* Printed by *Aldus*. There are also two other Women of this name mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Myriad*, ( *Greek* ) the number of Ten thousand.

*Myriarch*, a Commander of Ten thousand men, a Major.

*Myrmecides*, ( *Greek* ) an ancient *Greek* Statuary.

*Myrmidons*, a certain people of *Thessaly*, who went under the conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*. They were so called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Thessaly*, the Son of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Corymbosa* ; or else from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for contemning *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant : from which there spring-



springing up a multitude of Ants, they were by the Prayers of *Æacus*, when *Thessaly* was almost depopulated, changed into men.

*Myro*, a *Byzantian* Poetess, whom *Pausanias* testifies to have written several things in Elegiack verse; and whose *Mnemosyne* is mentioned by *Athenæus*; she hath also a *Hexastick* in the *Greek Anthologic*, if it be not another of this name; for *Suidas* takes notice of two.

*Myrobalanes*, a sort of medicinal fruit, by some called *Ægyptian-Acorns*, of which there are five sorts, *Bellerick*, *Chebule*, *Citrine*, *Embllick*, and *Indian*.

*Myron*, a Statuary chiefly famous for his Heifer of Brass, which is mentioned by *Ovid* in his Third Book *De Ponto*. There was another *Myron* an *Athenian* of the same faculty.

*Myropolist*, (*Greek*) a seller of oyntments or sweet oiles.

*Myrrha*, the Daughter of *Cynarus* King of *Cyprus*, who by the help of her Nurse coming to lye with her Father, was got with child by him, and brought forth *Adonis* the Paramour of *Venus*, but *Cynarus* afterwards being sensible of what was done, would have slain her with his Sword, whereupon she fled into *Arabia Felix*, and was changed into a Tree of her own name, from which there distilleth a sweet aromattick Gum called also *Myrrhe*.

*Myrrbine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Myrrhe*, made of *Myrrhe*.

*Myrsilus*, the Son of *Myrsus*, a King of *Lydia*, called also *Candaules*, the last of the race of the *Heraclide*. See *Candaules*; Also a *Lesbian* writer, or the original of the *Tyrrheni*; *Plinie* also cites an Author of this name in the Fifth Book of his natural History.

*Myrsilus*, the Son of *Mercury* and *Phaethusa*; he was the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a race with *Pelops*, *Myrsilus*, being promised a great reward, loosened the Axletree, so that the Chariot being overturned, *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck; but before he dyed, he intreated *Pelops* to revenge his death; whereupon when *Myrsilus* came to demand his reward, he was thrown into that Sea which from thence was called *Mare Myrsoum*, now *Mar de Mandria*. Also an *Athenian* Comick writer whose *Tetanopanes* and *Amores* are mentioned by *Suidas*; also one of *Athenæus* his *Deipnosophists*.

*Myrtle*, (*Myrtus*) a kind of low Tree which beareth a little blackish leaf of a very fragrant scent, and groweth only in hot Countries. This Tree was by the ancients accounted sacred to *Venus*.

*Mys*, an ancient *Greek* Statuary.

*Mysia*, a Countrey of *Asia* the less, anciently divided into higher *Mysia*, and lower *Mysia*, it containeth those Countries which are now called *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

*Mythagogical*, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Mythagogue*, i. e. he that interprets Divine Mysteries or Ceremonies; also, he that hath the keeping of Church-relicks, and shewing them to strangers.

*Mysteriarch*, (*Greek*) a chief overseer of sacred Mysteries.

*Mytical*, (*Greek*) mysterious, secret, hidden.

*Mythology*, (*Greek*) a discourse and exposition of Fables.

## N. A.

**N***am*, (from the *Dutch* word *Nemmen*, i. e. to nim, or take hold on) in Common-Law, is the taking of anothers moveable goods, which if it be by reasonable distress proportionable to the value of the thing distrained for, it is called lawful *Naam*.

*Naaman*, (*Hebr. comely, fair*,) the Son of *Benjamin*: also a *Syrian* Captain who was healed of his Leprosie by *Elisba*.

*Nabal*, (*Hebr. fool, or mad*,) a rich Churl whom *David* threatned to slay, but was pacified by the prudence of his Wife *Abigail*.

*Nacre*, (*French*) mother of Pearl.

*Naila*, in the phrase of the Chymists, an Apostem in the Breast.

*Nadab*, (*Hebr. a Prince*,) the Son of *Aaron*.

*Nadir*, an *Arabick* word oft used in Astronomy, signifying that point of Heaven directly under our feet, and opposite to the Zenith.

*Nenia*, (*Lat.*) Funeral-Songs, Funeral-Prayers, or praises.

*Nevius*, a *Latin* Comick and Epigrammatick Poet, whose two Comædies *Ariolus* and *Leome*, and a Tragedy of his entituled, *Hermione* are mentioned by *Gellius*; some things also of his writing are cited by *Fulgentius*.

*Naiades*, the Nymphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the *Greek* word, *nao* to flow.

*Naiant*, (*French*) swimming, or floating; a term in Heraldry.

*Naif*, (*French*) a term in Jewelling, and is spoken of a Diamond, or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties as in water, cleanness, &c.

*Naipi*, young Doctors in the *Mahometan-Law*, who sometimes supply the place of Judges.

*Namaz*, a word used among the *Turks*, signifying their Common-prayer.

*Namurcum*, (*vulg. Namur*) one of the Nine Provinces of the *Spanish Neatherlands*; denominated from its Capital Town.

*Namnetum*, (*vulg. Nantes*) the principal Town of *Britany*, a Province of *Celtick France*, it is situate upon the River *Loir*.

*Nanquin*, one of the Six maritim Prefectures of *China*, having its Metropolis of the same denomination.

*Nanstum*, (*Nansy*) the chief City of the Dutchy of *Lorrain*.

*Nantwich*, a Town in *Cheshire*, famous for the Pits of Brine or salt water, which are called *Wiches*; it is named by the ancient *Britains* *Hel-lath Wen*, i. e. the white Wich or salt Pit; and by Latin

*Latin* writers *Vicus Malbannus*; perhaps from one *William Malbedenge* or *Malbanc*, anciently Lord thereof.

*Napperie*, ( *French* ) Linnen for the Table.

*Napee*, the Nymphs of the Woods and Mountains, from the *Greek* word *Nape*, i. e. a Wood.

*Napthe*, ( *Lat.* ) a kind of sulphureous substance, called Median oil, or Babylonish bitumen.

*Narcissus*, a youth of great beauty, the Son of *Cepheus* and *Liriope*, of whom the Prophet *Tiresias* foretold, that he should live so long as he should abstain from beholding himself; he being beloved of many Nymphs, and especially of *Echo*, was insensible to all their loves; and at length coming to drink of a clear Fountain, and beholding his Image in the water, he fell in love with it, and seeing no hopes of enjoying it, he pined away for grief, and was changed into a Flower of the same name, vulgarly called a white *Daffadilly*; and *Echo*, seeing her self despised likewise, pined away, and was changed into a voice. Also the name of a Bishop of *Jerusalem*, who when oil was wanting at Divine service for the Lamps, by his prayers is said to have turned water into oil.

*Narcotick*, ( *Greek* ) of a stupefying and benumbing quality; whence divers things which are used in Physick to that end, are called *Narcotick Medicines*.

*Nares*, a term in Faulconry, the holes in the Hawks beak.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, ( *Lat.* ) a report, or discourse, or relation of any thing.

The *Narrow*, a Channel that runs between *Marget-sand* and the *Main*, from the *Northfore-land* to the *Buoys* of the *Woolpack* and *Spell*.

*Narses*, an Eunuch, who being General of the Emperor *Justinians* Army in *Italy*, after *Belizarus*, performed very great service against the *Goths*; but at last being affronted by *Sophia* the Empress, he called in the *Lombards* into *Italy*.

*Nasda*, or *Natta*, in the Chymical or Paracelsian Language, a bunch in the back.

*Narfinga*, one of the Six Kingdoms, with its Metropolis of the same name, of *Indostan* or *India intra Gangem*.

† *Nasicornous*, a made word, which signifieth having a horn upon the nose; from the *Latin* *Nasus*, i. e. a nose; and *Cornu*, i. e. a horn.

*Nassau*, an Earldom in the Circle of *Burgundy*, belonging to the Family of the Princes of *Orange*.

*Natalitious*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to ones Nativity or Birth-day.

*Natation*, ( *Lat.* ) a swimming.

*Nathanael*, ( *Hebr.* ) the gift of God, the Son of *Isai*: also a Pious man mentioned in the New Testament with the Commendation of a true *Israelite* without guile. Since a frequent proper name of men.

*Nativity*, ( *Lat.* ) the Birth, or first entrance into the World.

*Nativo habendo*, a Writ for the apprehending a Lords Bond-woman or the Villain, claimed as his Inheritance, ( who in Common Law is called *Nief* ) and restoring her to his Lord.

*Naturalist*, ( *Lat.* ) one that understandeth natural causes, a natural Philosopher.

*Naturalization*, ( *Lat.* ) an admitting of strangers into the number of natural Subjects.

*Naval*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Ship, or Navy.

*Navarra*, a part of *Spain* which reaches from the *Pyrenean* hills to the River *Iberus* or *Ebro*, and was for some ages a particular Kingdom of it self.

To *Naucisfe*, ( *Lat.* ) to set at nought.

*Naucrates*, an ancient Comick Poet, whose *Perfis* is cited by *Athenaus*; perhaps the same with *Nausicrates*.

The *Nave of a Wheel*, the middle, or that part, into which the Axletree is put. Also the main part or body of a Church which by the nearness of the word might seem to be deriv'd from *Navis* a Ship; but may be drawn more significantly from the *Greek* word *νδος*, a Temple.

*Navfrage*, ( *Lat* ) Shipwrack, loss at Sea. See *Wreck*.

*Navicular*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Ships.

*Navigable*, ( *Lat.* ) passable by Ships.

*Navigation*, ( *Lat.* ) a sailing: also, the Art of Seafaring, the knowledge of Sea-affairs.

*Navity*, ( *Lat.* ) diligence, stirringness.

*Navlage*, ( *French* ) the freight, or passage-money for going over the Sea, or any River.

*Naumachy*, ( *Greek* ) a fighting at Sea, a Sea-Battle.

*Naupactium*. See *Lepanto*.

*Nauplius*, the Son of *Neptune* and *Amymone*, the Daughter of *Danaus*, he was King of *Eubaea*, and Father of *Palamedes*, who being by the means of *Ulysses* stoned to death; *Nauplius* in revenge made a great fire upon the mountain *Caphareus*, which the *Greek* Navy taking to be the light of some near Harbour, sailed so near, that they were cast away upon the Rocks.

*Nauseous*, or *Nauseative*, ( *Lat.* ) going against ones Stomach, making one ready to vomit.

*Nauficae*, the Daughter of *Alcinous* and *Arete*: she going out of the City one night with her maid-servant to bath her self, met with *Ulysses* who was Shipwrack't upon that shore, and almost naked; whom she brought to her Fathers Palace, gave him cloaths, and entertained him with a great deal of respect.

*Naufierates*, an ancient Comick writer, whose *Perfis* and *Nauclerus* are cited by *Suidas* and *Athenaus*.

*Naustible*, ( *Lat.* ) a Haven for Ships.

*Nautical*, or *Nautick*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Mariners, or to Ships.

*Naxos*, one of the *Cyclades*, Islands in the *Aegean*, Sea anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*; in this Island, *Ariadne* being left by *Theseus*, married *Bacchus*.

*Nazal*, ( *French* ) the nose-piece of a Helmet.

*Naze*,



**Naze**, a Cliff or Point of Land, lying right over against the Buoy of the Gunfleet.

**Nazarites**, (*Hebr.*) a sort of Jews who separated themselves from all others, and vowed themselves to God for a certain time, in which they abstained from Wine, and suffered their hair to grow: Also Christ and his Disciples were called **Nazarites**, from *Nazareth* the place where Christ sojourned with his Parents in his younger years.

## N. E.

**Nead**, a sort of Beast reported to have been formerly peculiar to the Isle of *Samos*, of such a prodigious bigness, that the bones of one of them are said to be kept for a Monument, and of such a great voice, as to make the Earth shake.

**Neera**, the name of a very fair Nymph, who being got with child by *Phæbus*, brought forth two Daughters, *Lampetia* and *Phaethusa*, who kept the flocks of their Father the Sun in *Sicily*; many of which were killed by the Companions of *Ulysses*, for which they were cast away at Sea.

**Nealces**, a *Greek* Painter of great repute, whose most remembered Works are, his Picture of *Venus*, his Sea-fight between the *Egyptians* and *Persians*; and his Crocodile, lying in wait for the As drinking.

**Neal-too**, in Navigation is when it is deep water close to the shore.

**Neapolis**, the City of *Naples*, situate in *Campania*, in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-side. It was built first of all by the Citizens of *Cuma*, and called *Parthenope*, from the name of one of the *Syrchs*, who was there buried; afterwards it was destroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*; which in *Greek* signifieth the New City. From this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes its denomination, containing all those Countreys of *Italy*, which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna Grecia*, and part of *Eatium*.

**Neap-tides**, those smaller tides which happen seven days after the Change, and seven days after the Full of the Moon, whereas the greater Tides which happen seven days before the Change and Full, are called Spring-tides.

**Neat**, (from the *Dutch* *Spieten*, i. e. to But,) an Ox, Cow, or Steer.

**Nebrissa**, (anciently *Lebrissa*) a Town (well fortified with a Castle) of *Akhalusia*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was anciently the Kingdom of *Castile*.

**Nebuchadnezzar**, (*Hebr.* The mourning of the Generation,) a King of *Babylon*, who conquered *Egypt*, and destroyed *Jerusalem*. See his story more at large in *Daniel*.

**Nebule**, a term in Heraldry, bearing a representation of the Clouds.

**Nebulæ**, a Chymical term, signifying the Salt of the moisture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the heat of the Sun.

**Nebulous**, (*Lat.*) milky, foggy, cloudy.

**To Necessitate**, (*Lat.*) to force as a thing of necessity.

**Necromancy**, (*Greek*) a divination by calling up deceased bodies; also the black Art, or any kind of Conjurament, by dealing with the Devil, or evil spirits.

**Nectarean**, (*Greek*) pleasant, immortal; from *Nectar*, i. e. a certain pleasant drink which the Poets feign to have been the drink of the gods, and that whosoever drunk of it, would become immortal.

**Nefarious**, (*Lat.*) hainous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

**Nefarious**, (*Lat.*) very wicked, abominable.

**Negative**, (*Lat.*) denying, or gainsaying.

**Negative Pregnant**, in Common Law is when a Man being impleaded to have done a thing, upon such a day, denies, that he did it after the manner and form declared.

**Negotiation**, (*Lat.*) a Merchandizing, Trafficking, or Managing of Affairs.

**Negro**, (*Ital.*) a Blackmoor.

**Negroponte**, an Island now belonging to the *Turk*, (with its chief City of the same name) of the *Ægean* Sea, opposite to *Achaia*, it was anciently called *Eubœa*. In this Island, *Aristotle* is said to have died for grief, that he could not find out the ebbing and flowing of the *Euripus*.

**Nebemiah**, (*Hebr.* The Rest of the Lord,) a zealous promoter of the reparation of *Jerusalem* (after the Captivity) which he carried on the more successfully, by the favor he had with King *Artaxerxes*, whose Butler he was. It is become a frequent Christian name of Men.

**Neif**. See *Nativo Habendo*.

**Nemansus**, (*Nismes*) a Town of *Languedock* in *Gallia*, *Narbonensis* famous for its Roman Antiquities.

**Nemaa**, a certain Woody Countrey of *Achaia*, between *Cleone* and *Phlius*. Here it was that *Hercules* slew a Lion of a monstrous bigness, which from the place was called the *Nemæan* Lion; In remembrance of which exploit he instituted certain Games, called also *Nemæan* Games.

**Neme**, (*Old English*) signifying Uncle; used by those of *Staffordshire*.

**Nemesis**, the goddess of Reward and Revenge, and the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*; she was also called *Adrastia* and *Raminusia*, and placed by the *Egyptians* above the Moon.

**Nemoral**, or *Nemorous*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Woods, woody, shaded with Trees.

**Nemours**, a Town which gives title to a Duke in that part of *France*, which is called *L'Île de France*.

**Nenusarim**, in the Chymical or *Paracelsian* phrase, *Spirits in the Air*.

**Nenuphar**, (*Arab.*) a certain flower commonly called a Water Lilly.

**Neuburgum**, (*Neuburg*) a Town in that part of the Empire, called the Circle of *Bavaria*, which gives title to a Duke; also a Town of *Fune* in *Denmark*, vulgarly called *Nyburg*.

**Neogamist**,

*Neogamist*, (Greek) one newly married.

*Neophyte*, (Greek) a Plant newly set or planted; also metaphorically one newly entered into any Profession, or one newly converted to the Faith.

*Neoptolemus*, the Son of *Achilles*, and *Deidamia*, but more generally called *Pyrrhus*; also an Author mentioned by *Pliny* in his *Natural History*, for what he wrote of Bees and Honey.

*Neoterical*, or *Neoterique*, (Greek) new, or of late time.

*Neots*. Saint *Neots*, a Parish in *Cornwal*, within which is a Well dedicated to *S. Keyne*, a Female Saint; the reputed virtue of the Water whereof is this, That whether Husband or Wife come first to drink thereof, they get the mastery thereby. *Cariev*. Survey of *Cornwal*.

*Nep*, (*Nepeta*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Catmint*.

*Nepenthe*, a certain Herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into Wine, expelleth sadness. Some think it to be the same with *Bugloss*.

*Nephelean Crookhorn*, is *Aries*.

*Nephrick*, (Greek) troubled with a disease, which causeth a pain in the Reins of the Back.

*Nepiers Bones* or *Rods*; certain Instruments, either of Box, Ivory, or Metal, invented by the Lord *Nepier*, Baron of *Merchiston*, an excellent Mathematician. Which Rods being rightly intubulated or disposed one with another, represent the true product of any two sums given to be multiplied.

*Nepotation*, (Lat.) riotousness or luxury.

*Neptune*, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*. In the division of the World among *Saturns* Sons, the Empire of the Sea fell to him by lot.

*Nereides*, the Nymphs of the Sea, the Daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*; among whom was *Amphitrite*, the Wife of *Neptune*.

*Domitius Nero*, one of the ancient Roman Emperors, who killed his Mother *Agrippina*, his Wife *Octavia*, the Poet *Lucan*, and *Seneca* his Master.

*Nerve*, (Lat.) a sinew, also by a metaphor, force, or strength of body.

*Nervosity*, (Lat.) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, i. e. certain organick parts of the Body, which cause strength and motion. It is also metaphorically taken for strength or vigor.

*Nescious* or *Nescient*, (Lat.) ignorant, or not knowing.

*Nesh*, (old word) tender.

*Nessus*, one of the *Centaur*s, whom *Ixion* begat upon a Cloud, formed into the likeness of *Juno*: He was slain by *Hercules*, for attempting to ravish his Wife *Deianira*.

*Nest of Rabbits*, a term used by Foresters for a company of Rabbits.

*Nestor*, the Son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*. He came with fifty Ships along with the Grecian Army to the Wars of *Troy*, and was famous for his Prudence and Eloquence, and the great age he lived to. There was also of this name, a Gram-

marian who educated *Marcellus*, the Son of *Augustus*.

*Nestorians*, a sort of Hereticks so called from *Nestorius* their Founder: Their chief Tenet was, That there were two Persons, as well as two Natures in Christ.

*Nettings*, (a term in Navigation) those small Ropes which are ceased together with Rope-yarns, in the form of a Net with Mafhes.

*Nettles*, an Herb called in *Latin* *Urtica ab urundo*, because it raiseth blisters.

*Neuburg*. See *Neoburgum*.

*Nervers*. See *Nivernia*.

*Neuin*, a Town in *Caernervanshire*: where, in the year 1284. the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welsh*, with solemn Jufts and Turnaments, wherewith they celebrated the memory of King *Arthur*.

*Nevosity*, (Lat.) fulness of Warts, or Moles.

*Newstria*, a Region of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Westrich*. See *Normannia*.

*Neutba*, in the Language of the Chymists is, a little skin growing to the Ears or Eyes of Infants new born.

*Neutral*, (Lat.) indifferent, inclining to neither side.

*Newark*, a pleasant Town, seated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamshire*. It is so called, as it were, the New-work, from a stately Castle built in King *Stephens* time, by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*. In this Town, King *John* ended his days.

*Newcastle*, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, situate upon the River *Tine*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for Ships: It derived this name from the new Castle built by *Robert*, Son to *William* the Conqueror. Some think it to have been that Town, which was anciently called *Gabrofontum*.

*New Colledge*, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

*New England*. See *Nova Anglia*.

*Newport*, (*Neoportum*) a Port Town of *Flanders*; also the chief Town of the *Isle of Wight*; also a Town in *Monmouthshire*.

*Nemöl* or *Newhaufel*, a Town of *Upper Hungary*.

*New-years-gift*, a gift presented to friends, or great persons, the first of *January*; a Custom derived from the ancient *Romans*, who used to offer Presents to the Emperors in the Capitol, though they were absent. In *Italy*, it is the Custom for the greatest persons to give to the meanest, whereas here the meanest give to the greatest.

*Nexible*, (Lat.) easie to be knit.

## N. I.

*Nias-Hawk*, (a term in Faulconry) a Hawk newly taken out of the Nest, and notable to prey for her self; also metaphorically taken for a Novice.

*Nicaerebus*,



*Nicaarchus*, a Greek Painter, of whose Works there are particularly mentioned by *Pliny*, his *Venus* accompanied by *Cupid* and the *Graces*, and his *Hercules* seeming ashamed, as newly recovered from his madness.

*Nicagoras*, an *Athenian* Sophist, who wrote the lives of Learned Men, and the Embassy of the Romans to King *Philip*. He is cited by *Fulgentius* in his *Mythology*.

*Nicanor*, a *Colophonian* or *Æolian*, both Physician, Poet, and Grammarian; besides whose *Iberiacæ*, and other things extant, there are mentioned by *Suidas*, *Cicero*, and others his Collections of Receipts, his Prognosticks in Verse, his Poem of Bees, and other Books of Agriculture, and other subjects.

*Nicanor*, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who as *Suidas* writes, flourished under the Emperor *Adrian*. *Nicanor* of *Cyrene* is cited by *Athenæus*.

*Nicaragua*, with its chief Town of the same name, a Subdivision of *Gualimala*, one of the six Grand Provinces of Northern America.

*Nicas*, a great Grammarian for Etymologies, he is quoted by *Angelus Politianus* in his *Miscellanæ*.

*Nicea*, a City of *Bythia*, famous for the great Synod or Council, which was kept there by the appointment of *Constantine* the Great, consisting of Three hundred and eighteen Bishops.

*Nicesius*, or as *Fulvius* calls him *Hicesius*, a Geoponick Writer of *Maronea*, mentioned by *Varro*, *Pliny*, and *Athenæus*.

*Nisces*, a Sophist of *Smyrna*, in high esteem with the Emperor *Adrian*, and constituted his Library Keeper in *Egypt*.

*Nicia*, a Christian name of Women, in Greek, Victorious.

*Nicias*, an *Athenian* Captain, who together with *Demosthenes*, being sent against the *Syracusians*, was repulsed with a very great overthrow by *Gylippus* the *Lacedemonian*, who was sent to aid the *Syracusians*. Also an *Athenian* Painter, mentioned by *Ælian* in his various History; he was a most accurate distinguisher of Lights and Shadows, and so very intent upon his Work, that he oft-times forgot the natural sustenance of his Body. Also a Grammarian who professed at *Rome*, and was in great esteem with *Pompey* and *Cicero*; by the last of whom, he is remembered in his Epistles to *Atticus* and *Dolabella*. Also the Physician of *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*; who in hope of reward, made a proffer of poisoning his Master to *Fabritius*, the Roman General; but he abhorring so base a treachery, wrote to King *Pyrrhus* to beware of his Physician.

*Niches*, or *Nices*, a term in Architecture, the hollow places in a Wall, wherein Statues or Images are set.

*Nicholas*, (Greek) Victorious over the People.

*Nicholaitans*, a sort of Hereticks who held it lawful to have their Wives in common, so called from *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who was created by the Apostles, one of the seven Deacons.

*Nicodemites*, a sort of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, so called from their imitation of *Nicodemus*, who made profession of his Faith in private.

*Nicolaus*, a learned both Historian and Philosopher of *Damascus*. He is said by *Pliny* to have written One hundred thirty four Books of History, and to have been in great favor with *Augustus*.

*Nicomachus*, a famous Greek Painter, the Son and Disciple of *Aristodemus*. His rape of *Proserpina* was set up in the Temple of *Minerva*, in the Capitol of *Rome*, and his *Scylla* in the Temple of Peace.

*Nicomedia*, a City of *Bithynia*, wherein *Constantine* the Great died, having in his sickness been baptized by *Eusebius*, Bishop of this City, a maintainer of the *Arian* Heresie. It was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*, and is at this day called *Nichor*.

*Nicophanes*, an elegant Painter, whose works were very substantial, and as it were designed for perpetuity.

*Nicopolis*, (as it were the City of Victory) a City of *Epirus*; so called from the great Battle at *Ælium* (which is near this City) where *Augustus* overcame *M. Anthony* and *Cleopatra*. It is now vulgarly called *Gallipoly*.

*Nicostrata*, the Mother of *Evander*, she was otherwise called *Carmenta*.

*Nicostratus*, a Macedonian Orator, who lived in the time of *M. Antonius*, and was an Emulator of *Aristides*. *Suidas* affirms him to have wrote several things.

*Nicotian*, a certain Plant, vulgarly called Tobacco. It was called *Nicotian* from one *J. Nicot*, who first brought it from *France* into *Portugal*.

*Nictation*, (Lat.) a twinkling with the eyes.

*Nidgeries*, (French) trifles, fooleries.

*Nidification*, (Lat.) a building of a Birds Nest.

A *Niding*, an Old English word, signifying a base-hearted fellow, a coward.

*Niddesdale*, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, q. the Dale upon the River *Nid*.

*Nidrosia*, one of the five Prefectures of *Norway*, the other four being *Babasia*, *Aggershusia*, *Bergerhusia*, and *Wardhusia*.

*Nidulation*, (Lat.) the same as *Nidification*.

*Nieper*, the vulgar name of the River *Borysthenes*.

*Nigella*, a sort of Herb otherwise called *Melanthium*, vulgarly *Gith*.

*Niger*, one of the chief Rivers of *Africa*, having its greatest stream in *Lybia Interior*.

*Nightertale*, (Sax.) by night.

*Nightmare*, or rather *Night-Mar*, (*Incubus*) from the Danish word *Mar*, evil. A distemper caused by undigested humors, fuming up into the Brain, and stopping the passage of the Animal Spirits, so that the Body cannot move.

*Nigbshade*, (*Solanum*) a Saturnine Plant, otherwise called *Dwale*, and *Fetty-Morrel*, and (Lat.) *Uva Vulpis*, *Cuculus*, & *Morella*.

*Nigrefaction*, (Lat.) a making black.

K k

*Nigritia*,

*Nigritia*, or (*Nigritarum Regio*) one of the six grand Divisions of *Africa*; the other five being *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, the Kingdom of *Congt*, and *Aethiopia*.

*Nilil dicit*, in Common Law is a failing to put in an Answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the day assigned; whereupon Judgment passeth against him, as saying nothing.

*Nibilorum Clericus*, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, who maketh a Roll of all such sums as are nichild by the Sheriff, upon Estreats of the Green-wax, when such sums are set on persons, either not found out, or found not solvable; which Roll he delivereth into the Treasurers Remembrancers Office.

*Nil*, the sparkles that flie from Metals tried in a Furnace. It is called in Greek *Pompholyx*, or *Spondium*.

*Nilling*, (*old word*) unwilling.

*Nilus*, a River running through the midst of *Egypt* and *Aethiopia*, counted the chiefest, and the father of all other Rivers; and as some say, taketh its name from *Nilus* an ancient King of *Egypt*. This River is famous for overflowing the Countrey every year, and making the soil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea within seven Months, in the figure of a Greek  $\Delta$ .

*Nimbiferous*, (*Lat.*) bringing tempests, or stormy showers.

*Nimbot*, (*French*) a Dandiprat, a Dwarf.

*Nimmegen* or *Nenmigen*, a Town of *Guelderland*, one of the Eight United Provinces, being the place appointed for the Congress or Treaty of Peace, between the King of *France*, and the Confederate Princes.

*Nimious*, (*Lat.*) excessive, over-much.

*Ninus*, an ancient King of the *Assyrians*, the Son of *Jupiter Belus*. He very much enlarged the *Assyrian* Empire, overcame *Borzanes* King of the *Armenians*, *Pharus* King of the *Medes*, *Zoroaster* the King of the *Bactrians*, the first inventor of Magick, and *Sabarius* King of the *Sage*; at length he was secretly made away by his Wife *Semiramis*, (whom he had taken from *Menon* the Praefect of *Syria*) who conspiring against his life, succeeded him in the Kingdom.

*Niobe*, the Daughter of *Tantalus*, and Sister of *Pelops*. She was married to *Amphion*, and by him had six Sons, and six Daughters, whom *Juno* prevailed with *Apollo* to kill with his Bow and Arrows, because their Mother had adventured to prefer her self above the goddess; and *Niobe* her self, while she was railing against *Juno*, was carried by a Whirlwind into *Asia*, and there changed into a stone.

*Niphates*, a Hill parting *Armenia* the Greater, from *Assyria*: From this Hill, the River *Tygris* springs.

*Nippers*, a sort of Chyrurgeons Instrument used for Amputation, but more especially appropriated to the Fingers and Toes.

*Nisus*, a Tyrant of *Syracuse*, who being admonished by the *Angurs*, that he had but a short

time to live, spent the remainder of his life in excess of Luxury and revelling.

*Nisi Prius*, a Writ Judicial that lieth where the Enquest is pannelled and returned before the Justices of the Bank; the one party, or the other, making Petition to have this Writ for the ease of the Countrey.

*Nismes*. See *Nemausus*.

*Nisroch*, (*Hebr.*) flight, the name of an ancient Idol amongst the *Syrians*.

*Nisus*, a King of the *Megarenses*, against whom War was made by *Minos*, a King of *Crete*, to revenge the death of his Son *Androgeus*, who was slain by the *Megarenses* and *Asbenians*, conspiring together: At length *Megara* was taken by the treachery of *Scylla*, who for love of *Minos*, cut off her Fathers Purple Lock, on which depended the fate of his Life and Kingdom: Whereupon *Nisus* pined away for grief, and was changed into a Hawk; and *Scylla* seeing her self despised of *Minos*, pined away also, and was changed into a Partridge.

*Nitidity*, or *Nitor*, (*Lat.*) cleanness, gayness, brightness.

*Nitrous*, (*Lat.*) full of, or favoring of *Nitre*, i. e. A kind of substance like unto Salt, somewhat spongy, and full of holes, it a little resembleth Salt-Peter; but is not the same as some suppose it to be.

*Niveous*, (*Lat.*) Snowy, white, like unto Snow.

*Nivernia*, or *Nivernois*, a Province of *Gallicia Celtica*, whose chief City is *Nivers* or *Nevers*.

*Nixii*, certain gods among the *Romans* who were said to be assisting to Women in Child-birth.

*Nixus*, one of the Heavenly Constellations, resembling *Heracles* with his knee bent, and endeavoring to strike at the Dragons Head: It is also called *Ingeniculum*, in Greek *Engonasin*.

## N. O.

*Noah*, (*Hebr.* ceasing, or resting) the Son of *Lamech*; he built an Ark, by Gods appointment, wherein he saved himself and his family from the Universal Deluge.

*Nobilitation*, (*Greek*) an enobling, or making noble.

*Noblesse*, (*French*) Nobility, generosity, both of Blood, and Mind.

*Noceat*, or *Nocive*, (*Lat.*) hurtful, injurious, or doing harm.

*Noctiferous*, (*Lat.*) bringing night, or darkness.

*Noctivagant*, (*Lat.*) night-wandering, walking by night.

*Nocturnal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the night time, nightly; also a Nocturnal is substantively taken for a Night-dial.

*Nocturnes*, certain Prayers, or Psalms, appointed by the Church, to be read in the Night time.

*Nocument*, (*Lat.*) hurt, damage, or harm.

*Nocuous*,



*Noxious*, (*Lat.*) harmful, doing wrong.

*Nodinus*, a certain god among the *Romans*, being overfer of the knots and joynts in the stalks of Corn.

*Nodous*, (*Lat.*) full of knots, knobs, or joynts.

*Noel*, (*French*) the time of Christs Nativity, vulgarly called *Christmas*.

*Noli me Tangere*, a kind of Herb, whose Seed spurts away as soon as it is touched; also a disease so called, wherein the part affected, the oftner it is touched, the worse it grows; also a term signifying the *French* disease.

*Nomarch*, (*Greek*) the chief Administrator of the Laws in any particular City or Province.

*Nomades*, a certain people of *Scythia Europea*, who are said to be descended from those that followed *Hercules* in his expedition into *Spain*.

*Nomarchy*, (*Greek*) a Mayoralty, the Government of a City or Countrey.

*Nombre de Dios*, a Town in *Castella del Oro*, a *Golden Castile*, well seated for Commerce and Trade; but the place being found somewhat less healthful, and otherwise obnoxious to Enemies at Sea; the Trade and chief Inhabitants are since removed to *Porto Bello*, or *S. Philip*. It was so called by *Didaco Niqueza*, a *Spanish* Adventurer, who being driven by distress of weather, and ready to be wracked, bad his men get on shore here. *En Nombre de Dios*, i. e. In the Name of God.

*Nombriel*, a term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an Escutcheon, the honor Point being the uppermost part, the Fess the middle part; the word signifieth in *French*, a Navel.

*Nomenclator*, (from the *Latin* word *Nomen*, i. e. a name, and the *Greek* *Caleo*, i. e. to call) one that calleth things by their proper and significant names: Among the *Romans* there were certain Officers so called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the names of all such as saluted him as they passed; they were also such as we call the Cryers of a Court.

*Nominal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a name.

*Nominalia*, (*Lat.*) certain festival days among the *Romans*, wherein they gave names to their Children; for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the ninth, which was called *Dies Iusticus*.

*Nomination*, (*Lat.*) a naming; also in Common and Canon Law, it is taken for a power that a Man hath by vertue of a Mannor, or otherwise, to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

*Nomographer*, (*Greek*) a Writer of Laws.

*Nomothesis*, (*Greek*) a making or publishing of Laws.

*Nonability*, (a term in Law) being an exception taken against the Plaintiff, whereby he is disabled from Commencing any Suit in Law.

*Nonacris*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*, at the foot of which is the River *Styx*, whose Water is so cold that it cannot be contained in any other Vessel, but only in the Hoof of a Mule.

*Nona*, the name of one of the three destinies among the *Latins*. See *Morta*.

*Nonage*, in Common Law is the time of a Mans (or Womans) being under age. See *Age*.

*Nonclaim*, is an exception against a Man that claimeth not within the time limited by the Law.

*Non compos mentis*, or one that is not in his right wits, signifieth in Common Law, first, an Idiot born; secondly, one that by accident loseth his wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly, a Drunkard.

*Non est culpabilis*, the general answer to an Action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth deny the Fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff.

*Non est factum*, an Answer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denyeth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

*Non liquet*, a Law term, signifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of tryal.

*Nonpareil*, (*French*) Peerless, having no fellow or Peer; also a term in Printing. See *Pareil*.

† *Nonprincipiate*, (a made word compounded of *non* and *principium*) not having a beginning.

*Nonresidency*, the unlawful absence of a Beneficed Man from his Spiritual Charge.

*Non sane memoria*, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff, or Defendant, as not being well in his wits.

*Non suit*, a renunciation of the Suit by the Plaintiff, or Demandant; when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

*Non Term*, the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the days of the Kings Peace.

*Nonas of a Month*, so called, *A non sacrificando*, because during them, no Sacrifices were made to any of the gods; are certain days reckoned backward from the Ides to the Calends, or first day. In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, they are six days; in other Moneths, but four.

*To stand at a Non-plus*, (*Lat.*) to be able to answer never a word, to have nothing more to say.

*Nonupla*, (a term in Musick) being a very quick time, peculiar to Jiggs.

*Norbertines*. See *Praemonstratenses*.

*Noricum*, a Countrey of *Germany*, now called *Bavaria*; it is divided from *Vindelicia*, by the River *Enns*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cecijs*.

*Norimberg*. See *Norumberga*.

*Normal*, (*Lat.*) done exactly, according to the rule or square.

*Normannia*, or *Normandy*, a Countrey of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from the *Normanni*, a people anciently inhabiting *Norwegia*, who in the time of *Charles the Gross*, had this Countrey assigned them to dwell in, it being formerly called *Neustria*; and the people were all Baptized with their Duke *Rollo*, whose name was changed into *Robert*.

*Norroy*, the title of one of the three Kings of Arms, so called as having the Northern part of England for his Province, as *Clarencieux* hath the Southern.

*Northallerton*, or *Northalverton*, the chief Town of *Northallertonshire*, being a part of *Torkshire*, anciently so called. Near this Town was fought that famous pitched Field, commonly called the Battle of the Standard, where *Ralph Bishop of Durham* overthrew *David King of Scots*: It was so called, because the *English* receiving the first onset of the *Scots*, kept themselves close together about the Standard, which resembled the *Caroccio*, so much used by the *Italians*.

*Northampton*, the chief Town of *Northamptonshire*, so called by contraction from *Northavandon*. Near this place was fought that bloody Battle, wherein *King Henry the Sixth* was taken prisoner by *Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick*.

*Northumbria*, or *Northumberland*, a great Shire or rather Province in the North of England, and once a particular Kingdom in the *Saxon Heptarchy*.

*Norumberga*, (*Norimberg*) one of the four free Cities in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Franconia*; the other three being *Rotenburg*, *Winsheim*, and *Schwinford*.

*Norwegia*, a Country of Europe, formerly a Kingdom by itself; it is now called *Norway*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

*Noftoch*, is taken by some for a certain kind of excrement, or polluted matter, like a gelly of an obscure red colour, dropping upon the Earth from some luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

*Norwich*, the chief City of *Norfolk*, heretofore called *Northwick*, i. e. Northerly Creek: *Wick*, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, the Creek or Cove of a River. It was set on fire by *Sveno the Dane*, in the time of *King Ethelred*; but it flourished again after the Conquest, and the Castle was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk*, *Lewis the Frenchman* won it by assault from *King John*.

*Notary*, (*Lat.*) one that takes Notes, and makes a short Draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Instruments; a Scribe, or Scribe-vener.

*Note*, a term in Falconry. See *Pruneth*.

*Notification*, (*Lat.*) a making known, a giving information, or advertisement.

*Notion*, (*Lat.*) understanding or knowledge.

*Nottingham*, the chief Town of *Nottinghamshire*. It is so called from a mollified pronunciation, from the *Saxon* word *Snottengabam*, i. e. A House of Dens or Caves, it hath a strong Castle which the *Danes* held out against *Ethelred, King of the West Saxons*, and his Brother *Alfred*, who were stirred up by *Burthred, King of the Mercians*, against them.

*Nova Albion*, one of the Nine Provinces of that part of *Northern America*, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, or the Southern Sea; the rest being *Nova*

*Gallicia*, *Nova Biscaia*, *Nova Mexico* *California*, *Cibola*, *Tontontreac*, and *Quivira*.

*Nova Anglia*, or *New England*, a large Colony or Plantation, of the *English*, in that part of *Northern America* which lies upon *Mar del Nori*, or the North Sea; and at first, accounted a part of *Virginia*, but more particularly discovered by *Captain Gosnold* in the year of our Lord 1602.

*Nova Belgium*, a division of that part of *Northern America*, which was anciently comprehended under the name of *Virginia*.

*Nova Biscaia*. See *Nova Albion*.

*Nova Francia*, a Province of *Northern America*, part whereof is called *Accadia*.

*Nova Gallicia*. See *Nova Albion*.

*Nova Granada*, one of the Six grand Regions of that part of *Southern America* which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, the rest being *Castilla Aurea*, *Papayan*, *Peruvia*, *Chile*, and *Chica*.

*Nova Hispania*, a large Region of *Northern America*, on the North Sea in which is contained the great Kingdom of *Mexico*.

*Nova Mexico*. See *Nova Albion*.

*Nova Zembla*, one of the remotest Islands of the Northern or Hyperborean Sea.

*Nove tabula*, (*Lat.*) certain Tables among the ancient *Romans*, whereby old Debts or Obligations were cancelled and made void.

*Novatians*, a sort of Hereticks, who condemned second Marriages; and held, that those who had once fallen, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented: They were seduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

*Novation*, (*Lat.*) a renewing, or making new.

*Novels*, certain Volumes of the Civil Law in number 168. they were set out by the Emperor *Justinian*, after the *Codex*: Also certain little Tales or Romances.

*November*, so called because it is the ninth Moneth from *March*.

*Novempopulana*, the Country of *Gaseoign* in France; whose chief Cities are *Bourdeaux* and *Tbolonse*.

*Novendial*, (*Lat.*) continuing the space of nine days.

*Novennial*, (*Lat.*) continuing the space of nine years.

*Novereal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Stepmother.

*Novice*, (*Lat. Tyro, Greek Neophyte*) one newly entered into Orders; also a young beginner in any Art, or Profession. Whence *Novitiate*, a Noviceship or Apprenticeship.

*Novity*, (*Lat.*) newness, strangeness.

*Nowedy*, (*French Nouer*) tied in a knot, a term in Heraldry.

*Noxiows*, (*Lat.*) guilty; also hurtful or offensive.



N. u.

*Nubia*, a very rich and fertile Kingdom in that part of *Africa*, which is called *Nigritia* or *Nigritarum Regio*. Here the *Portugheſes* have the ſtrong Town of *St. Georges*, fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle; here alſo is that vaſtly high Promontory, called *Sierra Laona*.

*Nubiferous*, ( *Lat.* ) cloud-bearing, bringing or cauſing obſcurity.

*Nubilous*, ( *Lat.* ) cloudy, or tempeſtuous.

*Nude-contract*, in Common-Law, is a bare contract, or promiſe of any thing, without aſſigning or agreeing what another ſhall give.

*Nudity*, ( *Lat.* ) nakedneſs, bareneſs.

*Nudils*, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-Wool, and dipped in ſome ointment; to be uſed in ſores, wounds, or diſeaſes of the Womb.

*Nudation*, ( *Lat.* ) a making bare, or naked.

*Nugation*, ( *Lat.* ) a toying, or trifling.

*Nuiſſance*, or *Nuſance*. See *Annoyance*.

*Nullifidian*, ( *Lat.* ) one of no faith, or honeſty.

*Nullity*, ( *Lat.* ) nothing, or the being of no effect.

*Nullus*, ( *Ariſtm.* ) a Cipher that before another figure ſtands for nothing; but ſet after, it increaſes the value of it.

*Numa Pompilius*, the Second King of the *Romans*, a *Sabine* born; he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial-Martial*, and *Quirinal Flamin*; he made the Twelve *Salii*, or Priests of *Mars*, and the High-Priest, conſecrated the *Veſtal Virgins*, diſtinguiſht the days into hallowed and unhallowed, and divided the year into Twelve months; and that theſe things might gain the greater credit with the people, he feigned, that every night he had private diſcourſe with the Nymph *Egeria*, and that what he had inſtituted, was by her appointment.

*Numeral Letters*; thoſe Letters which are made uſe of for the expreſſing of numbers, as V. for 5. X. for 10. L. for 50. C. for 100. D. for 500. M. for 1000.

*Numbles*, ( *French* ) the entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

*Numeration*, ( *Lat.* ) a numbring; in Arithmetick it is the Art of expreſſing any ſum propoſed or conceived by due figures and places.

*Numerical*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to number; alſo a term in Logick, as, Numerical difference is that difference, which together with the loweſt ſpecies, conſtitutes the *Individuum*.

*Numerals*, ( *Lat.* ) a term in Grammar, thoſe words which expreſs number, and are divided into *Cardinal* and *Ordinal*; *Cardinal* numerals, are thoſe which expreſs the number of things, as one, two, three, four; *Ordinal*, thoſe which expreſs the order of things.

*Numitor*, the Son of *Procas*, King of the *Albanians*; he was driven out of his Kingdom by his younger Brother *Amulius*.

*Nun*, ( *Dutch* ) a Virgin, that by holy Vow obligeth her ſelf to perpetual virginity, and eſpouſeth her ſelf to the Church. Alſo the name of *Jehuaſ* Father, ſignifying in *Hebrew* Son, or Poſterity.

*Nuncupation*, ( *Lat.* ) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A *Nuncupative Will*, or Teſtament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

*Nundinary*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Fairs, or Markets; whence *Nundination*, a Trafficking, or Traffic.

*Nuncio*, ( *Ital.* ) a Meſſenger, Legat, or Ambaſſador; it is a word more peculiarly appropriate to any Meſſenger or Embaſſador from the Pope to any Prince or State.

*Nuper obijt*, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being deſorced by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements, whereof any of their Anceſtors die ſeiſed in Fee-fimple.

*Nuptial*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a marriage, or wedding.

*Nurture*, for Nouriture, *i. e.* a nourifhing, a teaching of good manners.

*Nutation*, ( *Lat.* ) a nodding.

*Nutrition*, ( *Lat.* ) a nourifhing.

N. Y.

*Nycteus*, the Son of *Neptune*, and *Celene* the Daughter of *Atlas*; he married a *Cretan* Nymph called *Amalthea*, by whom he had *Antiope* and *Nyctimene*; the latter of which falling in love with her Father, came by the help of her Nurſe to enjoy him; but being afterwards known, and flying from her Fathers wrath; ſhe was changed into an Owl.

*Nymphs*. See *Nymphal*.

*Nymphal*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural godeſſes; of which ſome were called the Nymphs of the Woods, or *Dryades*; ſome of the Mountains, or *Oreades*; ſome of the Waters, or *Naiades*, &c.

*Nymphet*, ( *French* ) a little Nymph.

*Nymphidica*, a ſort of Airy Spirits mentioned by *Paracelfus*.

*Nyſa*, a City built by *Bacchus* in *India*, being ſituate in a very fruitful ſoyl; alſo one of the tops of the mountain *Parnaffus*, conſecrate to *Bacchus*.

*Nyſus*, a King of the *Megareſes*, whoſe City was betrayed to *Minos*, by his Daughter *Scylla*. See *Scylla*.

O. A.

*Oades*, an Authour mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella*, in which laſt he is read *Dades* by *Victorius*.

*Oak*, ( *Quercus* ) one of the *Glandiferous* or Maſt-bearing Trees. See *Maſt*.

*Oaxis*, a River in *Creet*, ſo called from *Oaxis*, the Son of *Apollo*, who lived there.

*Oaxus*,

*Oaxus*, the Son of *Acacallis*, Daughter of *Minos*: also a City of *Crete*, which took its denomination from the above mentioned *Oaxus*. In this City, *Etearchus* the Father of *Pharonyma*, who was the Mother of *Battus*, reigned.

## O. B.

*Ob*, a River of *Asia*, to which a line drawn from the River *Tanais*, is accounted a part of the bound of *Europe* toward *Asia*.

*Obadiah*, (*Hebr.*) *Servant of the Lord*, the Steward or Governor of King *Abab's* house: also the name of a Prophet, whose Book of Prophecies is among the rest that is preserved of the Old Testament. It is among us frequently used for a Christian Name of men.

*Obambulation*, (*Lat.*) a walking abroad, about, or against.

*Obarmation*, (*Lat.*) an arming against.

*Obduction*, (*Lat.*) a covering about.

*Obduration*, (*Lat.*) a hardning, a growing obdurate against.

*Obedientia*, hath been used in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time; also in Canon-Law, it is taken for the administration of an Office; whence *Obedientiales* are those that execute an Office under their Superiors.

*Obelisk*, (*Greek*) a great stone waxing smaller and smaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; differing only from a Pyramid, in that it is four square, and all of one stone; also a long stroke in writing, signifying that something is amiss, and better left out, than inserted.

*Obequitation*, (*Lat.*) a riding about.

*Oberration*, (*Lat.*) a straying, a wandering about.

*Obesitie*, (*Ital.*) grossness, or fatness.

*Objection*, (*Lat.*) a casting against; also a laying to ones charge. In Rhetorick it is a figure of sentence, in which we produce the words of an Opponent, that we may answer them. It is otherwise called *Opposition*, and in *Greek* *Antipophora*.

An *Obit*, (*Lat.*) an Anniversary-Office for the Dead, an Obsequie, dirge or funeral Song.

*Objuration*, (*Lat.*) a binding by Oath against any person or thing.

*Objurgation*, (*Lat.*) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An *Oblat*, (*French*) a Soldier, who being maimed in the Wars, is maintained in an *Abbey*; it is also taken for the maintenance it self. In Rhetorick, it is the same figure which in *Greek* is called *Epitimesis*.

*Oblata*, (*Lat.*) old debts laid to the present Sheriffs charge, put to his Accompt.

*Oblation*, (*Lat.*) an offering; more especially that which is offered by Religious persons to the Church, or to pious uses; also a Toll, or Subsidy.

*Oblatration*, (*Lat.*) a barking, or exclaiming against.

*Oblestation*, (*Lat.*) a delighting, pleasing, or recreating ones self. A being indebted to another.

*Obligation*, (*Lat.*) a binding, or obliging ones self to any thing by word or writing. It is also taken for the Bond or Writing it self, wherein the Obligee, or person that enters into Bond is bound to the Obligeor, or person to whom the Bond is made.

*Obligatory*, (*Lat.*) binding or laying an Obligation.

*Oblimation*, (*Lat.*) a plaistring, or dawbing over, a stopping up with mud.

*Oblique*, (*Lat.*) crooked, awry.

*Oblique-line*, in Geometry is defined to be that which lies unequally between its two terms.

*Oblique Cases* in Grammar, are most properly the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, and *Ablative*; however, some will have all *Oblique* but the *Nominative*.

*Obliquation*, (*Lat.*) a crooking or bending.

*Obliteration*, (*Lat.*) a blotting out, a cancelling, or abolishing.

*Oblivion*, (*Lat.*) forgetfulness.

*Oblivious*, (*Lat.*) forgetful.

*Oblong*, (*Lat.*) a term in Geometry, a quadrangle, or four-square figure, whose length exceeds its breadth.

*Obloquy*, (*Lat.*) a speaking evil against any one, a backbiting, a slandering.

*Obmutescence*, (*Lat.*) a remaining silent, a holding ones peace.

*Obnoxious*, (*Lat.*) guilty, or faulty, lyable to punishment.

*Obnubilation*, (*Lat.*) a darkning, or obscuring with clouds.

*Obnunciation*, (*Lat.*) a forbidding any thing upon fore-knowledge, or conjecture of ill success.

*Obole*, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of Coyn, valuing with us about a half-penny; also a weight of 12 or 14 grains.

*Obreption*, (*Lat.*) a creeping, or stealing upon by craft; whence *obreptitious*, *i. e.* stolen upon by crafty means.

*Obrizum*, *q. Ophirizum*, fine Gold, Gold of *Ophir*.

*Obrogation*, (*Lat.*) an interrupting, or hindring; also a gain-saying.

*Obscenity*, (*Lat.*) ribaldry, bawdiness, unclean speech, or action.

*Obscuration*, (*Lat.*) a making dark, or obscure.

*Obsecration*, (*Lat.*) a beseeching, or praying earnestly.

*Obsenis*, a Physitian, of whose writings *Plinie* makes use in the 12<sup>th</sup> Book of his natural History.

*Obsequious*, (*Lat.*) dutiful, obedient, diligent to please.

*Obsequier*, (*French*) Funeral Rites, from the *Latin* word *Obsequium*, *i. e.* duty; because, in accompanying the dead Corps to the Grave, we perform a civil duty to the person of the dead.

*Obseration*, (*Lat.*) a locking, or shutting up.

*Observant*, (*Lat.*) diligently marking; also dutiful, respectful; there are also a sort of *Franciscans*.



*ciscans*, or gray Fryars instituted by St. Francis of Assisium, who are called Observants.

*Obseſſion*, (Lat.) a besieging, beleaguering or encompassing about.

*Obſibilation*, (Lat.) a hissing against.

*Obſidian*-stone, a kind of precious stone, spoken of by Pliny in his natural History. Camden thinketh it to be the same with our Canole cole.

*Obſidional*, (Lat.) belonging to a siege, whence an Obſidional Crown, is a Crown given to him who raiseth an extraordinary siege; an honour often conferred by the ancient Romans upon their Captains.

*Obſigillation*, (Lat.) a sealing up.

*Obſolete*, (Lat.) grown old, or out of use, or fashion.

*Obſtacle*, (Lat.) as it were a standing against, a let, or hindrance.

*Obſtetrication*, (Lat.) a doing the office of a Midwife.

*Obſtinacy*, (Lat.) as it were a holding against, self-will, stubbornness.

*Obſtipation*, (Lat.) a stopping up.

*Obſtreperous*, (Lat.) making a loud noise.

*Obſtrigillation*, (Lat.) a reprehending; also a resisting, or withstanding.

*Obſtruction*, (Lat.) a stopping, or shutting up; also a hindring.

*Obſtupefaction*, (Lat.) a stupefying, astonishing, or making abashed.

*Obtemperation*, (Lat.) an obeying, a yielding obedience.

*Obtenebration*, (Lat.) a making dark, or cloudy.

*Obteſtation*, (Lat.) an humble requesting, or beseeching, a calling God to witness for any thing.

*Obtreſtation*, (Lat.) a calumniating, depraving, or backbiting.

*Obriſion*, (Lat.) a bruising, or wearing away against any thing.

*Obturation*, (Lat.) a stopping, shutting, or closing up.

*Obtuſe*, (Lat.) blunt, having a dull point or edge; also heavy, or dull-witted. In Geometry, an Obtuse Angle is, when two lines do include more than a Square, and make a blunt Angle.

*Obvallation*, (Lat.) an environing, or encompassing with a Trench.

*Obvarication*, (Lat.) a hindring any in their passage.

*Obverted*, (Lat.) turned against, or about.

*Obvious*, (Lat.) meeting in the way, or coming toward.

*Obumbration*, (Lat.) an obscuring, or shadowing over.

*Obuncous*, (Lat.) crooked.

*Obvolution*, (Lat.) a flying against.

*Obvolution*, (Lat.) a rowling against, or to and fro.

## O. C.

*Ocacation*, (Lat.) a blinding.

*Occidental*, (Lat.) belonging to the occident, i. e. the going down of the Sun, or the West-part of the World; also when a Planet setteth after the Sun, and is seen above the Horizon after him.

*Occiduuous*, (Lat.) setting, falling, or going down.

*Occipital*, (Lat.) belonging to the hinder part of the head, which is called *Occipus*.

*Oceſſion*, (Lat.) a slaughtering, or killing.

*Ocluſion*, (Lat.) a shutting up.

*Oculcation*, (Lat.) a spurning, or treading upon.

*Occult*, (Lat.) hidden, secret, privy; whence occultation, a hiding, or keeping secret.

*Occupation*, (Lat.) an using; also business or employment; also a Mystery or Art.

To *Occur*, (Lat.) to happen; also to meet with.

*Oceanine*, (Lat.) belonging to the Ocean, i. e. the broad and main Sea which compasseth the World, and hath several denominations, according to the several Regions to which it is annexed. Among the Poets, the Son of *Calus*, and *Vesta* is called *Oceanus*, who marrying with *Tethys*, was thought to be the Father of all the Rivers and Fountains.

*Ochlocraſie*, (Lat.) such a Government, wherein the common people or multitude bear sway.

*Ockam*, a term in Navigation. See *Ockum*.

*Oebus*, the surname of *Artaxerxes*, the Son of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, by his Daughter *Anceſia*; he subdued *Egypt*, overcame *Tamnes* King of *Phanicia*, *Hermias* the *Acarnenſian* Tyrant, *Eua-goras* King of *Cyprus*; took *Sidon* by help of *Mentor*; he buried his Sister and Mother-in-Law alive; caused his Uncle, with a Hundred of his Children, and Grand-children, to be slain; but at last was poisoned by his Physician *Bagoas*.

*Ocnus*. See *Manto*.

*Oſtabis*, as *Oſtabis Hilarii*, i. e. the Eighth day inclusively after St. Hilary. See Returns of the four Terms.

*Oſtangular*, (Lat.) having Eight Angles, or Corners; a term in Geometry.

*Oſlave*, (Lat.) a Musical proportion called an Eighth; also the Eighth day next after some principal Feast of the year.

*Oſtavo*, a Book is said to be in *Oſtavo*, when it consisteth of sheets doubled into eight leaves a piece.

*Oſtavius Augustus*. See *August*.

*Oſtavius Horatianus*, an ancient Roman Physician, several of whose Medicinal Treatises were Printed by J. Schottus at Strasburgh, Anno Dom. 1544.

*Oſtavius Ruffus*, a learned Latin Poet, mention'd by Plinie and Cæſpinian.

*Oſtennial*, (Lat.) comprehending the space of Eight years.

*Oſober*,

*October*, so called, because it is the Eighth moneth from *March*.

*Octobedrical*, ( a term in Geometry ) having Eight sides.

*Octonary*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the number Eight.

*Octogon*, ( *Greek* ) a Geometrical figure consisting of Eight Angles.

*Ocular*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the eyes.

*Oculate*, ( *Lat.* ) full of holes, like eyes : also quick-sighted.

*Oculus Boli*, is a semi-transparent Gem, the body white, and black in the midst, like the sight of the eye, being encompassed with an Iris, so that it resembles an eye.

*Oculus Christi*, a certain Herb very good for the eyes, otherwise called wild Clary.

*Oculus Tauri*, a Constellation in 24 degrees, 29 minutes of *Gemini*.

*Ocyete*, the name of one of the three Harpyes, so called from the swiftness of her flight.

*Ocyroe*, the Daughter of *Chiron*, and the Nymph of *Chariclo*; she being a great Prophetess, foretold that *Aesculapius* should be the best of Physicians, and that she her self should be changed into a Mare, which things happened accordingly.

## O. D.

*Oda Balsams*, Heads of the Companies of *Agiam Oglans*, though they themselves are at first *Agiam Oglans*, for the most part.

*Odera*, ( *Oder* ) a River of *Germany*, upon which stands the City of *Franckford* in upper *Saxony*.

*Odeles*, ( *Dimin.* ) a short Ode.

*Odoacer*, a King of the *Heruli*, and *Thuringians*, who having possessed himself of *Ticinum*, *Ravenna*, and *Rome*, and utterly defeated *Augustulus*, the last of those that usurped the title of *Roman Emperor*; he caused himself to be proclaimed King of *Italy* and *Placentia*.

*Odontick*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to the Teeth.

*Odontalgie*, ( *Greek* ) a pain in the Teeth, the Toothach.

*Odoriferous*, ( *Lat.* ) sweet-smelling, bearing perfumes, or odours.

*Odour*, ( *Lat.* ) a scent, or smell.

## O. E.

*Oeconomical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to *Oeconomy*, i. e. the ordering, or governing of a Household, or Family.

*Oecumenical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to the whole World, universal; whence *Oecumenical* or Universal Councils.

*Oedastick*, ( *Greek* ) skillful in weights and measures.

*Oedematous*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to an *Oedemy*, i. e. a tumour, or swelling in the body rising from the abundance of flegme.

*Oedipus*, the Son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes*,

and *Jocasta* the Daughter of *Creon*; he was brought by *Phorbas* to *Polybius* King of *Corinth*, and bred up by the Queen, as her own Son: when he came to age, he unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, slew his Father, and married his Mother. See *Creon* and *Jocasta*.

*Oenomaus*. See *Pelops*.

*Oenopolist*, ( *Greek* ) one that sells Wine, a Vintner.

*Oenotria*, a name anciently by some attributed to *Italy* ( as by others *Ansonia*, *Hesperia* and *Saturnia* ) by reason of its abounding with delicate Vines, from the *Greek* word *Oivos*, Wine.

*Oesophagus*, ( *Greek* ) the mouth of the Stomach, the gullet.

## O. F.

*Offertory*, ( *Lat.* ) a part of the Mass: also a place where offerings are kept.

An *Official*, ( *Lat.* ) is used in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Bishop doth commit the charge of his spiritual jurisdiction.

*Officine*, ( *Lat.* ) a Shop, or Work-house.

*Officious*, ( *Lat.* ) dutiful, or serviceable.

*Offing*, in Navigation, is the open Sea, from the shore, or the midst of any great stream.

*Ofion*, a Town in *Suffolk*; so named from *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, as it were *Offa's* Town.

*Offuscation*, ( *Lat.* ) a shadowing, a making dark or dusky.

## O. G.

*Og*, ( *Hebr.* Roasted Bread, or Mock ) a great Giant, and King of *Bashan*, who was vanquished and put to death by the *Israelites*.

*Ogdastick*, ( *Greek* ) an Epigram, or a Stanza consisting of eight verses.

*Ogive*, or *Ogee*, ( *French* ) a wreath, circlet, or round band in Architecture.

*Ogresses*, certain round figures in Heraldry resembling Pellets, always of a black colour.

*Ogyes*, an ancient King of *Baotia* who built the City of *Thebes*, in his time hapned a very great flood called the *Ogygian* flood, bigger than that of *Deucalion*, but less than *Noah's* Flood.

## O. I.

*Oisterloit*, a certain Herb, otherwise called Snake-weed, in *Latin* *Bistorta*.

## O. K.

*Oker*, a colour used in Painting, whereof are several kinds; *Oker de lake*, or yellow *Oker*, burnt *Oker*, and brown *Oker*.

*Okum*, a term in Navigation; old ropes torn in pieces like match, or hurds of flax, used in Calking of Ships.

## O. L.



## O. L.

*Oldenburg*, a German Province, and Earldom in the Circle of *Westphalia*.

*Oleagineus*, (Lat.) belonging to an Olive-Tree.

*Oleander*, a certain shrub called Rose-bay in Greek *Rhododendron*, or *Rhododaphne*.

*Oleity*, (Lat.) the time of gathering Olives; also oilyness.

*Oleron*, an Island in the *Aquitanic* Bay, famous for its ancient Laws and Customs; and abounding with excellent Wine and Salt; it is six mile in length, three in breadth, and contains six Villages.

*Olfactory*, (Lat.) belonging to the sense of Smelling.

*Olicana*, the ancient name of a Town in *Yorkshire*, re-dified by *Virius Lupus*, then Proprietor in *Britain*, and is thought to have been the same with that, which is now called *Ilkely*.

*Olidors*, (Lat.) rank smelling, having a strong favour.

*Oligarchy*, (Greek) the Government of a Commonwealth by a few.

*Olinda*, a well fortified Town of *Pernambuco*, one of the 13 Prefectures of *Brasil*, it was taken from the *Portugueses* by the *Hollanders*, Anno Dom. 1630.

*Olivaster*, (Lat.) of an Olive colour; also a wild Olive Tree.

*Oliver*, the proper name of a man, derived from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnis* from the Laurel. The most conspicuous of this Prænomen, was that late famous, or rather infamous Tyrant and Usurper of this Nation *Oliver Cromwell*.

*Oliviferous*, (Lat.) Olive-bearing, bringing forth Olives.

*Olla podrida*, (Span.) a hotchpot, or dish of meat, consisting of several ingredients, whereof the chiefest is Bacon, whence the Spanish Proverb. *Ny Sermon sin Agostino: Ny Olla sin Locino*. It is somewhat like that which the French call a *Bisque*.

*Olmutz*, the second Town of the *Dutchy of Moravia*, one of the three Confederate Provinces belonging to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; the other two being *Silesia* and *Lusatia*.

*Olofernes*, the General of *Nebuchodonosors* Army, who was slain by *Judith*.

*Olympia*, a City of *Greece*; near unto which were solemnized the great Games instituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were from the name of this City called the *Olympian Games*, and were celebrated every fifth year, which space was observed as an Epoch of time by the *Greeks*, and called an *Olympiad*.

*Olympias*, the name of the Mother of *Alexander the Great*, and other Women famous in ancient History; and thence in after ages derived as a Prænomen to other Women. But there was also of

this name a Physician mentioned by *Plinius* in his natural History.

*Olympiodorus*, a famous Musician, who taught *Epaminondas* to play on the Flute.

*Olympius*, a Mysian, both Poet and Flutist, who flourished before the *Trojan War*, and was the Disciple of *Marsias*. There was also another of the same name, who lived in the time of *Midas* King of *Phrygia*.

*Olympus*, a hill in that part of *Thessaly*, that lyeth against *Macedon*; the top of this hill toucheth the clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the seat of the Gods.

*Olynthus*, a City of *Thrace*, which *Philip of Macedon*, won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the Soldiers with Money.

*Olyssippo*, or *Ulyssippo*, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly called *Lisbon*. See *Ulyssippo*.

## O. M.

*Ombrage*, (French) a shadow; also a colour or pretence.

*Omega*, (Greek) the last Letter in the Greek Alphabet: It is also used Metaphorically for the end of any thing.

*Omelet*, (French) a Pan-cake, or froise.

*Omentum*, the Caul, or Suet wherein the bowels are wrapt in.

*Omer*, a certain measure among the *Hebrews*.

*Ominous*, (Lat.) portending good or ill luck; but most commonly it is taken in the worst sense.

*Omission*, (Lat.) a neglecting, or letting a thing pass. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with that which in Greek is called *Antiphrasis*.

*Omnifarious*, (Lat.) divers, sundry, of all sorts.

*Omniparent*, (Lat.) bearing, or bringing forth all things.

*Omnipotent*, (Lat.) al-mighty, al-powerful.

*Omnipresent*, (Lat.) present in all places.

*Omniscious*, or *Omniscient*, (Lat.) knowing all things.

*Omnivagant*, (Lat.) wandering every where, or in all places.

*Omnivorous*, (Lat.) eating or devouring all kind of things.

*Omology*, (Greek) agreeableness, or proportion; also a confession.

*Omo-plata*, (Greek) the Muscles of the shoulder-blade.

*Omphacy*, (Greek) Sourness, properly the juice of Sour grapes.

*Omphale*, a Queen of *Lydia*, by whom *Hercules* was highly rewarded, for killing a great Serpent upon the River *Sangaris*; and afterwards he falling in love with her, and desiring to be entertained in her service, she compelled him to sit and spin, while she leaving her distaff, put on his Arms a Lyons skin; others say, that he was sold to her by *Mercury*, at the command of *Jupiter*, for having slain *Iphitus* the Son of *Euritus*.

*Omri*, (Hebr. a rebellious or bitter people,) the name of one of the Usurpers of the Kingdom of *Israel*.

## O. N.

*Onagre*, (Lat.) a wild As; also a certain Engin used by the ancients, out of which they used to shoot great stones.

*One-berry*. See *Herb Paris*.

*One-blade*, (*Monophyllum*, or *Unifolium*) an Herb good, especially in wounds of the Nerves.

*Onerary*, (Lat.) serving for burthen, or carriage.

*Onesicritus*, a Historian Philosopher, and Physician of *Agina*.

*Oneration*, (Lat.) a loading, or burthening.

*Onomancy*, (Lat.) a divination by names; also a repeating of many names, by the Art of memory.

*Onomatopœa*, (Greek) the feigning of a name from any kind of sound; as *Bombarda*, i.e. a Gun, from the founding of Bom.

*Onpress*, (old word) downward.

*Onslaught*, (Dutch) a storming, or fierce assault upon any place.

*Onycha*, an Arabian plant, which weeps a juice that some are of opinion congeals into the *Onyx* stone.

*Onyx*, a certain precious stone, so called from the Greek word *ὄνυξ*, i.e. a nail of a mans hand; because it is of a whitish colour, resembling the colour of a mans nail. Some say it is the congealed juice of a Tree called *Onycha*; it is also called, a *Chalcedonie*.

## O. P.

*Opacous*, (Lat.) shady, obscure, darkned.

*Opal*, (Greek) a precious stone of divers colours, yellowish, green, and purple.

*Openheim*, a Town belonging to the Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*.

*Opening of Gates*, is, when a Planet applies it self to another, who ruleth the figure opposite to his house; or when one Planet separates from another, and applies immediately to one that hath dominion by house, in the sign opposite to these ruled by the Planet with whom it was joyned, either by body, or aspect.

*Opera*, a kind of Dramatick Poem in use among the *Italians*, performed by voyces and instrumental Musick in a recitative style, and adorned with Scenes by Perspective.

*Operation*, (Lat.) a working, or labouring.

*Operator*, a Workman in any Art or Faculty.

*Operculated*, close covered, a Term in Chymistry.

*Operiment*, (Lat.) a covering.

*Operosity*, (Lat.) busie work, great pain, or travel.

*Ophelim*, an ancient Physician, cited by *Plinie* in the 28th Book of his natural History.

*Ophyon*, another Physician mentioned by the same Authour.

*Ophthalmia*, (Greek) a certain Disease of the eye, rising from an inflammation of the uttermost skin of the eye, called *Adnata*.

*Ophites*, (Greek) a kind of Marble, variegated like a Serpent.

*Ophir*, a place mentioned in Holy Scripture as a place from whence Gold was brought; and therefore by some supposed to be the same with that which we now call *Pernu*.

*Ophiuchus*, a constellation in *Sagittary*.

*Ophiusa*, an Island in the *Balearick* Sea; so called from the abundance of Serpents which are in it.

An *Opiate*, (Lat.) a confection of *Opium*, i.e. the juice of black Poppy; which is used to cause sleep, or assuage excessive pain.

*Opiferous*, (Lat.) bringing aid, help, or succour.

*Opifice*, (Lat.) Workmanship.

*Opimous*, (Lat.) fat, or gross: also rich, or plentiful.

*Opination*, (Lat.) a thinking, or supposing; or being of an opinion.

*Opiniatrecy*, (French) opiniativeness, obstinacy, as wilful persisting in any opinion.

*Opisthograph*, (Greek) a Book or Paper written upon on the backside.

*Opistulation*, (Lat.) a helping, or aiding.

*Opobalsame*, (Greek) the gum, or liquor, that distilleth from the Balm-Tree.

*Opopanax*, (Greek) the Sap, or liquor of a Plant called *Panax*, which grows in hot Countries.

*Oppication*, (Lat.) a covering over with Pitch.

*Oppignoration*, (Lat.) a pawning, or laying in pledge.

*Oppilation*, (Lat.) an obstruction, or stoppage in the inward parts.

*Oppletion*, (Lat.) a filling up.

An *Opponent*, (Lat.) a withstander, or contradicter; one that maintaineth a contrary argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

*Opportune*, (Lat.) fit, seasonable, convenient; whence opportunity, due time, or season.

*Opposite*, (Lat.) contrary, or over against: also Opposites substantively used, signifie in Logick, things relatively opposed, as master and servant; or privatively, as light and darkness; or contraries, as knowledge and ignorance.

*Opposition*, (Lat.) a contrary setting against, also a resisting. In Astrology, it is when two Planets are in Houses opposite to one another; it is 180 d. distance, or six signs, and is thus Charactered ♀. In Rhetorick, it is a figure of



of Sentence, the same with *Objection*. See *Objection*.

*Opprobrious*, (Lat.) reproaching, upbraiding or reviling.

*Lapis Opprobrii*, or, *The Stone of Reproach*, a Stone fixed in the most publick place of *Padua*; to which, what ever Debtors resort, and there acknowledge what they ow, and to whom, and their inability, shall be free from all prosecution.

*Oppugnation*, (Lat.) a fighting against, an assaulting, or laying siege unto; also a violent opposing.

*Ops*, the Daughter of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, the Wife and Sister of *Saturn*.

*Optimathy*, (Greek) a learning late.

*Opsonation*, (Lat.) a catering, a purveying, or buying of meat.

*Optation*, (Lat.) a wishing, desiring, or looking for.

*Optative-Mood*, in Grammar. See *Mood*.

*Ophthalmia*, (Greek) a certain disease in the eye, occasioned by the inflammation of the adnate Tunicle.

*Optick*, (Greek) belonging to the sight; also substantively used for that Science, whereby the reason of the sight is known.

*Optimacy*, (Lat.) a governing of the Commonwealth, by the nobler sort of persons.

*Option*, (Lat.) Election, [choice, wish, or desire.

*Opulency*, (Lat.) riches, wealth, plenty.

*Opuscle*, (Lat.) a little work, or labor.

## O. R.

*Or*, (French) a term in Heraldry, expressing the colour of Gold.

*Orache*, or *Orage*, a certain Pot-herb of an insipid taste, called in *Latin* *Atriplex*.

*Oracle*, (Lat.) an Answer or Counsel given by God, a foretelling of things to come by Divine Revelation, a saying whole truth is unquestionable. Oracles were anciently very frequent among the Gentiles, but they all ceased immediately after the coming of Christ.

*Oracular*, (Lat.) belonging to, or having the authority of an Oracle.

*Oral*, (Lat.) belonging to the mouth, face, or visage.

*Oran*, a Sea Coast Town of the Kingdom of *Pest* in *Barbary*. It was taken from the *Moors* by the *Spaniards* under *Petrus Navarro*, in the year 1509.

*Oration*, (Lat.) a praying; also a speech, delivered upon any occasion.

*Oratory*, (Lat.) eloquence; also a Chappel, or place dedicated to Prayer.

*Oratorians*, an Order of Regular Priests, so called from the Oratory of *S. Jerome* in *Rome*, where they used to pray; they were instituted by *S. Philip Neri*, a *Florentine*; and in the year of our Lord 1564. had the confirmation of *Pope Pius* the Fourth.

*Orbation*, (Lat.) a bereaving, depriving, or making desolate.

*Orb*, a Body contained under one round Superficies; those Orbs that belong to the Celestial Firmament, are either with, or without Stars; that without Stars is the *Primum Mobile*, the other are all stellified, either with fixed Stars or Planets.

*Orbicular*, (Lat.) round, in fashion of a Ball, or Globe.

*Orbitello*, a Town in the Territory of the great Duke of *Tuscany*, but under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

*Orbity*, (Lat.) the lack of Parents or Children generally, any want.

*Orbona*, a certain goddess among the ancient *Romans*, to whom Parents or Children used to pray against Orbity.

*Orcares*, certain Islands in the *British* Ocean thirty in number, vulgarly called the Isles of *Orkney*.

An *Orch* or *Orck*, a monstrous fish, vulgarly called a Whirl-pool; also, a But for Wine or Figs.

*Orchal*, a Material, being a kind of Stone like Allum used by Dyers, for the making of a red tincture.

*Oreamus*. See *Leucosboe*.

*Orchanet*, (Arab. *Alcanet*) a certain Herb, called in *Spanish* *Bugloss*, or *Wild Bugloss*; in *Greek* *Anchusa*.

*Orchel*, or *Orchal*, a certain Stone like Allum, wherewith Dyers use to colour red: In some old Statutes it seemeth to be the same thing with *Cork*.

*Orchestra*, (Greek) that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the *Chorus* useth to dance; it is also sometimes taken for the place where Musicians sit.

*Orow*, a River of *Thessaly*, flowing out of the Lake *Styx*, whose Waters are so thick, that they swim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Peneus*, into which it flows; it is oft-times taken by the Poets for Hell.

*Ordeal*, (a *Saxon* word, signifying Judgment) a kind of purgation practised in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in *Common Law* *Purgatio Vulgaris*. Of this purgation there are chiefly two kinds, *Fire-Ordeal*, i. e. a passing blindfold with bare feet, over red hot Plough-shares; and *Water-Ordeal*, i. e. a putting ones arms up to the elbows in seething water.

*Order*, (a term in *Military Discipline*) being the distance of Ranks or Files; the order in Files being three foot, the open order six foot; the order in Ranks is six foot, the open order twelve foot.

*Ordinal Numbers*, those that express the order of things.

*Ordinary*, (Lat.) in Civil Law, signifieth any Judge that hath authority to take knowledge of Causes in his own right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by deputation. In *Common Law* it is usually

taken for him that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical: Also in Heraldry, *Ordinaries* are those charges that by a certain property do belong to that Art, and are of ordinary use therein: They are also called proper charges.

*Oreades*, (Greek from *Oros*) Nymphs of the Mountains.

*Oreb*, (Hebr. a Crow or Pleasant) a Prince of the Midianites, who was slain upon the Rock *Oreb*.

*Oredelph*, Ore lying under Ground; also a liberty whereby a Man claims the Ore found in his own Ground.

*Oxford*, a Town in *Suffolk*, where, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second, a certain Hairy Creature, perfectly resembling a Man in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by Fishermen in a Net; who after he had been kept a while, secretly slipped away into the Sea, and was never seen after: This *Ralph Cogshal*, an old Writer recordeth.

*Orestes*, the Son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*: He was preserved from *Aegisthus*, by his Sister *Electra*, and sent to *Sirophius*, King of the *Phocenses*, where he remained twelve years; after which, returning disguised to *Argos*, he slew *Aegisthus* (who had murdered his Father *Agamemnon*) together with his Mother *Clytemnestra*, with whom *Aegisthus* had lived in adultery. He also with the help of *Macareus*, the Priest, slew *Pyrrhus*, in the Temple of *Apollo*, because he had taken away *Hermione*, the Daughter of *Menelaus*, who had been first espoused to him; for which crimes, being stricken with madness, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, being brought thither by *Pylades*, who was so faithful a friend to him, that when *Phoebus* King of *Tauris*, had designed to sacrifice *Orestes*, he affirmed himself to be *Orestes*, that he might die for his friend; but *Orestes*, slaying *Phoebus*, freed both himself and *Pylades*, with the help of his Sister *Iphigenia*, who had been made the overseer of those sacrifices: At last he was bitten by a Viper in *Arcadia*, at a place called *Orestis*, of which wound he died; and his body being dug up, was found to be seven cubits in length.

*Orewood*, a kind of Sea-weed.

*Orgeld*, a restitution made by the Hundred or County, of any wrong done by one that was in *Pligio*.

*Orgates*, (French) a certain kind of Cloth of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England*, both by the Clergy and Kings themselves.

*Orgal*, the Lees of Wine dried, used by Dyers, to prepare their Cloth for the more easie imbibing their several dyes.

*Organical*, (Greek) belonging to, or consisting of *Organs*; i. e. Instruments; also the substantial parts, or members of the Body.

*Organy*, a kind of Herb growing much upon the Mountains, called in *Latin* *Origanum*.

*Orgel*, a word used in some old Statutes signifying the greater sort of North Sea-fish.

*Orgies*, (Lat.) certain Feasts and Revels instituted by *Orpheus*, to the honor of *Bacchus*.

*Oriel* Colledge, so called, *q. Aule Royal*, as some think; others say, from *Oriel*; others from *Aureolus*: A Colledge in *Oxford*, built by King *Edward* the Second.

*Oribasius* of *Sardis*, the chief Physician to the Emperor *Julian*; he is said to have written several Medicinal Treatises.

*Orichalcum* or *Aurichalcum*, that fictitious metal (of Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris*) which we commonly call Brass; the word *Aes*, rather signifying meer Copper; whereof the vulgar *Latin* *Cuprum* seems to be no other then *Aes Cyprium*, because heretofore the best Copper was thought to come from the Isle of *Cyprus*.

*Oriental*, (Lat.) belonging to the *Orient*, i. e. the East, or that part of the World where the Sun riseth.

*Orifice*, (Lat.) the Mouth, or utmost brim of any thing, most particularly the mouth or entrance of a wound.

*Oriflambe*, (French) the great and holy Standard of *France*, having on the top, a Purple Flag or Ensign, born at first only in the Wars against Infidels.

*Original*, (Lat.) a beginning, or fountain; also a stock, or pedigree; also a first draught.

† *Oriamafda*, (Pers.) the name of a *Persian* god, which was the fire, which they worshipped as a deity.

*Oriol*, a little by-room for a supernumerary company to dine in.

*Orisons*, (French) Prayers.

*Orion*, the name of a great Hunter, who vaunting himself to be of that strength of body, that there was no wild Beast that he could not kill, the Earth brought forth a Scorpion; which stinging him to death, he was placed together with the Scorpion among the Heavenly Constellations; some say he was the Son of *Oenopion* King of *Sicily*, and that lying with his Sister *Candiope*, he had his eyes put out by his Father; others deliver him to have been born a very strange way. Of which see more in *Hircus*.

*Oryibia*, the Daughter of *Erethene*, King of *Aibens*; she was ravished away by *Boreas*, who fell in love with her, and brought forth *Zethus* and *Chalchus*, who going with the *Argonauts* to *Colchis*, put the *Harpies* to flight.

*Orde*, a term in *Blazon*; being an ordinary composed of a threefold line doubled, admitting a transparency of the Field through the innermost space.

*Orleans*, a noble City of *Beauvais* in *Celtick* *France*. See *Aurelia*.

*Orlop*, a term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower Deck of a Ship.

*Ormais*, a famous City of *Persia*, being most pleasantly situated in an Island, and abounding with Shells, which breed the fairest and clearest Pearls that are. It was taken by the Lieutenant General to the King of *Portugal*, in the year 1506.

*Ornaturn*,



*Ornaturne*, (Lat.) a setting forth, trimming, or adorning.

*Ornithomancy*, (Greek) a kind of Divination by Birds.

*Orontes*, a River of *Calosyria*, which rising out of the Hill *Libanus*, runs under Ground till it come to *Apamia*, and falleth into the Sea near *Seleucia*.

*Orphanism*, (Lat.) the state of an Orphan, i. e. a Fatherless child.

*Orpheus*, a famous Poet and Musician of *Thrace*, the Son of *Calliope* and *Apollo*. He took so heavily the loss of his Wife *Euridice*, (of which see *Euridice*) that he utterly abandoned the company of Women; for which he was torn in pieces by the *Menades*, at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and his several Members being cast down the River *Hebrus*, were gathered up by the Muses and buried, and his Harp translated up to Heaven. Others say, he was the Son of *Oeagrius*, and that receiving a Harp from *Mercury*, he became so excellent a player on it, that he charmed the most savage Creatures into civility, and gave Sense to the very Stones and Trees.

*Orpiment*, a certain Drug found deep in the Earth, being a kind of Arsenick or Ratsbane, and is called in Latin *Auripigmentum*, from its golden colour.

*Orpine*, a kind of Herb called in Greek *Telephion*, from *Telephus* the first discoverer of it.

*Orque*, (Lat.) a Hulk or huge Ship; also the same as *Orch*.

*Orrice*, a certain flower called in Greek *Iris*, because it resembleth a Rainbow in diversity of colours; it is vulgarly called a Flower de Luce.

*Orislochus*, the Son of *Idomeneus*, who following his Father to the Wars of Troy, was at the taking of Troy, slain by *Ulysses*.

*Ortell*, a word used in the Forest Laws, signifying the Claws of a Dogs foot.

*Orisodox* or *Orisodoxal*, (Greek) of a true and right opinion, of a sound Faith.

*Orisogonal*, (Greek) having even or right Angles.

*Orthography*, (Greek) the manner of right and true Writing; also in Architecture or Fortification, it is taken for the upright erection of any work, as it appears when it is finished.

*Orisopnea*, (Greek) shortness of breath.

*Orisyra*, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, called also *Delos*, sacred to *Apollo*; and into which the Poets feign *Asteria*, the Sister of *Latona*, to have been changed after she had been turned into a Quail, called in Greek *Orisya*.

*Orisus*, a certain Herb, otherwise called *Clary*, or *Clear-eye*.

*Oriseto*, a Town in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, but under the Popes Dominion.

An *Oris*, or *Oris*, (Greek) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

## O. S.

*Osbert*, a proper name among the *Saxons*, signifying Light of the Family.

*Osborn*, another proper name, signifying in *Saxon*, House-child.

*Oscillation*, (Lat.) a hanging, or tottering motion, a swinging upon a Rope, whose ends are tied to several Beams. See *Merisot*.

*Oscines*, (Lat.) those kind of Birds by whose feeding, or voices, the *Augures* used to foretell things to come.

*Oscitation*, or *Oscitancy*, (Lat.) a yawning or gaping; also idleness.

*Osculation*, (Lat.) a kissing or imbracing.

*Osrin*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe* the Daughter of *Phoreneus*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Argos*; but after a while leaving that Kingdom to his Brother *Aegialeus*, he went and subdued *Egypt*, and married the Daughter of *Inachus*, called *Io*, or *Isis*, who first taught the *Egyptians* Letters, and sundry Arts and Sciences: He was at length slain by *Typhon* his Brother, and buried in a small Island called *Abatos*, in the Marshes of *Memphis*; and after his death, was worshipped, by the *Egyptians*, in the shape of an Ox.

*S. Osith*, a Town in *Essex* so called, (it was anciently named *Chie*) from *Osith*, a Virgin of a Royal Family, who having consecrated her self to the Service of God, was here slain by *Danish* Pirates.

*Osmund*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, House-peace.

*Osnaburg*, an Episcopal See in the Circle of *Westphalia*.

*Osprey*, a kind of Eagle called in Latin *Offsraga*, in Greek *Perenopterus*.

*Officle*, (Lat.) a little Bone.

*Offsraga*, or *Bone-breaker*, (Lat.) a kind of Eagle which breaketh Bones with her Beak, the same as *Osprey*.

*Osuary*, (Lat.) a Charnel house or place where Dead mens bones are kept.

*Ostensional*, (Lat.) a Soldier attending the Prince in publick shews.

*Ostent*, (Lat.) a wonder, a Monster, or strange thing.

*Ostentation*, (Lat.) a boasting, vainglory.

*Ostiar*, (Lat.) a Door-keeper, especially in a Church; it hath been taken for an Officer that keeps the Keys of a Church, and takes charge of all things in it.

*Ostomachy*, (Greek) a playing at Bones.

*Ostracism*, (Greek) a kind of punishment among the *Athenians*, which was a banishing for ten years, by delivering shells to the condemned persons, wherein their names were written.

*Oswestre*, in *British* *Croix* *Oswalds*, a Town in *Shropshire*, so called (for it was anciently named *Masserfield*) from *Oswald* King of *Norumburgh* Land, whom *Penda*, the Pagan King of the *Mercians*,

cians, after he had slain him in a bloody battle, tore to pieces in a barbarous manner.

*Oswold*, a proper name of a Man, signifying in Dutch House-ruler or Steward; and equivalent to the French *Le Dispenser*. The chief of this name was a Saxon King of the Northumberlandians, who was slain by *Penda* the Mercian.

## O. T.

*Otaoufficon*, (Greek) an Instrument to improve the sense of hearing.

*Otalgia*, (Greek) a pain in the ears.

*Othes*, in Latin *Osbo*, or *Eudo*, the proper name of a Man; from the Saxon word *Hud*, i. e. Keeper. Of this name besides the ancient Roman Emperor *Silvius Osbo*, there have been of the Western Empire in Germany.

*Oibryades*, a certain Lacedemonian, who in a combat of three hundred Lacedemonians to three hundred Argives, being the only Man of his party left alive; put to flight those two which were the only Men left alive of the Argives, and writing on his Shield these words, *I have overcome*; he slew himself, as being ashamed to return to *Sparta*; all the rest of his company being slain.

*Otoracks*, *Milites emeriti*, old Janizaries, no longer fit for Wars; the word is derived from *Otoracks*, which signifieth to sit down.

*Otraque*, a certain drink which is made of a Nut, growing among the *Moluccas*.

*Ottadini*, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of *Britain*, which is now called *Northumberland*.

*Otter*, (*Lutra*) the name of an amphibious Creature, that lives both in the Water, and upon the Land, being a Beast of chase.

*Otterbourn*, a Town in *Northumberland*, near which was fought a famous Battle between the English and Scots, in which *William Douglas*, the Leader of the Scottish Army was slain; and Sir *Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, Commander of the English, having lost Fifteen hundred of his Men, was taken prisoner himself.

*Otranto*, (anciently *Hydruntum*) the chief City of that Province of the Kingdom of Naples; which from it is called *Hydruntina* or *Terra di Otranto*.

*Otus* and *Epialtes*, the Sons of *Neptune*, by *Iphimedeia*, the Wife of *Aloeus*; they were of those Gyants that made War with Heaven, throwing huge Rocks and Hills against the gods, and were at last shot to death by *Apollo*: They were reported to have grown the length of nine Acres, in nine years.

## O. U.

*Oval*, (Lat.) belonging to, or in the shape of an Egg.

*Ovation*, (Lat.) a kind of petty triumph for a Victory obtained with the slaughter of a few Men only. It is so called from the Soldiers following

their Commander, shouting and singing, *O, O*; or from *Ovis*, i. e. A Sheep which used to be sacrificed by him; whereas in a greater Triumph, the General sacrificed a Bull, and his Soldiers following, cried out *Io, Io, Triumphe*; also *Ovation*, from *Ovum*, i. e. An Egg, signifying the season wherein Hens lay Eggs.

*Overblows*, a term in Navigation, it overblows, when they can bear no Topsails.

*Overgrown Sea*, is when the Surges and Billows are at the highest.

*Over-masted*, a Ship is said to be over-masted, when she will lie too much down by a wind, and labor too much a Hull, and that is called a *Tannimast*.

*Overfet*, in Navigation, is when you bear too much Sail; and so, that you bring the Ships Keel upwards.

*Overbrowen*, a Ship is said to be *Overbrowen*, not *Overfet*, when being brought aground to be trimmed it falls on one side.

An *Ouch*, a Coller of Gold, a Jewel, or Tablet; it is called a *Brooch*.

*Oviary*, (Lat.) a Flock of Sheep.

*Publius Ovidius Naso*, the most fluent of Latin Poets, whose *Metamorphoses*, *Epistles*, *Fasts*, *Tristia*, and other works, are sufficiently known among the Learned.

*Oviedo*, the chief Town of that Division of that Province of *Asturia* in Spain, which is called *Asturia di Oviedo*; it was formerly accounted a parcel of the Kingdom of *Leon*.

*Oviparous Animals*, (Lat.) those Creatures that bring forth Eggs or Spawn.

*Ounce*, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound Troy weight; but in a pound *Averdupois*, it is the sixteenth part; also a kind of spotted Beast, called a *Lynx*.

*Ounding*, (old word) rising like waves.

*Ourance*, (French) work or labor.

*Ouster le main*, (French) is a Writ directed to the Escheator, to deliver Possession out of the Kings hands, to the party that sues.

*Outborow*. See *Inborow*.

*Outfangheft*. See *Infangheft*.

*Outlawry*, (in Latin *Uilagaria*) the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject of the Kings Protection, and the Realm.

*Outlickery* among Seamen is a slender piece of Timber, about two or three yards long, made fast to the top of the Poop, and standing right out a Stern. At the utmost end whereof there is a hole, into which, the standing part of the Sheet being made fast and reeved through the Block of the Sheet, is reeved again through another Block, which is sealed to this piece of Timber near the end, for the haling down of the Mizzen-Sheet to it.

*Outparters*, a sort of Thieves about *Riddesdale*, that ride about to fetch in such Cattle, or other things as they can light on.



## O. W.

*Owelry of Services*, an equality, when the Tenant Paravail oweth as much to the Mefen, as the Mefen doth to the Lord Paramount.

*Owen* (In Latin *Audoentus*) the proper name of a Man, being the same with the Latin *Eugenius*, as appeareth by several Records.

## O. X.

*Oxford*, the chief City of *Oxfordshire*, which some say hath been anciently called *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vember*, as being thought to have been built by *Vortigern* and *Mempric*; but the Saxons called it *Oxenford* (corresponding to the *Bosphorus* among the Greeks) from a Ford of *Oxen*. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Onse*, and supposeth it may have formerly been called *Onseford*. It is chiefly famous for its University, which *Camden* calleth, Our most noble *Athens*, the Muses Seat, the Sun, the Eye, and the Soul of *England*. This University was begun, as most Authors agree, in the year of our Lord 806. Three Colledges being built by the Learned *Alfred*, who then reigned.

*Oxgang of Land*. See *Bovata terre*.

*Oxygon*, (Greek) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle having three acute Angles.

*Oxymel*, (Greek) a certain kind of potion made of honey, vinegar, and water boiled together, being good to attenuate gross phlegmatick humors.

*Oxymoron*, (Greek) Subtily foolish, a figure in Rhetorick, in which, to any word is added an Epithete of a quite contrary signification; as *Concordia Discors*.

*Oxyrrhodium*, (Greek) Oyl of Roses and Vinegar mixed together.

## O. Y.

*Oyer and Terminer*, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a Commission granted to certain Judges for the hearing and determining of one or more causes.

## O. Z.

*Oze*, a soft slimy Ground, where a Ship cannot conveniently cast Anchor.

*Ozené*, (Greek) a kind of disease, or putrefied flinking sore in the Nostrils.

## P. A.

*Pabular*, or *Pabulatory*, (Lat.) belonging to Forrage, Provender, or Fodder for Cattle.

*Pacal*, a Tree in *India* so called.

*Pacation*, (Lat.) a stilling or appeasing.

*Pace*, a measure of two foot and a half, or the distance from the toes of the forefoot, to the heels of the hinder foot; but a Geometrical *Pace* consisteth of five foot, a thousand of which *Paces* make up a Mile.

*Pachynnum*, one of the three Promontories of *Sicily*, lying toward the *Peloponnesus*; the other two being *Lilybaeum* and *Pelorum*.

*Paciferous*, (Lat.) bringing Peace.

*Pacification*, (Lat.) a making Peace, an asswaging, or appealing.

*Paction*, or *Pact*, (Lat.) a bargain, covenant, or agreement; also a truce in War.

*Pactionis*, (Lat.) done by bargain, or upon condition.

*Pactolus*, a River of *Lydia* rising out of the Hill *Imolus*, the Gravel whereof hath been said to be of a Golden colour, ever since *Midus* washed himself in the streams.

*Paddock*, (from the Dutch word *Padde*) a Toad; also a walk or division in a Park.

*Padelion*, a kind of Plant otherwise called great Sanicle, in Latin *Pes Leonis*.

*Paderborn*, one of the six Bishopricks of the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*; the other five being *Leige*, *Munster*, *Osnabrug*, and *Verden*.

*Padua*, a famous City and University of *Italy*, now under the jurisdiction of the *Venetian*: It was anciently built by *Antenor* the Trojan, and called *Antenorea*.

*Paduentege*, (French) Common of Pasture in one or more Parishes.

*Padus*, a famous River of *Italy*, rising out of the Hill *Vesulus*, it is now called *Po*.

*Pean*, one of the appellations of *Apollo*, as he is accounted the god of Physick, from the Greek to heal. Whence anciently they used to begin the Hymns that were publicly sung to *Apollo*, with these words *Io Pean*.

*Pedagogue*, (Greek) a Schoolmaster, a bringer up of youth in learning.

*Peonia*, a part of *Macedon*, was formerly so called from *Peon* the Son of *Endymion*.

*Paganical*, (Lat.) belonging to Countrey Villages, (whence *Paganals*, i. e. Wakes, Countrey-Holidays, Ploughmens Feasts,) also belonging to a Pagan, i. e. a Paynim, Heathen, or Gentile.

*Paganism*, Heathenism, Gentilism; also the manner or fashion of the Countrey.

*Paginal*, (Lat.) belonging to a Page, i. e. the side of a leaf in a Book.

*Pagod*, a kind of Idol among the *Indians*; also a sort of *Indian* Coyn of the value of three pence.

*Paigles*, a sort of flower, otherwise called *Ox-lip*.

*Paillardise*, (French) Lechery, Whoredom.

*Pain fort & dure*, signifies in Common Law, an especial punishment for those that being arraigned of Felony, refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary tryal of God and the Countrey, and thereby are mute and dumb.

*Paissage*, (French) the description of any part of the Countrey in Painting, or drawing. See *Landskip*.

*Palakia*,

*Palakin*, ( from the *Spanish Palanquino* a Porter ) a sort of large Chair of State, in which the Kings, Princes and great Lords of *East-India* are carried about upon mens shoulders.

*Palamedes*, the Son of *Nauplius* King of *Enbza*, he was the occasion of *Ulysses* being forced against his will to go to the *Trojan Wars*; but was himself by a forged accusation of *Ulysses*, stoned to death by the *Græcian Army*. He is said to have been the first that accommodated the year to the course of the Sun; he is also said to have found out the use of weights and measures, and to have added to the *Greek* tongue these four Letters, θ, ε, χ, φ.

*Palate*, ( *Lat.* ) the roof of the mouth being the uppermost hollow part, wherein the sense of tasting lies.

*Palatinate*, the Countrey or chief Seat of a Count *Palatine*, or *Palatine*, *i. e.* a Supreme Officer in a Sovereign Princes Palace; but it is more especially taken for one of the Electors of the *Roman Empire* called the *Palsgrave*, or Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*: also certain Knights of this Island, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called *Paladines*: also *Palatine* signifieth adjectively, belonging to a Princes Palace.

*Palatins*, or *Palassins* is a precious stone more red, and fiery than the Carbuncle, so called because it is the Matrix, or the Palace, where the true Carbuncle or Ruby is begotten.

*Palaur*, a sort of Fish which *Rider* makes to be the same with that which is called in *Greek* *λαιοε*, whence it seems derived.

*Palemon*, the Son of *Asbamas* and *Ino*, called also *Melicerta*. See *Ino*.

*Pale*, a term in Heraldry: being an Ordinary consisting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Escutcheon.

*Palermo*, ( anciently called *Panermus* ) a City of *Sicily*, lying on the *Tyrrhene Sea*, being of late ages accounted the Metropolis of the whole Island, as the usual residence of the *Vice-Roy*, and the place where the Court of the Inquisition is kept.

*Pales*, the Goddess of Shepherds, to whom certain Feasts were consecrated, called *Palilia*.

*Palestine*, one of the three chief Divisions of *Syria*, the other two being *Phenicia* and *Syria*, properly so called, it containeth *Judea*, *Samaria* and *Galilea*.

*Palestrical*, or *Palestrical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to wrestling.

*Palfray*, ( *French* ) a Horse of State for a Princess, or great Lady.

*Palfurinus Sura*, a Roman Orator and Pleader of causes, a friend of *Martial* and *Lucan*, he was removed out of the Senate by *Domitian* upon suspicion of his siding with the *Vitelliani*.

*Palici*, or *Palisci*, two Twins, the Sons of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Ithaleia*, whom he ravish'd by the River *Simethius*; when she was with child, she wish'd that the Earth would open, and hide her from the wrath of *Juno*; whereupon the Earth immediately opened, and received her with-

in its Bowels; and as soon as she was delivered, it opened again, and let out the two Twins into the World.

*Palilogia*, ( *Greek* ) an iterating of the same, which is often used as a Rhetorical figure; as *Tu tu Antoni*, &c.

*Palindrome*, ( *Greek* ) a certain verse, or Sentence; wh ch being read forward, or backward, the words and sense are the same; as,

*Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.*

*Palingenesis*, ( *Greek* ) Regeneration, or New-birth.

*Palinode*, or *Palinody*, ( *Greek* ) a recantation, or unsaying; what one had spoken or written before.

*Palinurus*, a Promontory of *Lucania*, so called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Aeneas*, who sleeping, fell into the Sea; and being taken up, and ris'd by the Inhabitants of this place, had a Grove consecrated and a Cenotaph built unto him, to appease his Ghost.

*Palisado*, ( *Span.* ) a defence made with stakes, posts, piles, &c. to keep out an Enemy.

*Pall*, ( *Lat.* ) a certain Robe, or long Garment; which hath usually been worn by persons eminent, either in Learning, or in War.

*Palladium*, a certain Image of *Pallas*, which was kept by the *Trojans* in a Tower that was built on purpose; but this Image being stolen out of the Temple by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*, the City was soon after taken by the *Greeks*; it was at last brought to *Rome*, and placed in the Temple of *Vesta*.

*Palladius Rustilius Taurus Æmilianus*, an eminent writer of *Re Rustica*, commonly set forth with those other great writers of the same subject; *Cato*, *Varro*, and *Columella*.

*Pallas*, the same as *Minerva*.

A *Pallas*, a word used in Painting, being a thin piece of wood, which a Painter makes use of, to place his colours upon.

*Pallemaillie*, ( *French* ) a certain Game, wherein a round bowl of Box, is with a Mallet struck through a hoop of Iron, into which, he that can strike it at the fewest blows, wins.

*Palles*, a term in Heraldry, being the moiety, or one half of the Pale. See *Pale*.

*Palletoque*, or *Pallecoat*, ( *French* ) a Cassock, or short Cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

*Palliardize*. See *Palliardize*.

*Palliation*, ( *Lat.* ) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

*Pallid*, ( *Lat.* ) pale, whitish, bleak.

*Pallification*, ( *Lat.* ) a term in Architecture, it signifies the piling of the ground-work, or strengthening of the ground-work, with piles of Timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moist or marshy soil.

*Palma*, the name of one of the *Canarie Islands*. See *Canarie*.

*Palmar*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Palm, *i. e.* the inward part of the hand, called the Palm of the hand,



hand; also a measure containing the breadth of four fingers, a hand-breadth.

*Palm-tree*, ( *Lat.* ) a certain Tree bearing the fruit called Dates; it is reported to be both male and female, the male bearing blossoms only, the female both blossoms and fruit. The leaves shoot upward, though oppressed with never so much weight. Whence the Palm, is metaphorically used for Victory, Praise, and Commendation.

*Palm-Sunday*, the Sunday before *Easter*; so called, because on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with Palms, and Olive-branches in their hands, when he rode solemnly into *Jerusalem*.

*Palmer*, a certain Instrument, wherewith School-boys are struck on the palms of their hands; otherwise called a Ferular; also a kind of Caterpillar, or Worm, with many feet, called in *Latin* *Eruca Pilosa*: also a poor Pilgrim, that travels up and down to visit Holy places, with branches of Palm in his hand.

*Palmestry*, the same as *Chiromancy*.

*Palmeto-tree*, a certain Tree in the *Isle Mauriti*, of whose juice they make a very pleasant sort of Wine.

*Palmiferous*, ( *Lat.* ) bearing Palms, Victorious.

*Palmipedous Birds*, ( *Lat.* ) those that are whole footed, or have plain and flat feet, as water-Fowl.

† *Palpation*, ( *Lat.* ) a gentle handling, or feeling; also a flattering, or fair speaking.

*Palpitation*, ( *Lat.* ) a panting, or trembling, or moving up and down.

*Palstgrave*, a *Dutch* word, signifying a Court of a Palace, being more especially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*.

*Paludament*, ( *Lat.* ) a certain Military garment, which used to be worn by none but chief Captains; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

*Palumbine*, ( *Latin* ) belonging to a Ring-Dove, otherwise called a Wood-Culver.

*Pampelona*, ( *anciently Pompeiopolis* ) the chief City of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Spain*.

*Pamphlet*, a term of diminution or slight to that which is scarce thought worthy the name of a Book, either in respect of the meanness of the subject, or of the inconsiderableness of its Volume, as being but one sheet of Paper; or at least so few sheets as are incapable of being bound; in the first respect some derive it from *πᾶν* and *πλῆθος*, as it were all full of folly. In the last respect *Dr. Skinner* derives it from *Pampilet* a diminution of *Pampier*, which in *Dutch* signifieth Paper.

*Pamphilus*, an ancient *Greek* Painter, so excellent that he was judged to exceed *Apelles*, he admitted no Disciple for less than a Talent, nor for less time than 10 years. Also a Philosopher of *Amphipolis*; some say of *Sicyon*, others of *Nicopolis*, surnamed *Polypragmator*; who besides several other Tractates, wrote also three Books of *Georgicks*, and is quoted in the *Geoponicks* of *Constantine*, and mentioned by *Suidas*, some fragments of one *Pamphilus* (probably this forementioned) are Printed with *Abস্যrians*, and the rest of the *Mulomedicks*. Also a writer of a Volume of Plants stult with many fabulous and superstitious Conceits.

*Pamphylia*, a Countrey of *Asia* the less, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimedon*, and *Melas*.

*Pampination*, ( *Lat.* ) a lopping off of superfluous branches from a Vine; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-branch.

*Pan*, the Son of *Demogorgon*; he was worshipped in *Arcadia*, as the God of Shepherds; being smitten by *Cupid*, he fell in love with the Nymph *Syrinx*, who passing over the River *Ladon*, was turned into a Reed; which *Pan* beholding, made him a Pipe with the same Reed, whence he is said to have first found out the use of the Pipe, and Oaten Reed.

*Panado*, ( *Span.* ) a certain kind of meat, made of crumbs of Bread boyled in Water.

*Panetius*, a *Rhodian* Philosopher of the *Stoical* Sect, he was the master of *Scipio*, and was imitated by *Cicero* in his Offices. There was also another *Rhodian* of the same name mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Paneus*, the Brother of *Pbidim*, he painted most exquisitely the *Aegis* or shield of *Minerva*.

*Panama*, one of the chief Provinces of that part of Northern *America*, which lies upon *Mar dei Zur*; it is otherwise called *Castella Aurea*, or *Castella del Oro*. It takes the denomination of *Panama* from its chief City of the same name.

*Pancart*, ( *French* ) a Paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common wealth.

*Panch*, ( in Navigation ) is broad Clouts wound with thrums and linnen together, to save things from Galling.

*Panchaia*, a Countrey of *Arabia*, where Frankincense grows in great abundance.

*Panchymaggon*, ( *Greek* ) Universal Purges, that purge all humours.

*Pancraticall*, ( *Greek* ) expert in all kind of Games, and exercises of activity.

*Pancreas*, ( *Greek* ) the sweet Bread.

A *Pander*, one that procureth the hire of a Strumpet, a Bawd, or Pimp. The word signifies in *Dutch* taker of Pawns or Pledges, from whence we use it in a signification somewhat varied; unless *Skinner*s conjecture please better, who is willing to deduce it from *Pandarus* the friend of *Troilus*, and by whose procurement he obtained the love of *Chryseis*.

*Pandeis*, ( *Lat.* ) Books that handle all subjects, or all the part of the subject, whereof they treat; there is also a Volume of the Civil Law, so called.

*Pandiculation*, ( *Lat.* ) a gaping, and stretching out of the whole body.

*Pandion*, the Son of *Erethbeus*, and King of *Athens*, whose Daughter *Progne* was married to *Terem* King of *Thrace*, by whom her Sister *Philomela* was ravished.

*Pandora*, by the Poets, feigned the first of all Women, made by *Vulcan* at the command of *Jupiter*, and endowed with several gifts, by all the Gods and Goddesses; she was espoused to *Epimetheus*, to whom she was sent with a Box shut, which he unadvisedly opening, filled the World with all manner of Diseases and Calamities.

*Pandure*, ( *Lat.* ) a kind of Musical Instrument. See *Bandore*.

*Panegyrick*, ( *Greek* ) a solemn convention of people, at some publick solemnity: also an Oration in the praise of some great person. Whence *Panegyrist*, he that makes that Oration.

*Panel*, ( from the *French* word *Panne*, i. e. a skin ) it signifieth in Common Law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff provideth to pass upon any Tryal.

*Pangonie*, ( *Greek* ) a kind of precious stone; so called from its multitude of Angles.

A *Panguts*, ( as it were *παραγυς* all guts ) a drossel, a gor-belly, an unweildy fellow.

*Panick*, or *Painick*, ( *Lat.* ) a certain kind of Grain like unto Millet: also *Panick* fear, a sudden fear, or distraction; from the god *Pan*, who was the first that coming on a sudden upon his Enemies with much noise and tumult, cast a mighty terror and amazement into them.

*Panifice*, ( *Lat.* ) a making of Bread.

*Pannade*, ( *French* ) the curvetting, or praucing of a lusty Horse.

*Pannage*, ( in *French* *Pasnage* ) the Money taken by *Agistor*, for feeding of Hogs with the Mast of the Kings Forrest.

*Pannel*, in Faulconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there she digesteth her meat from her body.

† *Pannicle*, ( *Lat.* ) a little piece of Cloath: also the fleshy *Pannicle*, a term in Anatomy, being the membrane, or skin, which lies next under the fat of the Paunch.

*Pannier*, ( *French* ) a Doffer, or Basket to put Bread in.

*Pannonia*. See *Hungaria*.

*Panomphean*, an Epithete of *Jupiter*, it comes from the *Greek* word *Pan*, i. e. all, and *Omphe*, i. e. a voyce, because he was worshipped in all Languages.

*Panoply*, ( *Greek* ) compleat Armour, or Harness.

*Pansie*, ( *Jacea*, *Herba Trinitatis*, *Herba Tricolor* ) a kind of flower, vulgarly called Hearts-ease.

*Pansophie*, ( *Greek* ) wisdom, or knowledge in all things.

*Pantaleon*, a Physician mentioned by the Poet *Martial*.

*Pantarb*, a precious stone, called in *Spanish*, *Pantarva*; in *English*, the stone of the Sun.

*Panthers*, toils to take Deer with.

*Panteologie*, ( *Greek* ) the whole sum of Divinity.

*Pantheon*, ( *Greek* ) an ancient Temple in Rome, dedicated to all the Heathen Gods; and

since, by Pope *Boniface* the Fourth, to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints.

*Panther*, ( *Lat.* ) a kind of spotted Beast, the Leopard, or Libard, being the Male; the Panther, the Female.

*Pantomime*, ( *Greek* ) a Player, one that can Act all parts, and counterfeit all kind of persons.

*Panurgie*, ( *Greek* ) craft, or skill in all kind of matters.

*Papal*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the Pope, who is called *Papa*, being a contraction of the two words, *Pater Patrie*.

*Papaverous*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Chestnoul or Poppy.

*Papayer*, a fruit Tree growing in some of the *Caribbe Islands*.

*Papelardise*, ( *French* ) Hypocrisie, or Dissembling.

*Paphus*, the Son of *Pigmalion*, the Son of *Cilix* and *Eburnea*; for *Pigmalion* being an excellent Graver, came into the Island of *Cyprus*, made the Statue of a Woman so admirable, that he fell in love with it, and prayed to *Venus* that he might have a Wife as like as might be to the Statue he had made; which prayer was granted, and he coming home one time, found the Statue enlivened; with whom having lain, he begat *Paphus*, who became King of *Cyprus*, and built a City which he called by his own name, and dedicated it to *Venus*, who was thence called the *Paphian Queen*.

*Papian Law*. See *Popean*.

*Papias*, a Grammarian, who anciently wrote a *Latin Dictionary*.

*Papinianus*, a Civilian in high esteem with the Emperor *Severus*, who at his death recommended his Children to his care; he was the Disciple of *Scevola*, and succeeded him in the Advocatship of the Exchequer, but was put to death by *Antoninus Caracalla*; because as *Spartianus* saith, he refused to defend the murder of *Geta* before the Senate.

*Papippus*, the Disciple of *Praxiteles*, the chief of his Sculptures remembered are his *Zethus* and *Amphion*, and his *Dirce* and *Taurus*.

*Pappus*, an *Alexandrian* Philosopher, who wrote *De situ Orbis*, and Commentaries upon some parts of *Ptolomie*.

*Papulosity*, ( *Lat.* ) a fulness of blisters, or pimples, called in *Latin* *Pustule*.

*Papyrius Cursor*, a famous Roman Captain, who in the War against the *Samnites* was made Dictator, and gave a total overthrow to the Enemy, after they had beat the Romans at a place called *Furce Caudine*.

*Parabien*, ( *Span.* ) a congratulation, or bidding of joy.

*Parable*, ( *Greek* ) a Declaration, or Exposition of one thing by another, which is like a similitude, or comparison.

*Parabola*, ( *Greek* ) a Similitude of a thing: In Rhetorick it is a similitudinary speech whereby one thing is uttered, and another signified; as in this Example; *As Cedars beaten with continual storms, so great men flourish*. Also in Geometry, it



it is one of those crooked lines which proceed from the cutting of a Cone, or Cylinder, the other two being *Ellipsis*, and *Hyperbole*.

*Paracelsian*, a Physician, that in curing of Diseases, followeth the Method of *Paracelsus*.

*Parachronism*, (Greek) an error in Chronologie, a mistaking in the relation of any action or adventure in History.

*Paraclete*, (Greek) a Comforter; the Holy Ghost is sometimes so called in Scripture.

*Parackmistical*, (Lat.) diminishing, or declining by little and little, from the violence of a hot fit in a Fever.

*Parade*, (French) a term in Military Discipline, being an appearance of Soldiers at a set time to receive Orders: also, any great preparation, or appearance.

*Paradiastole*, (Greek) a Distinction. In Rhetorick, a dilating, or enlarging of a matter by Interpretation; as *Vir bonus oppugnari potest, pecunia non expugnari*.

*Paradigme*, (Greek) a pattern, or example.

*Paradise*, (Greek) a place of pleasure.

*Paradox*, (Greek) a thing which seemeth strange: and absurd, and is contrary to common opinion. In Rhetorick, it is something which is cast in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwise called *Hypomene*.

*Paradoxologie*, (Greek) a speaking by *Paradoxes*.

*Paradrome*, (Greek) a Walk, or Gallery, that hath no shelter over head.

*Paranetical*, (Greek) apt to perswade, or admonish.

*Parage*, (old word) Parentage.

*Paragogical*, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Paragoge*; which is an adding of a Letter or Syllable, at the end of a word; as *Vestirier*, for *Vestiri*.

*Paragon*, (French) a Compeer, an equal: Also a Peerless Dame, one without compare.

A *Paragraph*, (Greek) a full head, or title in any kind of writing; as much as is comprehended in one Section: it is also called a *Pilk-row*.

*Paraiba*, one of the 14 Praefectures of *Brasil*, a large Province of Southern *America* upon *Mar del Nort*. See *Parayba*.

*Paralipomenon*, (Greek) a title commonly given to such Books, as briefly contain those things which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Testament there are two Books so called.

*Paralipsis*, (Greek) An over-passing; in Rhetorick it is a kind of Irony, wherein that thing seems to be let pass, which notwithstanding is intended to be largely toucht upon with these words, *Taceo*, *Mitto*, &c.

*Parallax*, the difference between the true place, and apparent place of a Comet, Eclipse, or Planet, by reason we behold it from the Superficies, not from the Centre.

*Parallels*, (Greek) a term in Geometry, lines running at an equal distance one from the other,

and never meeting; in Astronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern, or Southern Latitude.

To *Parallel*, (Greek) to compare.

*Parallelogram*, (Greek) a Square, which is a Geometrical figure, consisting of four lines, each whereof is Parallel to its opposite.

*Paralogism*, (Greek) a fallacious, or deceitful way of arguing, wherein from two extremes, a false conclusion is brought out; as *William* is a living Creature, a *Jack-daw* is a living Creature, therefore *William* is a *Jack-daw*.

*Paralytick*, (Greek) sick of a *Paralytie*, or *Pallie*, being a Disease which causeth a resolution, or loosening of the sinews.

*Paraments*, Robes of State; also *Parament* or *Parément*, is a term in Hunting, signifying the red flesh between the skin and body of the Deer.

Lord *Paramount*, in Common Law, is the highest Lord of the Fee; as he that holdeth of a superiour Lord, yet hath a Tenant under him; is called Lord of the *Mesne*; but the lowest Tenant is called Tenant *paravail*.

*Paramour*, a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

*Paranymph*, (Greek) he, or she, that is joyned with the Bride-groom, or Bride, to see all things well ordered at a Wedding: also one that maketh a Speech in commendation of those that are to commence Doctors.

*Paraegmata*, (Greek) a kind of Astronomical Instrument; by which name the Astrologers call their Tables wherein they write their Art.

*Parapet*, (French) a term in Fortification, a Wall or Battlement of a Wall, Brest-work, to defend from the Enemies shot.

*Paraph*, (Greek) a sub-signature, or flourishing mark, set under ones name in signing a Letter or Deed: also a mark in the Margent of a Book.

*Paraphernalia*, *Paraphernalia*, a word in the Civil Law, signifying those goods which a Wife bringeth her Husband over and above her Dowr, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, &c.

*Parapomissus*, a very large and noted River of *Tartaria Asiatica*; it is called at this day *Orchardus*.

*Paraphrase*, (Greek) an Exposition, which altereth the words, yet holdeth the sense of the thing expounded.

*Parasang*, a certain measure of ground, containing thirty stades, or furlongs.

*Paraselenii*, the same that *Parelii*, only those happen to the Moon, and these to the Sun.

*Parasite*, (Greek) a smell Feast, a flatterer, a belly-friend.

*Parathesis*, (Greek) a putting to. It is a Grammatical figure of Construction, in which two or more Substantives are put together in the same case, as *Urbs Roma*, the City *Rome*. It is called in *Latin* *Apposition*.

*Paravail*. See *Paramount*.

*Parayba*, a Praefecture in *Brasil*, so called from the chief Town of the Province, upon the Bank

of the River *Domingo*, and at the bottom of a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, by which Ships of good burthen, come up close to the Town. It is inhabited by *Portugheſes*, a walled Town; and likewise fortified with a Caſtle upon *Cape delo*, near adjoining to it.

*Parazon*, a Wood-kniſ.

*Parbreak*, (old word) to vomit.

A *Parbunkle*, (a term in Navigation) a Rope ſeaſed together at both ends; and ſo put double about the Caſk, to hoist it in by.

*Parca*, the three Deſtinies, or Fatal Siſters, *Clotho*, *Lacheſis*, and *Atropos*.

*Parcenary*, in Common Law is a holding of Land, by two or more, *Pro indiviſo*, or by Joynt-tenants, otherwiſe called Copartners.

*Parciloquy*, (Lat.) a ſparingneſs in Diſcourſe.

*Parcimony*, (Lat.) ſee *Parſimony*.

*Parco-fracio*, (Lat.) is a Writ that lies againſt one that breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beaſts lawfully impounded.

*Pard*, (Lat.) a certain Beaſt called a Libard.

*Parechafis*, (Greek) a digreſſion, in Rhetorick, it is a wandering in diſcourſe from the intended matter.

*Parechefis*, (Lat.) a reſembling of one thing to another. It is a figure much uſed in Rhetorick, and called in *Latin Alluſion*.

*Paregmenon*, (Greek) a Derivative; in Rhetorick, it is a Figure in which are words conjoyned, which are derived one of another, as *Diſcreet*, *Diſcretion*.

*Pareicon*, (Greek) Protraction, a figure wherein a word or ſyllable is added to the end of another, as *Namnam*, *Eſiamnum*.

*Pareil*, the name of one of the ſorts of Characters, or Letters uſed by Printers; the reſt being *Nonpareil*, *Brevier*, *Longprimer*, and *Pica*.

*Parenchyma*, (Greek) a term in Anatomy, it is the ſubſtance of the Liver, Spleen, and Lights, ſo called, becauſe ſuppoſed to proceed from thick and ſoculent Blood.

*Parelii*, Mock-ſuns appearing on each ſide of the Sun, occaſioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the ſide of the Sun, in which the broken beams of the Sun being gathered, the very Face of the Sun is preſented to us therein.

*Paranetical*. See *Paranetical*.

*Parental*, (Lat.) belonging to Parents, or Anceſtors.

*Parentation*, (Lat.) a celebrating of Funerals.

*Parentheſis*, (Greek) the interrupting of a Sentence, by interpoſing a Clause; which being removed, the Sence would nevertheleſs remain intire.

*Parenticide*, (Lat.) a killing of ones Parents.

*Parergy*. See *Landſkip*.

*Parget*, a term uſed in Architecture, it ſignifies the plaſter of a Wall; ſo *Pargeting* is uſed.

*Parian Marble*. See *Paros*.

*Parilian*, or *Palilian Feaſts*. See *Palet*.

*Paris*, the Son of *Priamus*, and *Hecuba*, he was alſo called *Alexander*, whom his Mother cauſed to be nurſed up privately on the Mountain *Ida* by the Shepherds, where, coming to age, he fell in love with the Nymph *Oenone*, and lying with her, had two Children by her; afterwards, there growing a contention between the three godeſſes, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*, they agreed to ſubmit themſelves to the judgment of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdom, *Pallas* Wiſdom, and *Venus* the handſomeſt of Women: Whereupon he gave his judgment for *Venus*. Soon after he was returned home, he was ſent into Greece as an Ambaſſador to demand *Hefione*, and being entertained by *Menelaus*, he fell in love with *Helena* his Wife; and *Menelaus* being abſent about ſome affairs, he ſoon won her to his deſires, and carried her away with him by ſtealth; whereupon there immediately grew a violent War between the Greeks and the Trojans, wherein after nine years ſiege, Troy was taken, and *Paris* (having ſhot *Achilles* in the Heel with his Bow and Arrows, in the Temple of *Apollo*, whither he had led him, under pretence of marrying him to his Siſter *Polyxena*) was himſelf ſlain by *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*.

*Parish*, or *Parochial Church*, is that which is inſtituted for the ſaying of Divine Service to the People, dwelling within a certain compaſs of Ground near unto it; the other Churches being either Cathedral, that is, where the Biſhop hath his Chair or Seat, and conſiſting of Dean and Chapter, or Conventual, conſiſting of Regular Clerks, profeſſing ſome order of Religion.

*Parifſyllabical Nouns*, (a term in Grammar) thoſe Nouns which conſiſt of equal ſyllables, or thoſe Nouns that have not more ſyllables in one Caſe than in another.

*Parity*, (Lat.) equality, or evenneſs.

*Park*, an incloſure, or place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other ſort of wild Beaſts; it ſeems to be derived from the *Latin* word *Parcus*, which *Varro* uſeth in the ſame ſenſe.

*Park Boat*, Free from the duty of incloſing a Park.

*Parliament*, (Ital. *q. Parlar la mente*,) the chief Aſſembly and Council of a Kingdom, met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Commonwealth. In this Kingdom it conſiſts of the three Eſtates of the Realm, that is to ſay, King, Lords, (Spiritual and Temporal) and Commons.

*Parmacety*, a precious and very excellent Confection, ſo called not from the City of *Parma*, as ſome imagine, but, as it were, *Sperma Ceti*, i. e. The Seed of the Whale.

*Parma*, a very Elegant City, and the chief of a Dutchy, thence denominated in that part of Italy, which was anciently *Longobardia*, *Ciſalpina*, or *Æmilia*.

*Parmenides*, a Philoſopher of *Elea*, the Diſciple and Friend of *Xenophanes*. He wrote a Poem of



of Natural Philosophy, and is mentioned by *Plato*, who hath a Dialogue intituled by his name.

*Parmeniscus*, an ancient Philosopher and Astronomer, who wrote a Comment upon *Araus*.

*Parmesan*, an Inhabitant of *Parma*; also a sort of Cheese so called, because it is made in that City.

*Parnassus*, a Mountain of *Phocis* in Greece, sacred to *Apollo* and the Muses, who are thence called *Parnassides*. It hath two tops, whereof one is called *Tithorea*, the other *Hyampens*.

*Parnel*, a Womans name most probably contracted from *Petronilla*; but it is also an Appellation, particularly applied to any kind of wanton Woman.

*Parochial*. See *Parish*.

*Paromia*, (*Greek*) a proverbial speech in Rhetorick, it is the continuation of a Trope in a speech, wherein a respect is had to the common use, as *Æthiopem* or *Lateremve Lavare*.

A *Leafe Parole*, in Common Law is a Leafe made only by word of mouth; also when a prisoner of War hath liberty given him upon his word to return at such a time, he is said to go upon his *Parole*, which in *French* signifieth a word, or saying.

*Paronomasia*, (*Greek*) a likeness of words, or in Rhetorick a figure, in which, by the change of a Letter or Syllable, several things are alluded unto, as bolder in a *Buttery*, than in a *Battery*. This is called in *Latin* *Agnomination*.

*Paros*, an Island of the *Ægean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*, it is so called from *Paros*, the Son of *Jason*. In this Island there is an excellent sort of Marble called *Parian* Marble.

*Paroxysm*, (*Greek*) the access, or fit in an Ague or Fever.

*Parrels*, a term in Navigation, those things made of Trunks, Ribs, and Ropes, which go about the Mast, and are at both ends made fast to the Yard.

*Parbafius*, a famous Painter, the first that painted by the life, he drew the Picture of a Linnen Table-cloth so admirably, that *Zeuxis* looking on it, bid him take away the cloth, that he might see the Picture underneath it; for the exact Symmetry of the parts, the gracefulness of the Hair, and other ornaments; the lively Air of the Face, &c. &c. none of the Ancients but *Timanthes* stood in competition with him.

*Parhesia*, (*Greek*) liberty in speaking; in Rhetorick it is a figure in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and obnoxious to envy.

*Parricide*, (*Lat.*) from *Parricida*, a murderer of his Father, or Mother; also any hainous murderer: But from *Parricidium*, it signifieth the act it self.

*Parimony*, (*Lat.*) sparingness, frugality, good husbandry.

*Parling*, in Navigation is most used upon the Decks, and Half-decks, which is to take a Lift of Canvas, as long as the Seam, you would Parcel, being first well Calked, then pour that Pitch upon

it, and it will keep out the Water from passing the Seams.

*Parfly*, (*Apium Hortense*) a Mercurial Herb, hot and dry, in the second degree.

*Parfly-Hedge*, an Herb called in *Latin* *Caucasus*.

*Parfly-Pert*, or *Break-stone*, (*Percepierre Anglo-rum*, or *Catulum frangens*;) a singular good Herb to provoke Urin, and expel Gravel, or Stone of the Kidney.

*Parship*, (*Lat. Pastinaca*) a Plant whose Root is sufficiently known, as being frequently eaten for a very nourishing sort of food. There are also two sorts of *Parships*, the *Water Parfly*, called in *Latin* *Sium*, and the *Cow Parfly* called in *Latin* *Sphondylium*.

*Parson Impersona*, a term in Law, and signifies one that is in possession of a Church Appropriate or Presentative.

*Partage*, (*French*) a partition, sharing, or dividing.

*Parterre*, (*French*) a Flower-knot, a Bed, or Bank of Flowers in a Garden.

*Parthenian*, (*Greek*) belonging to Virgins or Virginity.

*Parthenope*, the name of one of the *Sirens* that endeavored to insnare *Ulysses*, and his Companions; also the ancient name of a famous City of Italy, now called *Naples*.

*Parthia*, a Countrey of *Asia*, whose Inhabitants were anciently a very warlike people; it is now called *Arach*.

*Partiality*, (*Lat.*) an inclining more to one part than to the other.

*Participation*, (*Lat.*) a being partaker, a giving, or taking part with any one.

*Participate*, (a term in Grammar) an Adjective derived from a Verb, though not an absolute Participle.

*Participle*, (*Lat.*) one of the Parts of Speech in Grammar, so called, because it partakes both of the Noun, and of the Verb.

*Particle*, (*Lat.*) a parcel, or small part, or portion.

*Particle Affected*, those Planets are both in the same number of degrees, and minutes, either Conjunction or Opposition.

*Partition*, (*Lat.*) a parting, sharing, or dividing.

*Partisan*, (*French*) a partaker, or partner, also a Leading-staff, or Javelin.

*Partlet*, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose Collar of a Doublet to be set on, or taken off by it self without the Bodies; also a Womans Neckerchief.

*Partners*, those Timbers which are bolted to the Beams, and do compass the Shoot in the Mast at the Deck.

*Parturient*, (*Lat.*) travelling, or being about to bring forth.

*Party per Bind*, (a term in Heraldry) divided or parted through the Bend. See *Bend*.

*Party per Pale*, a term in Heraldry, divided or parted through the Pale. See *Pale*.

*Parvity*,

*Parvity*, (Lat.) littleness, smallness.

*Pasage*, (French) grazing, or feeding of Cattle.

*Paschal*, (Lat.) belonging to the *Pasche*, i. e. The Jewish Passover, which was a certain Feast kept by the Jews, in remembrance of Gods signal Mercy to them, in passing over their Houses, when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians; also the Feast of Easter.

*Pascuous*, (Lat.) belonging to pasturage or feeding of Cattle.

*Pasiphae*. See *Minos*.

*Pasiteles*, a Grecian Sculptor, who for the excellency of his Art, was made a Roman Citizen. He affirmed Plastick to be the Mother of Sculpture, Statuary, and Graving, being equally excellent in them all.

*Pasque-flower*, (*Pulsatilla*) a sort of Plant, most probably so called, as flowering about Easter time.

*Pasquil*, or *Pasquin*, a certain Statue or Image in Rome, whereon all Satyrical invectives were wont to be fixed, and fathered as the Author; whence it is commonly used for any slanderous Libel, or defamatory Book.

*Pasquinade*, (French) a Satyrical Invektive or Libel, favoring of the *Pasquin* at Rome.

*Passade*, (French) an Alms or benevolence given to a Passenger; also a posture in the management of a Horse.

*Passant*, (French) going, or passing by, a term in Heraldry.

A *Passardo* a Rope wherewith we hale down the Sheet-blocks of the Main and Fore-sails, when they are haled after the Clew of the Main-sail, to the Cubbridge-head of the Main-mast.

*Passenger*, a kind of small trained Hawk called in French *Pellerin*.

*Passport*, (French *q. Passer le Port*) a Licence made by any that hath authority for the safe passage of any Man, from one place to another; a Pass or Safe-conduct.

*Passibility*, (Lat.) an aptness, or ableness to suffer.

*Passion*, (Lat.) suffering, also an affection of the mind; also in Poetical Romances, it is more peculiarly taken for a Passion of Love.

*Passion-flower*, (*Clematis trifolia*) a flower probably so called from the resemblance, which in its utmost expansion it casts of several Crosses.

*Passive*, (Lat.) suffering or bearing.

*Passive Voice of a Verb*, in Grammar is that which betokeneth suffering or a being acted upon, as, *Doceor*, I am taught.

*Pastern*, the Huckle-bone of any Beasts foot, also a Shackle for a Horse.

*Pastil*, (Lat.) a lump of any kind of Paste made up into a little long Roll; also Woad.

*Pastilication*, (Lat.) a making any thing into the form of a Pill, or round Ball.

*Pastination*, (Lat.) a digging or delving of Ground.

*Pasture*, (Lat.) a feeding.

*Pastopbories*, (Greek) the most honorable Order of Priests among the Egyptians.

*Pastoral*, (Lat.) belonging to a Shepherd or Rural life; whence a Pastoral song.

*Pasvolant*, (French) one that is foisted by a Captain into his Company on a Musterday, when it is taken for a hireling or base fellow.

*Pataque*, or *Patacoon*, a Spanish piece of Coyn, valuing Four shillings eight pence.

*Patagones*, an Indian people inhabiting about the Terra Magellanica, said to be about ten foot in height.

*Pataque*, (French.) See *Patacoon*.

*Patart*, a Dutch Coyn, five whereof amount to six pence.

*Patee*, a term in Heraldry, as a Cross *Patee*, i. e. a Cross, whose ends are broad and opened.

*Patefaction*, (Lat.) a making open; also a discovering, or making manifest.

*Patelena*. See *Matura*.

*Patelin*, (French) a flatterer, a cogger, or deceiver.

*Paten*, a kind of Wooden shoe, from the Greek word *πατέιν*, i. e. To tread under foot; also see *Patin*.

*Letters Patent*. See *Letters*.

*Patency*, (Lat.) a being uncovered, a lying open.

*Paterguardian*, a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friars in the Monasteries.

*Paternal*, (Lat.) fatherly, belonging to a Father.

*Emilius Paternianus*, a Roman Historian, who is said to have written the life of *Avidius Cassius*.

*Pathetical*, (Greek) apt to persuade or move the affections.

*Pathology*, (Greek) that part of Physick which treats of the causes, and differences of Diseases.

*Pathopæa*, (Greek) an Expression of a Passion, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind is moved to hatred, anger, or pity.

*Patibulary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Gallows.

*Patin*, (Lat.) a kind of Platter, Charger, or Basin; a sort of Vessel wherein the Priests used to bring their sodden meat to the Table; also the little flat Saucer or Plate, used with the Chalice at Mass.

*Patonce*, a term in Heraldry, as a Cross *Patonce*, i. e. Whose ends are both broad, and as it were three ways hooked.

*Patration*, (Lat.) a doing any thing, a finishing any work.

*Patriarchate*, (Lat.) the estate, dignity, or chief Seat of a Patriarch, i. e. The first Father of a Family, or Nation, or Primate of a National Church.

*Patricians*, (Lat.) those Men among the Romans, who were accounted of the most Noble, as being descended of Senators.

*Patrick*, the proper name of a Man, from the Latin word *Patricius*, a Peer, Statesman, the chief of this name was the Epidemical Saint so much in Veneration amongst the Irish Nation.

*Patricide*. See *Parricide*.

*Patrimonial*,



*Patrimonial*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patrimony, *i. e.* An inheritance or estate left by a Father to his Children.

*Patrocination*, (*Lat.*) a defending the quarrel, or maintaining the right of any one.

*Patroclus*, the Son of *Menatius*, and *Sibenele*; he having slain *Cleonymus* the Son of *Amphidamas*, fled to *Phia* where he was entertained by *Peleus*, and together with *Achilles* educated by the *Centaure Chiron*; afterwards he went to the Wars of *Troy* with *Achilles*, with whom he had contracted an inviolable Friendship; and when *Achilles* having made a defection from the *Grecian Army*, could by no means be won to fight with *Hector*, he at last was prevailed with to send *Patroclus* in his stead, and with his own Armor, in which fight *Patroclus* being slain, *Achilles* then whom no other respect could move, would fight to revenge the death of his Friend; and having new Arms made for him by *Vulcan*, he fought with *Hector*, and slew him.

*Patronal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patron, *i. e.* An Advocate, Defender, or Pleader; also in Civil Law, a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a Servant, and thereby challengeth of him certain reverence and duty during his life; and in the Canon Law for him that hath the gift of a Benefice.

*Patronymicks*, (*Greek*) those names which Men derive from their Fathers or Ancestors, with some little addition, as *Aeneades* from *Aeneas*.

*Patulication*, (*Lat.*) a being opened, or made wide.

*Panciloquy*, (*Lat.*) a speaking few words, little talk.

*Paucity*, (*Lat.*) fewness, a being of a little or small number.

*Paudishaw*, a title of the Grand Signiors, signifying an expeller of Princes; but some fetch the derivation from *Pawd* and *Shook*, which is an expeller of injuries, or injustice among the *Turks*, it is used for Emperors; and the same title they bestow on the Emperor of *Germany*, calling him *Nem Paudishaw*.

*Pavefaction*, (*Lat.*) a terrifying, or making afraid.

A *Pavefe*, or *Pavice*, (*Ital.*) a large Shield which covereth the whole Body.

*Pavia*. See *Tecinum*.

*Pavidity*, (*Lat.*) timorousness, fearfulness.

*Pavilion*, (*French*) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State.

*Pavin*, (*Ital.*) a kind of Dance so called, as some conjecture from *Pavia*, once the chief of *Lombardy*, as it were a Dance invented, or first used by the people of those parts.

*Paul*, (*Hebr.*) Wonderful, or Rest; the name of an eminent Apostle, who after Christ's Ascension was converted to the Faith, and appointed to preach to the *Gentiles*; also the Prænomen of several great persons, both in Military prowess and learning, as *Paulus Aemilius* the great *Roman* Captain; *Paulus* likewise, surnamed *Aemilius* the Writer (as some think, though others say, *Corne-*

*lius Nepos*) of the lives of the chiefest of the *Greek* and the *Roman* Captains; *Paulus Aegineta*, a Learned Writer of Plants and other Subjects, and since a frequent Christian name of Men: Also a term in Navigation, which is a short piece of Iron fastened to the Deck, resting upon the Whelps, and keeps the Capstern from recoiling.

*Paulin*, a Diminutive from *Paul*.

*Pannage*. See *Pannage*.

*Pavoisade*, or *Pavezado*, (*French* and *Spanish*) a Target defence in Gallies, wherein the slaves are defended from the small shot of the Enemy.

*Pavonine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pea-cock, or Pea-hen.

*Pausade*, (*French*) a pausing, or resting.

*Pausanias*, the Son of *Cleombrotus*; he was a famous *Lacedemonian* Captain, and won many victories in the Wars against the *Athenians*; also a *Macedonian* youth, who slew *Philip* of *Macedon*, because having received a Rape, and complaining of it to *Philip*, he could receive no redress. Also a Grammarian of *Cæsarea*, who, as *Suidas* and *Philostratus* Record, wrote one Book of Grammatical construction, and another of Problems.

*Pausias*, a *Sicyonian*, the Son of *Bries*, and Disciple of *Pamphilus*; his chief work was *Stephanoplocos*, or the picture of *Glycera* (whose lover he was) sitting on the Ground, and weaving Garlands of flowers.

*Paxamus*, an Author quoted in the *Geoponicks*, ascribed to *Constantine*.

*Payn*, the proper name of a Man, in *Latin Paganus*, a Villager.

*Paynims*, *Gentiles*, *Heathens*, *Pagans*, a word much used in our old Romances.

## P. E.

*Pean*, the same as *Erminois*, a term in Heraldry. See *Erminois*.

*Pearch*, a Rod or Pole, wherewith Land is measured, forty whereof in length, and four in breadth, make an Acre; it containeth sixteen foot and a half.

*Pearls*, a sort of Gems which are bred in some kind of Oysters of different sizes and goodness, according to the quality and purity of the Heavenly Dew, whereof they are conceived in the Spring time, when the Oysters repair to the shore for that purpose, they are held to be very cordial. Also see *Pareil*.

*Pease*, (*Pisum*) a sort of Pulse of a most pleasing flavor, and at the first coming accounted a great rarity. That sort called *Pease Everlasting*, hath a very fine flower or blossom, and is called in *Latin* *Lathyrus*, the *Wood* or *Heath-Pease*, *Astragalus*.

*Peat*, a kind of Fewel dug out of Moorish Ground, which burneth very well after it is dried, as having in it something of a mixture of Bitumen.

*Peccadillo*, (*Spanish*) a little crime, or fault. *Peccant*,

*Peccant*, ( *Lat.* ) finning, committing a crime.

*Pecination*, ( *Lat.* ) a kumbing, also, a raking together of Corn.

*Pectorall*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the breast: also used substantively for a breast plate, peitrell, or stomacher.

*Pecuarious*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Beasts, or Cattle.

*Pecum*, a place in *Darbyshire*, vulgarly called the *Peak*, famous for several Wonders, described by Mr. *Thomas Hobbes* of *Malmesbury* in a Latin Poem, Entitled, *De Mirabilibus Pecci*.

*Peculation*, ( *Lat.* ) a robbing of the Prince, or Commonwealth.

The Court of *Peculiars*, one of the Bishops Courts, which deals in certain Parishes, exempt from the Bishops Jurisdiction in some Diocesses, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

*Peculation*, ( *Lat.* ) a taking away a mans Goods.

*Pecuniary*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Money.

*Pedage*, ( *Lat.* ) Money given for passing by Foot or Horse through any Countrey.

*Pedal*, ( *Lat.* ) containing a foot in measure.

*Pedaneous*, ( *Lat.* ) going on foot.

*Pedantism*, ( *French* ) the office of an ordinary School-master or Pedant.

*Pedation*, ( *Lat.* ) a propping or setting up of Vines.

*Pedature*, ( *Lat.* ) an assignment of so many foot to workmen, in digging, or building.

*Pederasty*, or *Pederasty*, ( *Greek* ) buggery, or lusting after boyes.

*Pedestal*, ( *French* ) a term in Architecture, the basis or foot of a Pillar.

*Pedestrial*, ( *Lat.* ) going on foot, belonging to the foot.

*Pedicile*, ( *Lat.* ) a little foot: also the stalk of any fruit or flower.

*Pedobaptism*, or *Pedobaptism*, ( *Greek* ) Infant-baptism, the baptizing of Children.

*Pedotribe*, or *Pedotribe*, ( *Greek* ) one that instructs Children how to exercise their bodies.

*Peere*, ( *French* ) a Fortresse made against the force of the Sea: also *Peers* q. *Pares*, i. e. equals, are the Nobles, or chief Lords in Parliament: this denomination is thought to be derived from the 12 *Peers* of *France* instituted by *Charles* the Great, or *Lewis* the younger: also in Common Law, those that are impannelled upon Enquest, are called *Peers*.

*Pegasean*, ( *Lat.* ) swift, from *Pegasus*, the winged Horse of *Perseus*.

*Pegging*, a term used by Leaches, when they cure Hogs of a certain disease called the Garre.

*Pegu*, one of the five chief Kingdoms, with its Metropolis of *India extra Gangem*; now called *Mangi*, the other four being *Siam*, *Cambodia*, *Bengala* and *Araca*.

*Pejeration*, ( *Lat.* ) a forswearing.

*Pejoration*, ( *Lat.* ) a making worse.

*Peitrel*, or *Poitral*, ( *French* ) the breast-leather of a Horse.

*Pelagians*, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Pelagius* their first founder; they denied original sin, and had many other erroneous tenets.

*Pelagonius*, a *Mulomedick* writer, cited in the *Geoponicks*, ascribed to *Constantine*.

*Pelasgi*, an ancient people of *Greece*, so called from *Pelagus* the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Larissa*; they inhabited a part of the *Peloponnesus* called *Pelasgia*.

*Pelf*, or *Pill* of a Fowl, in *Faulconry*, is the refuse and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved.

*Pelias*, the Son of *Neptune* and *Tyro*, the Daughter of *Salmones*; he was the Brother of *Aeson* King of *Theffaly*, and meditating the ruine of his Brothers Son, he sent him to *Colchos*, for the Golden Fleece: he was at last slain by his Daughters at the instigation of *Medea*.

*Peleon*, a Mountain in *Theffaly*, which the *Titans*, when they made War against the Gods, heaped upon *Ossa* a neighbouring Mountain; the top of this Mountain is thick set with Pine-trees, and hangeth over the *Pelasgian* Gulph.

*Pellican*, a certain Bird that pecking her own breast, draweth blood thence to sprinkle her young ones; slain by the Serpent, whereby they are brought to life again: this Bird delights in solitary places.

*Pelliculation*, ( *Lat.* ) a deceiving with fair words.

*Pellicle*, ( *Lat.* ) a little skin or thin rind.

*Pellitory of Spain*, ( *Pyrethrum* ) a Mercurial plant, hot and moist, and a great purger of the Brain.

*Pellitory of the Wall*, ( *Parietaria*, *Herba muralis* ) an Herb reputed cold and moist, but influenc'd by the same Planet as the former.

*Pellucid*, ( *Lat.* ) clear, bright, shining through.

*Pel-mel*, ( *French* ) confusedly, one with another.

*Pelopæa*, the Daughter of *Thyestes*, who being got with child by her Father, brought forth *Agisthus*.

*Peloponnesus*, a Countrey of *Greece*, lying upon the *Adriatick* and *Mediterranean* Seas, it was anciently called *Pelasgia*, now *Morea*.

*Pelops*, the Son of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, by *Taygete*; he, when his Father had invited the Gods to a Feast, was killed and set before them to eat; from the eating of which, when all the Gods abstained, only *Ceres* eat up his shoulder, for which *Jupiter* restoring him to life again, made him an Ivory shoulder. He being to run with *Oenomaus* King of *Elis*, was to marry his Daughter *Hippodamia*, on condition he won the race, which he did by corrupting *Myrtilius* the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*. See *Myrtilius*.

*Pelorum*. See *Pachynum*.

*Pelota*, or *Pellot*, from the *French Pelote*, i. e. a Ball; a term used in the *Forest-Law*, signifying the Ball or fleshy round Pulp of a Dogs foot, which



which by that Law, in all Dogs that are near any of the Kings Forests is to be cut off, which is called Lawing or Expeditating.

Clerk of the *Pells*, an Officer of the Exchequer, who enters every tellers bill in a Parchment-Roll, called *Pellis receptorum*, i. e. the skin or roll of receipts, and maketh another roll of payments called *Pellis exitum*.

*Pelt*, in Faulconry, is the dead body of any Fowl dismembered.

*Peltiferous*, ( *Lat.* ) a Target-bearer, he that carrieth a Pelt, which is a kind of Target made of skins.

*Pelt-wool*, Wool pulled of the Pelt, or skin of a dead sheep.

*Pelure*, rich Fur; from the *Latin* *Pellis* a skin.

*Pellusium*, one of the seven mouths of Nile, now called *Damiata*.

*Pembroke*, the chief Town of *Pembrookeshire*, in *British* called *Penbro*, i. e. a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* signifying in the *British* tongue, a Head. It hath a little Castle ( built by *Arnulph*, of *Montgomery*, Brother to the Earl of *Shrewsbury* ) which *Girald* his Constable valiantly holding out with a small Garrison, against the force of all *South-wales* laying siege to it, thereby purchased to himself much honour, and raised his Family to a great height, from which the *Giraldines* and *Fitzgiralds* in *Ireland* are descended.

*Penarions*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Viſuals, or Provision.

*Penates*, ( *Lat.* ) Household-gods.

*Pencills*, certain small Instruments, made of Bears, Ermins, or Hogs-hairs put into quils of several sizes, which Painters use to paint with all.

*Pendant*, Feathers in a Hawk, those Feathers which grow upon the Thigh.

A *Pendent*, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, i. e. hanging down: also, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short ropes made fast at one end, either to the head of the Mast, or to a yard, or the clew of a sail.

*Pendiloches*, ( *French* ) a term in Jewellings, the lowest part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

*Pendulous*, ( *Lat.* ) hanging down in a Rope, clammy.

*Pendulum watch*, a Watch newly invented by *Monsieur Christian Hugens* of *Zulichem*, a *German*, in which by a *Pendulum* or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto; and these kind of Watches are since fitted to go at Sea by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kincardin*, both fellows of the Royal Society.

*Penelope*, the Daughter of *Icarus* and the Wife of *Ulysses*: she being careful to preserve her chastity in her Husbands absence, being importuned by many Suiters, who having been put off a great while, were at last resolved to Ravish her; she desired only so much time, till she had made an end of what was upon her Distaff, which when she had obtained, she unravelled overnight what she had spun in the day time, by which means she put them off till her Husband returned home.

*Penetrable*, ( *Lat.* ) to be pierced, or bored through.

*Penens*, a River of *Thessaly*, upon whose bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel-tree; near unto which is a most pleasant Valley, called the *Penens* Valley.

*Pen-guin*, a certain kind of Creature, of a mixt nature, between Beast, Bird and Fish; but chiefly Bird, having wings covered with down instead of feathers, the word signifieth in the *Welsh* tongue white head.

*Penidee*, a certain composition made of Barly Water and Sugar cocted in such proportion and art, that a very solid white masse arises thence so tractable, that it adheres not to ones fingers, but may be drawn out into any form; it is sometimes called *Alphenicum*, from its whiteness; it cures the cough and hoarseness, and helps all affections of the Lungs and Breast.

*Peninsule*, ( *Lat.* ) a tract of Land, which is almost an Island, only joyned to the continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an Isthmus.

*Penitential*, ( *Lat.* ) sorrowful, penitent: also moving to repentance.

*Penitentiary*, ( *Lat.* ) a Priest that imposeth upon an offender, what penance he thinks fit, also a place in *Rome* where Priests sit and hear the confession of those that come unto them to that end.

*Pennigerous*, ( *Lat.* ) bearing feathers, winged, feathered.

*Pennipotent*, ( *Lat.* ) powerful in wing, of ability to fly.

*Pennant*. See *Pendant*.

*Pennocrucium*, the ancient name of a Town in *Staffordshire*; called from thence at this day *Pen-crudge*.

*Pennyroyal*, ( *Pulegium* ) an Herb of *Venus*, of a warming or digesting quality, it is otherwise called *Organy*, and by some *Pudding-grass*.

*Penny* or *Navel-wort*, a sort of Herb called in *Latin* *Cotyledon*, the *Wall Pennywort*, is called *Umbilicum Veneris*.

*Penon*, ( *French* ) a Flag, or Banner ending in a point or tip, wherein the Arms of those before whom it is carried, either in War, or at a Funeral are depainted in their colours. Also a streamer in a Ship: also a term in Heraldry, for the figure which resembles the said Flag.

*Penoncel*, little *Penons*.

*Penfans*, ( i. e. the Cape, or head of Saints, or as some interpret it, the head of sands ) near which is that famous Rock, called *Main-Amber*, or *Marine-Amber*, which being equally counterpoised upon a lesser Rock, may be stirred by the push of a finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of men.

*Penfation*, or *Penfulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a diligent considering, weighing or pondering.

*Penfion*, ( *Lat.* ) a stipend or ordinary payment.

*Penfive*, ( *French* ) sad, heavy, sorrowful.

*Pentabedrical*, ( *Greek* ) consisting of five sides.

*Pentaglottical*, (Greek) skillful in five tongues, having several languages.

*Pentagonal*, (Greek) having five angles, or corners.

*Pentameter*, (Greek) a verse consisting of five feet.

*Pentastium*, the name of a certain Lake, (whose Water as *Solinus* reports) is deadly to Serpents, and wholesome for men.

*Pentasticks*, (Greek) Stanzas consisting of five verses: also Porches having five rows of Pillars.

*Pentateuch*, (Greek) the five Books of *Moses*: also, any Volumn consisting of five Books.

*Pentecostarch*, (Greek) a Captain that hath the Command of fifty men.

*Pentecost*, (Greek) the Feast of *Whitsuntide*; so called, because it is the fiftieth day from *Christ's* Resurrection.

*Penthesilia*, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who coming to help the *Trojans*, was slain by *Achilles*.

*Pentheus*, the Son of *Echion*, and *Agave*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, he was torn in pieces by his Mother and Sister for despising the rites of *Bacchus*.

*Pentireme*, (Lat.) a Gally that hath five Oars to a seat, or five men to an Oar.

*Penumbra*, (as it were almost a shade) in Astrologie is such a degree of an Eclipse, wherein the Moon is almost totally darkned or overshadowed.

*Penurie*, (Lat.) want, need, poverty.

*Pepin*, a King of the *Francks*, and Father of *Charles* the Great; he reduced the *Lombards* to the obedience of the Church, for which he had the title of most Christian King, bestowed upon him and his successors by *Pope Zachary*.

*Peple*, (Lat.) a hood, or kerchief: also a kind of an embroidered vesture.

*Pepper wort*, *Lepidium* (*Piperitis*) a Herb of Mars, of a sharp, and cleansing quality.

*Peptiek*, (Greek) concoctive, or digestive.

*Peractier*, a Mathematical Instrument, the same as a Circumferentor.

*Peractioun*, (Lat.) a performing or finishing a business.

*Peragratioun*, (Lat.) a Travelling or wandering about.

*Perambulation*, (Lat.) a walking through, or about.

*Perangust*, (Lat.) very narrow.

*Percepier*, a certain Herb, growing in moist parts of *England*; it hath small flowers of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke Urine. It is also called *Parlsy-pert* or *Parlsy-breakstone*.

*Perceptible*, (Lat.) perceivable, or to be apprehended.

The *Perch-stone*, a white stone found in the head of a *Pearch*.

*Percival*, a proper name from *Percheval*, a Town in *Normandy*.

*Percolation*, (Lat.) a straining through: it is a term proper to Chymistry. See in *Colation*.

*Percontation*, or *Percontation*, (Lat.) a diligent searching, enquiring, or demanding.

*Percussis*. See *Pursuivant* at Arms.

*Percussion*, (Lat.) a striking, or hitting.

*Perdiccas*, a stout *Macedonian*, one of the Commanders of *Alexander* the Great.

*Perdition*, (Lat.) destruction, utter loss.

*Perdix*, the Nephew of *Dedalus*, he found out the use of the Saw; for which being envied of his Uncle, and by him cast down from a high Tower, he was changed into a *Partridge*.

*Perdutioun*, (Lat.) a leading through.

*Perdues*, a term in Military Discipline, certain chosen Companies are put upon the most desperate services; from the French word *Perdue*, i. e. lost.

*Perduellion*, or *Perduellism*, (Lat.) an open act of Hostility.

*Perdurance*, (Lat.) a lasting very long.

*Peregrine*, the proper name of a man, in *Latin* *Peregrinus*, i. e. out-landish: also, a Hawk of the kind of *Falcons*.

*Peregrination*, (Lat.) a going on Pilgrimage, a Travelling into far Countreys; in Astronomy it is an essential debility, as when a Planet is in a sign, wherein he is altogether a stranger, by being neither in his House, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or Face: and therefore then he is very weak.

*Peremptory*, (Lat.) absolute, without exception, or excuse, from *Perimere*, i. e. utterly to take away.

*Perendination*, (Lat.) a putting off for a day.

*Perennity*, (Lat.) continuance, long lastingness.

*Pererration*, (Lat.) a wandering up and down.

*Perfidie*, (Lat.) treachery, falseness, breach of faith or trust.

*Perforation*, (Lat.) a boring, or piercing through.

*Perforated*, a term applied to Herbs, as when the leaf of any Herb being held against the light, seemeth full of little holes.

*Perfretation*, (Lat.) a wading through.

*Perfrication*, or *Perfriction*, (Lat.) a rubbing, or chafing throughly.

*Perfunctory*, (Lat.) carelessly, or negligently done.

*Pergamus*, a City of *Natolia*, where Parchment, or Vellum was invented; which is thence called *Pergamena*.

*Perianther*, a Tyrant of *Corinth*, the Son of *Cypselus*; he was accounted one of the seven wise-men of *Greece*.



*Pericardy*, (*Greek*) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is inwrapped.

*Periclitation*, (*Lat.*) an adventuring, hazarding, or indangering.

*Pericrany*, (*Greek*) the hairy scalp or skin that covereth the skull.

*Perigree*, (*Greek*) that Point of Heaven, wherein the Sun, or any other Star is nearest the Center of the Earth.

*Perillus*. See *Phalaris*.

*Perimeter*, (*Greek*) the outmost line of any solid body; also a verse that hath a syllable above the just measure.

*Perioch*, (*Greek*) an argument containing briefly the sum of an ensuing discourse.

*Periodical*, (*Greek*) belonging to a period, i. e. a certain term of time, from one remarkable revolution to another, in any State or Empire, by which it is computed how the years pass away; also, in Grammar, the end of a perfect sentence.

*Perioeci*, or *Periæci*, those that dwell in the same Climate.

*Peripateticks*, (from the *Greek* word *Peripatein*, i. e. to walk) the Disciples and followers of *Aristotle*, who was wont to teach walking.

*Periphelium*, (*Greek*) that point of the Heaven, wherein the Earth, or any other Planet is nearest to the Sun.

*Periphery*, (*Greek*) as it were a carrying about; the circumference, or round crooked line of a circle.

*Periphrastical*, (*Greek*) spoken by a *Periphrase*, i. e. circumlocution, or expressing a thing, or person, by many words; as when we say the *First Founder* of the *Roman Empire*, meaning *Julius Caesar*.

*Peripneumonical*, (*Greek*) sick of a *Peripneumony*, i. e. a disease which causeth an inflammation of the Lungs, and shortness of breath.

*Perisicians*, (*Greek*) those that dwell where the shadows are cast round about them.

*Perissology*, (*Greek*) a redundancy, or superfluity of speech.

*Peristaltick*, (*Greek*) moving in quick and disorderly rebounds.

*Perit*, a certain measure being the twentieth part of a *Droit*, a *Droit* the twenty fourth part of a *Mite*, a *Mite* the twentieth part of a *Grain*, a *Grain* the twenty fourth part of a penny weight, and a penny weight the twentieth part of an Ounce; twenty four *Blanks* make a *Perit*.

*Peritonæum*, the *Cawl*, which is extended over the *Bowels* and *Vessels* that lie between the *Diaphragma* and the *Thighs*.

*Perjuration* or *Pejuration*, (*Lat*) a forswearing.

*Priwinkle*, (*Vinca pervinca Clematis Daphnoides*) a Plant appropriated to *Venus*, hot almost in the second degree, and somewhat dry, and astringent. Also a small Shellfish called a *Seasnail* or *Whelk*.

*Parkin*, a proper name, as it were, *Peterkin*, i. e. *Little Peter*, the Particle *Kin*, being in the *Saxon Language*, a note of Diminution.

*Permagies*, a sort of *Turkish Boat*.

*Permanent*, (*Lat.*) durable, very lasting.

*Permeation*, (*Lat.*) a going, or passing through.

*Permission*, (*Lat.*) a suffering, or giving leave.

*Permistion*, (*Lat.*) a mingling well together.

*Permutation*, (*Lat.*) an exchanging one with another.

*Pernel*. See *Parnel*.

*Pernicious*, (*Lat.*) hurtful, destructive, dangerous.

*Pernicity*, (*Lat.*) swiftmess.

*Pernoctation*, (*Lat.*) a tarrying all night.

*Pernour of Profits*, (*French*) a taker of Profits, a term in *Common Law*.

*Peroration*, (*Lat.*) the conclusion or last part of an *Oration*.

*Pero*, the Sister of *Nestor*, and *Periclimenes*, and the Daughter of *Neleus*, and *Chloris*, she was married to *Bryus*, the Son of *Amythaon* and *Aglais*, after he had brought *Neleus* the Oxen which *Hercules* took from *Diomedes*.

*Perpenders*, or *Perpent Stones*, Stones fitted to the thickness of a Wall.

*Perpendicle*, (*Lat.*) a Plumb-line, whence *Perpendicular*, i. e. falling directly down, and inclining neither way.

*Perpenna*, a famous *Roman* overthrown by *Pompey*; he slew *Sertorius* at a Banquet.

*Perpension* or *Perpensation*, (*Lat.*) a diligent weighing, considering, or examining.

*Perpeffion*, (*Lat.*) a committing, acting, or atchieving any thing.

*Perpetuation*, (*Lat.*) a making a thing continue, or abide everlastingly.

*Perplexity*, (*Lat.*) doubtfulness, incertainty; Also trouble or anguish of mind.

*Perplication*, (*Lat.*) a folding to and fro.

*Perquisites*, (*Lat.*) those profits that accrew to a Lord of a Mannor, over and above his yearly Rents, by virtue of his Court Baron.

*Perquisition*, (*Lat.*) a diligent searching, or inquiring.

*Perre wright*, (*old word*) imbroidered with precious Stones. Some derive it from the *French Pierre*, a Stone; and the *Anglo-Saxon Wry*, to cover.

*Perscrutation*, (*Lat.*) a searching throughly, or into the depth of any thing.

*Perse*, Skie-colour; as it were, the colour the *Persians* delight in. So conjectures *Doctor Skinner*.

*Persecution*, (*Lat.*) a following after any one with a design of hurt or mischief.

*Persepolis*, the *Metropolis* or chief City heretofore of *Persia*; the ruins whereof are seen to this day with astonishment.

*Perseverance*, (*Lat.*) constancy, firmness, steadfastness in any thing.

*Perseus*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Danae*. See *Danae* and *Andromeda*.

*Persia*, a famous Countrey in the Eastern part of the World; so called from *Perfes*, the Son of *Perseus* and *Andromeda*. It is at this day called

*Farfi.* Its famous City *Persepolis* was destroyed by *Alexander*, at the request of *Lais*.

*Personable*, a term in Law, inabled to hold Plea in Court; as, he was made personable by Parliament; that is, he was made able to stand in Court.

*Personality*, (a Law term) an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personalty, that is brought against the right person, against whom, in Law, it lieth.

To *Personate*, (Lat.) to sound very loud; also to represent the person of another.

*Persepective*, (Lat.) the art of advantaging the sight by the contrivance of Glasses, being a branch of Opticks.

*Persepicacity*, (Lat.) quickness of sight, or apprehension.

*Persepicil*, (Lat.) a kind of Mirror, or Looking-glass, wherein the form of any thing is clearly represented.

*Persepicuity*, (Lat.) clearness, easiness to be seen through.

*Persepiration*, (Lat.) a breathing through.

*Perterebration*, (Lat.) a boring through with a Wimble.

*Pertbia*, or *Pertb*, a large and plentiful Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

*Pertinacy*, or *Pertinacity*, (Lat.) obstinateness, stiffness in opinion.

*Elivs Pertinax*, a Roman Emperor so called, because he obstinately refused the Empire when it was offered him: He was slain in his Palace by the Pretorian Soldiers, at the instigation of *Didius Julianus*, who succeeded him.

*Pertinent*, (Lat.) pertaining or belonging unto.

*Perringent*, (Lat.) joyning or reaching near unto.

*Pertingent*, Lines in Heraldry; *vide* Entire.

*Petransient*, Lines in Heraldry; *vide* Entire.

*Pern*, a great Province in *America*, or the *West Indies*, having in it a famous City of the same name. In this Province are many Mines of Gold and Silver, and many sorts of precious Plants, and other commodities.

*Per que Servitia*, (Lat.) is a Writ Judicial, and lies for the Conuse of a Mannor or Seigniori, to compel him that is Tenant of the Land, at the time of the Fine levied, to Attorn to him.

*Perturbation*, (Lat.) a disquieting, or troubling.

*Pervade*, (Lat.) to go through or into.

*Pervagation*, (Lat.) a straying or wandering through, or up and down.

*Perverfity*, (Lat.) frowardness, crofness, overthwartness.

To *Pervert*, (Lat.) to corrupt, or overthrow, or turn upside down.

*Pervoffigation*, (Lat.) a finding out by diligent seeking.

*Pervicacy*, (Lat.) obstinacy, or stubbornness.

*Pervigilation*, (Lat.) a watching all night.

*Pervinkle*. See *Periwinkle*.

*Pervis* or *Parvise*, (old French) that sort of Portico, before a Church, or any Magnificent House or Palace, which the *Greeks* call *οεγπυλαϊον*. Hither refers that Disputation at *Oxford*, called *Disputatio in Parvifiis*: It is also applied to the Mooting or Law-disputes among the young Students at the Inns of Court. *Skinner* following *Spelman*, takes some pains to derive it from *Paradisus*.

*Pervious*, (Lat.) easie to be passed through.

*Pefame*, (Span.) a word often used by Travelers, and to give one the *Pefame*, is to condole with any one for his loss, or sorrow.

*Pefofada*, (Span.) a blow on the neck, given to those that are created *Cavalleros di Efpurta Do. rada*, Knights of the Golden Spur, there being a Spanish Order of Knighthood so called.

*Peffary*, (Lat.) a kind of Suppository made of soft Wool.

*Peffundation*, (Lat.) a putting to the worst, a casting under foot.

*Pestiferous*, (Lat.) bringing pestilence, and destruction, unwholfome.

*Petalism*, (Greek) a manner of banishment among the *Syracusians*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

*Petalum*, a certain kind of ornament which Priests formerly used to wear on their heads.

*Petard*, (French) a kind of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith strong Gates are burst open in War.

*Petarrade*, (French) a Gunshot of farting, a yerking out of a Horse behind, commonly accompanied with farting.

*Petanrist*, (Greek) a tumbler or dancer on the Ropes.

*Peter*, the name of a Man; the first of this name, we hear of, was one of the Twelve Apostles, and Disciples of Jesus Christ; and since a frequent Christian name of Men. It comes from the Greek word *Petra*, a Rock.

*Peter-pence*, a Pension given by *Inas*, King of the *West Saxons*, being in pilgrimage at *Rome* in the year 720. which was a penny for every house. It was also called *Romefeob*, i. e. The Fee of *Rome*.

*Peters Post*, that famous Delph or Quarry of Stone in *Yorkshire*, out of which, the Stones that built *S. Peters Church* in *Tork*, were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Vavasors*.

*Clerks of the Petit-bag*, three Officers of Chancery, who Record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customs, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put in a *Petit*, a little Leather-bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the *Petit-bag*.

*Petit Cape*, is a Writ that lies when any Action Real is brought, and the Tenant appears, and afterwards makes default.

*Petitory*, (Lat.) belonging to a Petition, i. e. a Request or Intreaty made by an Inferior to a Superior.

*Petit*, or *Petty Sergeantry*. See *Sergeantry*.

*Petrary*,



*Petrary*, the same as *Mangonel*.

*Petreol*, a certain Liquor that falls from the Fields near *Modena*, like Oyl extracted out of a Rock.

*Petreius*, a famous Roman Captain, who was *Cæsars* Legat in *Gallia*; but afterwards taking part with *Pompey*, he was overthrown in *Maurisania*, together with King *Juba*; whereupon they consented mutually together, to kill one another.

*Petrification*, (*Lat.*) a making stony, a turning to stone. As Wood oft-times by lying in Petrifying Springs of Water, is turned into Stone.

*Petrobians*, a sort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of Feasts.

*Petrol*, a sort of Marl, or Chalky-clay; some take it for a kind of *Bitumen*, or *Naphtha*, for it will burn exceedingly.

*Petronel*, a kind of Harquebuse, or Horsmans piece, so called, because it is to aim at a Horses breast, as it were *Poiſtronel*.

*Petropolis*, a Town in *Northamptonshire*, commonly called *Peterborow*, from a Monastery dedicated to *S. Peter*, begun by *Penda*, a Christian King of the *Mercians*, and finished by his Brother *Wolpher*, to expiate the crime of murdering his two Sons, *Wolphald* and *Ruffin*. This Town was anciently called *Medeswelhampted* or *Medeshamsted*, from *Medeswel*, a deep Whirl-pool.

*Pettifogger*, a silly Advocate, Attorney, or Lawyer; *ſtogen* signifying in *Dutch*, to comply or insinuate.

*Petti-ſergeantry*, or *Petit-ſergeantry*. See *Sergeanty*.

*Petty-Singles*, among Falconers the Toes of a Hawk.

*Petty* or *Petit Treason*, in Common Law is when a Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a Secular or Religious Man his Prelate.

*Petty-Tally*, in Navigation is a competent proportion of edible and potable commodities in a Ship, according to the number of the Ships company.

*Petulance*, (*Lat.*) sauciness, impudence, wantonness.

*Pexity*, (*Lat.*) the roughness of the Web.

## P. H.

*Phædra*, the Daughter of *Minos*, King of *Crete*, and the Wife of *Theseus*; she contrived the destruction of her Son in Law *Hyppolitus*, because he would not yield to her allurements. See *Hypopolitus*.

*Phæmonoe*, a Virgin who invented Heroick Verses, and who was the first Priestess of *Apollo* at *Delphos*.

*Phænomena*, (*Greek*) Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens.

*Phæton*, the Son of *Sol* and *Clymene*; he, when *Epaphus*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Isis*, had objected to him, that he was not the Son of *Phæbus*, requested of his Father, that he might have the

guidance of his Chariot for one day: Which being granted, he set the Heavens all of a flame; for which *Jupiter* struck him down with his thunder into the River *Padus* or *Po*.

*Phætoniades*, the Sisters of *Phæton*. See *Heliades*.

† *Phagedenick*, (*Greek*) troubled with Pimples, Pusles, or Breakings out in the Body.

*Phalanx*, (*Greek*) a Military Squadron consisting of Eight thousand men, most in use among the *Macedonians*; some think it was first invented by *Phalanx*, and from him so called. He was the Brother of *Arachne*, and was instructed in Military Discipline by *Pallas*, and taught his Sister the use of the Needle; but afterwards lying with his Sister, they were both turned into Vipers by *Pallas*.

*Phalaris*, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, who caused *Perillus*, a rare Artificer to make a Brazen Bull, wherein he tormented many by putting them into the Belly of the Bull, after it had been heated with a vehement fire; and among many others, *Perillus*, the Author of it, was served in the same manner.

*Phalerated*, (*Lat.*) dressed, or adorned with trappings.

*Phalencian Verse*, a Verse consisting of eleven syllables, or five feet, viz. A *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, and three *Trochees*.

*Phanatick*, (*Lat.*) See *Fanatick*.

*Phantasmie*, (*Greek*) a representation of things to the phancy, or imagination; a conceiving of things in the mind.

*Phantasm*, (*Greek*) the same; also a false imagination or apparition, a vision of night-ghosts.

*Phao*, a *Lesbian* youth, who receiving from *Venus* an Alabaſter Box of Oynment, became therewith so beautiful, that the chief Dames of *Mitylene*, especially *Sappho*, fell in love with him.

*Pharaoh*, (*Hebr.*) a making bare or uncovering, a general name or title anciently of the Kings of *Egypt*, as *Cæsar* to the *Roman* Emperors.

*Phare*, (*Greek*) a Watch-tower or high place by the Sea-coast, wherein Lights continually shine to light Sea-men to their Haven, so called from *Pharos*, an Island in the *Canopick* Mouth of *Nile*, where such a Tower was built by *Sostratus*, the famous Architect of *Gnidos*.

*Pharetriferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing a Quiver of Arrows.

*Phariſaiſm*, Hypocriſie, the profeſſion and opinion of the *Phariſees*, who were a Sect of the *Jews*, so called from the *Hebrew* word *Phareſh*, i. e. to separate; because they were Interpreters of the Law, and Separatists from the rest of the *Jewish* Church, pretending more holiness than the rest of the people.

*Pharmaceutick*, (*Greek*) belonging to Medicines or Drugs; also that part of *Phyſick* which treateth of Medicines.

*Pharmacopæa*. See *Dispensatory*.

*Pharnaces*,

*Pharnaces*, the Son of *Mitridates*, King of *Pontus*, who coming with a great Army into *Capadocia*, was overthrown by *Cæsar*.

*Pharsalus*, a Town of *Thessaly*, seated upon the Banks of the River *Enipeus*, near unto which are those famous Fields where the great Battle was fought between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*; and between *Augustus*, *Brutus*, and *Cassius*.

*Pharsang* or *Parasang*; (*Parasanga*) a sort of measure used among the ancient *Persians*, containing thirty furlong.

*Pharselis*, a Promontory upon the Coast of *Pamphylia*, a Province of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the Less.

*Phasm*, (*Greek*) a surprising vision, or dazeling appearance of light.

*Phægeus*, the Father of *Alphefibeæ*; he purged *Alemaon* of his crime, when he had slain his Mother by his Fathers command, and gave him his Daughter *Alphefibeæ* in Marriage.

*Pheon*, the head of a Dart, a term in Heraldry.

*Phereclus*, a famous Architect, or rather Ship-Carpenter, who is said to have built the Ships that carried *Paris* and his company to the Rape of *Helena*.

*Pheron*, the Son of *Sesostris* King of *Egypt*; he being strook blind for shooting a Dart into the Stream of *Nilus*, was advised by the Oracle to wash his eyes in the urine of a Woman that had known but one Man; which having done, he recovered his sight.

*Phial*, (*Lat.*) a Pot or Glass with a wide mouth, also a certain measure.

*Phidias*, a worker of Statues in Ivory, beyond all that ever were besides: His chief works mentioned by *Quintilian*, were his statue of *Minerva* at *Athens*, all of Ivory, being twenty six Cubits in height, in whose Shield were represented the fight of the *Amazons*, and the Gyants War; and on the soles of her feet, the combat of the *Centaurs* and *Lapithæ*. Next, his *Jupiter Olympius*, then his *Venus*, which was placed in the Porticoes of *Ostavia*. Lastly, his *Nemesis* at *Khamnus*, which he permitted to his Disciple *Agoracritus*; he was also a most excellent Painter.

*Phigethlon*, (*Greek*) an inflammation.

*Philadelphia*, a City of *Misia* in *Asia* the Less; also the proper name of a Woman, signifying in *Greek*, brotherly or sisterly love.

*Philagrius*, surnamed *Macrensis*, an ancient Physician of *Lycia*.

*Philanthropy*, (*Greek*) humanity, the love of mankind.

*Philargyry*, (*Greek*) the love of silver, covetousness.

*Philanty*, (*Greek*) self-love.

*Philibert*, the proper name of a Woman, signifying in the *German* Tongue, Bright and Famous.

*Philiscus*, a Graver, who flourished in the three and twentieth *Olympiad*. Of his Graving was a *Venus* in the Portico of *Ostavia*; also *Latrona Diana*, the nine *Muses* and *Apollo* naked.

*Philistion*, a Phylician mentioned by *Aulus Gellius*, l. 17. c. 12.

*Philipolis*, a City of *Macedon*; near which, are the *Philippick Fields*, where *Augustus* and *M. Anthony*, got the great Victory over *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

*Philippus*, the name of many famous Men, especially the Father of *Alexander* the Great; also the name of one of the Apostles, and others mentioned in the *New Testament*, and since a frequent Christian name of Men. The word signifieth in *Greek*, A lover of Horses. There is also a Coyn of Gold so called, worth three shillings Sterling.

*Philistur*, an ancient Author, cited by *Pliny* in his *Natural History*, to have written of the Husbandry of Bees and Honey.

*Phillis*, the proper name of a Woman; frequently applied to a Shepherdess. By *Virgil* and other Poets, it signifieth in *Greek*, lovely.

*Phillyraæ*, a kind of Privet which is ever green, the leaves whereof are of a shining green colour, like unto those of the Olive. It is in great request for making Hedges in Gardens of the curious.

*Philo Herennius*, a Grammarian of *Biblos*, who flourishing under *Adrian*, wrote his reign, besides thirty Books, as *Suidas* Records, of the chief Cities, and most eminent persons of the World. Also a Statuary made mention of by *Tatianus* for his Statue of *Ephesion*.

*Philodotus*, a Physician of great fame amongst the ancient *Greeks*.

*Philon*, an ancient Physician, mentioned by *Gellius*, he was wont to call his Medicaments, *Deorum Manus*. The hands of the gods, as being of extraordinary, and even divine virtue.

*Philoxenus*, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who as *Suidas* Records, wrote one Volume of Monosyllables, a second of *Græcisms*; also a third of several sorts of Languages.

*Philodetes*, the Son of *Pæus*, and the companion of *Hercules*; to him *Hercules* dying, left his Bow and Arrows dipped in the *Lernean* poyson; and because the *Delphian* Oracle admonished, that there was need of the Arrows of *Hercules*, he was brought to the Wars of *Troy*, where he received an almost irrecoverable wound, by letting fall one of his Arrows upon his foot: Whereupon being ashamed to return lame into his Countrey, he went into *Calabria* in *Italy*, where he built *Petelia*; at length, by the help of *Machaon*, he was cured.

*Philology*, (*Greek*) the love of learning, or study.

*Philomela*, the Daughter of *Pandion*, King of *Athens*; her Sister *Progne*, was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace* (Son of *Mars*, by the Nymph *Bistonis*) who having ravished *Philomela*, and cut out her tongue, that she might not declare her sufferings to any one, she wrought the story of them with her Needle, and sent it to her Sister *Progne*, who in revenge caused her Son *Itys* to be killed at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and to be set before *Tereus*, who following *Progne*, with his sword drawn, was changed into a Moor-cock, *Itys* into a Pheasant.



fant, *Progne* into a Swallow, and *Philomela* into a Nightingale.

*Philonomia*, the Daughter of *Nyctinus*, and *Arcadia*; she, as she went a hunting one day with *Diana*, was got with child by *Mars*; and after she had brought forth Twins, she cast them into the River *Erymanthus*, who being a little after found by the Shepherd *Tyliphus*, sucking a She Wolf, they were brought up by *Tyliphus*; and being called *Lycastus* and *Parrhasius*, succeeded in the Kingdom of *Arcadia*.

*Philosophical*, (Greek) belonging to a Philosopher or Philosophy, i. e. The love and study of Wisdom, Knowledge of Natural causes.

*Philobus Eresius*, a Botanick Writer, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Athenaus*.

*Philotimy*, (Greek) The love of Honor.

*Philozenus*, an Eretrian Painter, the Disciple of *Nicomachus*; he was in great esteem with King *Cassander*, for the Picture of the Battle between *Alexander* and *Darius*. Famous also was his Picture of Wantonness, set forth by the debauchery of third *Sileni*.

*Philtre*, (Greek) a Potion, Powder, or any kind of Medicine procuring Love.

*Philyra*, the Daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the shape of a Horse, begat the Centaur *Chiron*, who being wounded with one of the Arrows of *Hercules*, that had been dipped in *Lernaean* poyson, wished to die, but being immortal, was placed among the Heavenly signs, and called *Sagittarius*.

*Philyrea*. See *Privit*.

*Phineus*, (Hebr.) a bold countenance, a Priest of the Jews, and Son of *Eleazar* the Priest; he shewed his zeal in slaying *Zimri* and *Corbi*, committing Fornication before the People of *Israel*.

*Phineus*, the Son of *Agenor*, or as others say, of *Phenix* and *Cassiopea*; he was King of *Thrace*, and had by his first Wife *Cleopatra*, *Orythus* and *Crambus*, whose eyes he put out at the persuasion of his second Wife *Harpalice*, the Sister of *Zethes* and *Calais*; for which he was stricken blind himself, and the *Harpyes* were sent against him, who continually defiled his Meat as it came to his Table; but at last they were driven by *Zethes* and *Calais* into the *Strophades* Islands, and *Phineus* himself was killed by *Hercules*, after he understood that the Children were blinded without cause.

*Phlebotomy*, (Greek) a cutting a Vein, a letting Blood.

*Phlegmatick*, (Greek) full of phlegm or steam, i. e. One of the four humors of the Body, being cold and moist.

*Phlegmon*, (Greek) a hot and red swelling of the Body, caused by an inflammation of the Blood.

*Phlegrean Fields*, certain Fields of *Thessaly*, where the Gyants fought against the gods.

*Phlegias*, Son of *Mars*, and King of the *Lapitheans* in *Thessaly*; he was the Father of *Ixion*, and the Nymph *Coronis*, who being ravished by *Apollo Phlegias*, in revenge burnt his Temple; for

which being cast into Hell; he remained in continual fear of the falling of a great stone which hung over his head.

*Phobus*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born at the same birth with *Diana*; he is also called *Apollo* and *Sol*.

*Phenix*, (Greek) an Arabian Bird, of which it is reported, that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived five hundred years, it builds a Nest of combustible Spices: Which taking fire from the Sun, she fans it with her Wings, and burns herself therein, out of whose ashes there springs up a new Phoenix. It is also an ancient name of several famous Men.

*Phorbus*, the Son of *Priamus* and *Epithesia*, the Daughter of *Stasippus* King of *Mydonia*; he was, after many great achievements, performed in the Trojan War, slain by *Menelaus*.

*Phorcys*, the Son of *Neptune*, and the Nymph *Thetis*, and Father of *Medusa*; he was King of *Corfica*, and *Sardinia*, and being overthrown by *Atlas* in a Sea-fight, was turned into a Deity of the Sea.

*Phosphor*, (Greek) as it were, a bringer of light, the Morning Star.

*Phragmon*, an ancient Statuary and Painter, equally excellent in both Arts.

*Phrase*, (Greek) a certain peculiar manner and form of Speech.

*Phraseology*, (Greek) a Discourse of Phrases, or an uttering of Phrases in common Speech.

*Phrenetick*, (Greek) possessed with a phrensie, i. e. A certain kind of madness, arising from an inflammation of the membranes of the Brain.

*Phronyma*. See *Etearchus*.

*Phrygia*, a Countrey of Asia the Less, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*: It is divided into the Greater *Phrygia*, and the Lesser.

*Phrynicus*, a Sophist of *Bithynia*, who as *Suidas* testifies, wrote a Discourse of Affix terms.

*Phrygian Mood in Musick*. See *Mood*.

*Phrynis*, a famous Citharist, among the ancient Greeks.

*Phryxus*, the Son of *Ashtamas* and *Nephele*, and the Brother of *Helle*. See *Ino* and *Helle*.

*Phthisick*, (Greek) a kind of Consumption accompanied with a Cough and Ulceration of the Body, vulgarly called the Tifick.

*Phylarch*, (Greek) the Governor, or chief Ruler of any Tribe or Family.

*Phylacteries*, (Greek) Scrolls of Parchment, having the Ten Commandments written upon them, which the Pharisees were wont to wear about their Necks and Arms; also preservatives against poyson, or witchcraft; also places to keep things safe in.

*Phyllis*, the Daughter of *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace*; she hanged herself for the love of *Demophoon*, who she thought had neglected her, and was turned into an Almond-tree.

*Physick*, (Greek) Natural Philosophy; also the Art of curing by Medicines.

*Physiognomy*, (Greek) an Art which teacheth to know the dispositions of Men by looking on

on their countenances. It is vulgarly called *Physi-nomy*.

*Physiology*, (Greek) a discourse of natural things, a handling of natural causes.

## P. I.

*Piacular*, (Lat.) able to observe or clear a Man from some hainous sin or offence.

*Pia mater*, (Lat.) a film or skin, which incompasseth the Brain.

*Piation* or *Piacle*, (Lat.) a satisfaction for sin, a purging by sacrifice or intercession.

*Piazza*, (Ital.) a great open place, or broad Street, or Market place.

*Pica*, the longing disease in Women with Child. Also *Pica Letter*, a term among Printers being the Sixth Character in order of magnitude from *Pareil*, *Small Pica* being a degree less, and *Double Pica* a third degree beyond it.

*Picardy*, a Province of that part of France, called *Gallia Belgica*, whose chief City is *Amiens*.

*Picage*, a term in Law, Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, to set up a Standing, or Booth.

*Picenum*, or *Picentum*, a Region of Italy, between the *Apennine Hills*, and the *Adriatick Sea*, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana*.

*Pickadil*, (from the Dutch word *Picketillekens*) the Hem about the skirt of a Garment; also the extremity or utmost part of any thing. Whence a great Gaming-house, built by one *Higgins* a Taylor, famous for making those kind of Skirts in fashion, is called *Pickadilly*; if not rather from the Spanish word *Peccadillo*, a small sin, as there are many which accompany Gaming.

To *Picquear*, (French *Piquer*) when particular persons fight between two Armies, before the main Battle is begun.

*Picle*, or *Pittle*, (from the Italian word *Piccolo*, i. e. little) an inclosure, or small close, a term in Law.

*Piqueron*, or *Piqueron* (French) a Javelin, Dart, Prick, Goad, or Spur; also a Robber of the Publick; also a Rover or Pirat upon the Seas.

*Piçonia*, (*Poissou*) the first Province of *Aquitanick France*, the chief City whereof is *Poitiers*.

*Pie-Powders Court*, (from the French word *Pied*, i. e. a foot; and *Pouldrenx*, i. e. dusty) a Court held in Fairs, for the redress of all disorders committed within them.

*Pierced*, a term in Heraldry, as a Cross pierced, i. e. Bored in the middle.

*Pieria*, a Countrey in the Confines of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius* and *Haliacmon*.

*Pierpoint*, a surname of great note and antiquity, stiled in Latin Records, *De Petra Ponte*.

*Piger Henricus*, a Chymical Instrument for distilling, so called for its exceeding slowness.

*Pight*, (old word) propped, settled.

*Pigment*, (Lat.) a kind of Painting, where-

with Women colour their faces; it is also used metaphorically for deceit, guile.

*Pignoration*, (Lat.) a gaging, or laying to pawn.

*Pignits*, a certain kind of Mineral, commonly called Black chalk.

*Pigritude*, (Lat.) laziness, slothfulness.

*Pilaster*, (French) a little Pillar; also an Inflammation of the Uvula.

*Pilchard*, or *Pilcher*, a kind of fish, called in Latin *Sarda*, in Greek *Trichis*. Somewhat like a Herring, but lesser.

*Pile*, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of a twofold Line, formed after the manner of a Wedge.

*Pilewort*, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Chelidonium Minus*. It is so called from its use in the cure of Piles.

*Pilgrim*, (from the Italian *Peligrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion through strange Countreys, to visit holy places.

*Pilkrow*. See Paragraph.

*Pill*, a term in Falconry. See Pelf.

*Pillaw*, a kind of Meat made of Rice, used among the *Turks*.

*Pillow*, in Navigation is that piece of Timber that the Boltsprit resteth upon.

*Pilosity*, (Lat.) hairiness, fulness of hair.

*Pilory*, or *Pillory*, (*Collistrigium*) an Engin of punishment, or rather shame, by which petty-malefactors are made gazing stocks to the people. Some derive it from the Greek word *πύλον*, a door, and *ιστός*, to see. Because they stand with their Necks locked into a hole, as it were, peeping through a door.

*The Pilot Bird*, a certain Bird about the *Caribe Islands*, which gives notice to Ships that sail that way, when they come near any of those Islands.

*Pilotage*, the office of a Pilot, or Steersman of a Ship, called in Dutch a *Wotman*.

*Pilsen*, the second Town of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

*Pilumnus*, the Son of *Jupiter*, and King of *Daunia*; he married *Dane*, the Daughter of *Acrisius*, and Mother of *Perseus*.

*Pimpernel*, a kind of little flower, called in Latin *Pimpinella*, and *Anagallis*, having small red leaves and flowers spotted on the back.

*Pimpompet*, a kind of antick dance, wherein three hit each other on the bum with one of their feet.

*Pimplea*, a Mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean Fountain*, and Den sacred to the Muses; from whence they were called *Pimbleiades*.

*Pingres*, or *Pinglets*, (French) a kind of play, wherein they use Ivory Balls.

*Pinguedinous*, (Lat.) fat, or gross.

*Piniferous*, (Lat.) bearing Pine-trees.

*Pinipinichi*, a milchy juyce drawn out of certain Trees in *India*; somewhat thick and clammy, vehemently purging cholerick humors.

*Pink*, a kind of yellow colour used in Painting; also a sort of sweet-smelling flower called in Greek



*Greek Cariophyllus*. Some derive it from the Dutch word *Pincken*, to shine; because of its clear and lively colour; also a sort of little Ships or swift failed Vessels.

*Pinnace*, a kind of small Ship, so called, *q. Pinnata*, i. e. winged; or from *Pinus*, i. e. Pine-tree, of which it is commonly made.

*Pinnigerous*, (*Lat.*) finned like a fish, bearing fins.

*Pinne*, a disease in the foot of a Hawk, occasioned by a moist waterish humor.

*Pioners*, certain underminers and casters up of Trenches in an Army; from a certain people of *Myfia*, called *Piones*, who used to dig them Houfes in Rocks.

*Piony*, (*Paeonia*) a solar Plant bearing a very fair flower.

*Pipation*, (*Lat.*) a kind of shrill crying or weeping.

*Pipe*, a measure of Wine or Oyl, containing 126 Gallons, or half a Tun.

*Clerk of the Pipe*, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, who having all Accompts and Debts due unto the King drawn out of the Remembrancers Office, chargeth them down into the great Roll.

*Pipe-tree*, a certain Tree, of the flowers whereof, there are two sorts, the White and the Blew; which last is also called *Lilach*, and in *Latin Syringa Cerulea*.

*Piquant*, (*French*) sharp, biting, or quick tasted.

*Pique*, (*French*) a quarrel, or distast.

*Piqueron*, (*French*) a Javeling, or Dart.

*Piquet*, a certain Game upon the Cards, perhaps so called as a Diminutive of *Pique*, as it were, a small Contest or Combat.

*Piratical*, belonging to a Pirate, i. e. a Robber on the Sea; so called from the *Greek* word *Peiran* i. e. To pass the Seas.

*Porene*. See *Pyrene*.

*Pirithous*, the Son of *Ixion*; he was joyned with *Theseus* in a perpetual league of friendship, and assisted him against the Centaurs, that would have ravished away *Hippodamia*. At last they going together to Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, *Pirithous* was slain by *Cerberus*, and *Theseus* being taken prisoner by *Dia*, was freed by *Hercules*.

*Pise*, (*Pisa*) one of the ancientest and noblest Cities of *Italy*, built by a Colony of *Greeks*. It was some ages since a Commonwealth of it self, but being in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*. It is now also in his Dominion.

*Pisanum*, (*Pesara*) an ancient and well fortified Town of that part of *Italy*, called the *Marca Anconitana*.

*Piscaria*, in Common Law is a liberty of Fishing in another Mans Waters.

*Piscation*, (*Lat.*) a fishing.

*Piscinal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Fish-pond.

*Pisces*, the twelfth and last figure of the Zodiac.

*Pisidia*, one of the four *Mediterranean* Regions of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the Less; the other three being *Galatia*, *Phrygia Major*, and *Lydia*.

*Pisistratus*, a King of the *Orchomenians*, who for too much favoring of the people, was slain in the Senate-house by a Faction of the Nobility, his Son *Telefimachus* being chief of the conspiracy; also the name of a famous Tyrant of *Athens*, the Son of *Hippocrates*: He was a Man of singular eloquence, and a great favorer of the Arts and Sciences.

*Passphalt*, (*Greek*) a kind of Mineral, consisting of Pitch, and the Lime Bitumen, incorporated together.

*Pistachoes*, or *Pistack Nuts*, a kind of small Nuts growing in *Egypt*, and *Syria*, being often used in Physick, to increase *Sperm*, and stir up *Vener*y.

*Pistolado*, (*Ital.*) a shot or wound given with a Pistol.

*Pistrine*, (*Lat.*) a Grinding-house, or Mill; also a Bake-house.

*Pithannaw*, a very large and stately Bird in some parts of *America*, and elsewhere, being a kind of Eagle white Mailed, and having a head as big a Childs head of a year old; with two or three Purple Feathers in it, as big as a Swans, and transparent Quills. This Bird airies in the Woods, preys only on Fawns and Jackals, and seldom appears; but when ever it appears, all other Birds skulk, and disappear.

*Pittacus*, a Philosopher of *Mitylene*, and one of the Seven wise of Men of *Greece*; who in a War between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, overcame *Phrymon*, Captain of the Enemies, by intangling him in a Net; from whence arose the Faction of the *Retiarii*, and the *Myrmilions*.

*Pituitous*, (*Lat.*) flegmatick, full of waterish humors.

## P. L.

*Placability*, (*Lat.*) easiness to be pacified, or appeased.

*Placard*, (*French*) a Licence, whereby a Man is permitted to maintain unlawful Games; also a Decree or Mandate of a Prince: Also any Table hung up, wherein Laws or Orders are written.

*Placence*. See *Greenwich*.

*Placentia*, (*vulg. Piacenza*) a Dukedom in that part of *Italy* called *Longobardia Cisalpina*, or *Æmilia*.

*Placidity*, (*Lat.*) gentleness, mildness, quietness.

*Placit*, (*Lat.*) an Opinion or Decree.

*Plagiary*, (*Lat.*) he that steals people out of one Countrey, and sells them in another; also a stealer of other Mens Works or Writings.

*The Plain Table*, a certain Mathematical Instrument used for the Surveying of Land.

*Plaint*, in Common Law is the propounding of any Action Real or Personal, in writing; whence *Plaintiff*. See *Demandant*.

*Plan*, (*in Perspective*) that part of the operation, by the degradation or distance, whereof the figure to be drawn or painted, is by a line deduced from the visual point proportionably fore-shortened or diminished.

**Planetary**, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Planet, *i. e.* A wandering Star ; whereof there are seven in number, which take their names from the chief Heathen deities, *Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury, Luna.*

**Planiloquy**, ( *Lat.* ) plain and free speech.

**Planimetry**, ( *Greek* ) a measuring of Plains, as Lands, Boards, &c.

**Planisphere**, ( *Lat.* ) an Astrolabe, or plain Sphere.

**Plantagenet**, a surname of *Jeffrey Earl of Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry the Second*, and thence derived to a long Race of Kings of *England*, namely, from the said King *Henry*, to King *Richard the Third*. The original of which name is said to be from a Broom-stalk, which the said *Jeffrey* wore in his Hat, during a pilgrimage he undertook. *Qu. Plant de Geneste.*

**Plantain**, a sort of Plant of a cooling and drying nature, called in *Latin* *Plantago* ; there is also another sort called *Bucksborn Plantain*, or *Cornu Cervinum*.

**Plantation**, ( *Lat.* ) a planting or setting.

**Plastick**, ( *Greek* ) the art of making or forming the figure of any thing out of Morter, Pasty, or Wax.

**Platea**, an ancient City of *Boetia*, one of the five Maritime Provinces of *Achaia* in *Greece*.

**Platanine**, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Platane or Plane tree.

**Plateasm**, ( *Greek* ) a broad speaking, a pronouncing words in an over-broad tone.

**Platonick**, belonging to, or affirmed by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, and *Platonick* years, *i. e.* the space of 36000 years.) He was the chief of *Academick* Philosophers, he was at first called *Aristocles*, a great Wrestler, and much given to Painting ; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*, then he sailed into *Italy* to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the Books of *Philolaus Crotoniates* ; next, he went into *Egypt* to hear the *Gymnosophists*, and as some say, read the Books of *Moses*. He was called *Divine Plato*, and was esteemed the most famous Philosopher of the World ; his chief opinion being, That the abstract *Ideas*, or Images of all Virtues, and of all Forms, had a peculiar substance by themselves.

**Plats**, (in Navigation) are certain flat Ropes, by which the Cable in the Haufe, is preserved from Galling.

**Platters**, several heaps or banks of small Stones, that lie between *Landguard-Fort*, and *Woodbridge-Haven*, near a mile in length, and close to the shore.

**A Plaudite**, ( *Lat.* ) a clapping of hands for joy, a sign of rejoicing, it being a Substantive made of a Verb.

**Plausible**, ( *Lat.* ) acceptable, received with praise, favor, and joy.

**Plea**, a term in Law, that which either party alledgeth for himself in Court.

**Plebeian**, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the common people ; also mean, vulgar, inferior.

**Plebiscite**, ( *Lat.* ) a Decree, Statute, or Law, made by the common people.

**Pledge**, ( *French* ) a surety ; whence to pledge one in drinking is to be surety, or to ingage that he shall receive no harm while he is drinking. Which custom was first occasioned, as some say, by reason of the practice of the *Danes* heretofore in this Kingdom, who used frequently to stab the Natives as they were drinking.

**Pleget**, or **Spleget**, a long Plaister of Leather, or Linnen Cloath.

**Pleiades**, the seven Daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Pleione*, whose names were *Electra, Alcyonoe, Celano, Taygete, Asterope, Maia, and Merope* ; they were placed by *Jupiter* among the Stars, and called by the *Latins* *Virgiliae*.

**Pleisiphanes**, a Writer *De re Rustica*, mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella*, which last calls him *Plenisphanes*.

**Plenary**, ( *French* ) full, intire.

**Plenary**, a word used in Common Law, signifying a Benefice supplied.

**Plenilunary**, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the *Plenilune*, or Full Moon.

**Plenipotentiaries**, Ambassadors that are invested with full power and authority to conclude with that State to whom they are sent, about those things contained in their Commissions.

**Plenitude**, or **Plenity**, ( *Lat.* ) fulness.

**Pleonasm**, ( *Greek* ) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein some superfluous word added emphatically in a sentence to signify the earnestness of the speaker, as, *I saw it with these eyes* ; also in Grammar it is the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a word, and is then called *Prothesis*, or to the middle, and is then called *Epenthesis*, or to the end, and is then called *Paragoge*.

**Plesance**, (old word) pleasure or delight.

**Plescow**, one of the six Dukedoms, with its chief City of the same name, lying Westward, between *Lithuania* and *Moscovia* ; the other five being *Snolensco, Poloczco, Bielski, Ejeschow, and Novoyard*.

**Plethorick**, ( *Greek* ) troubled with a *Plethora*, *i. e.* An abounding or being too full of humors.

**Pleura**, ( *Greek* ) is a white membrane thin and hard, so named from the Ribs under which it is placed : Hence is derived the word *Pleurisie*.

**Pleurisie**, ( *Greek* ) an inflammation of the said skin of the Ribs, caused by too great an abundance of Blood.

**Pliant**, ( *French* ) flexible, easie to be bent.

**Plicature**, ( *Lat.* ) a plaiting or folding.

**Plimouth**, a famous Port Town in *Cornwal*, so called, as it were, the mouth of the River *Plime*. In this place the Fable goeth, That *Corinaeus* threw down the Gyant *Gogmagog* from a steep Rock. It was anciently called *Sutton*, and was divided into into two parts ; *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the Priors, and *Sutton Vassort*, belonging to the *Vassorts*, stiled in old Records, *De Valle Torta*.

**Plintb**, ( *Greek* ) the lowermost part of the foot of a Pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or square Brick.

**Plishtenes**, the Son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia* ; He dying young, recommended his two Sons, *Agamemnon*



*memnon* and *Menelaus*, to the care of his Brother *Atræus*, whence they were called *Atræides*.

*Ploce*, (*Greek*) a binding together, a Rhetorical figure of Elocution, in which a word is by way of Emphasis so repeated, that it denotes not only the thing signified, but also the quality of the thing, as, *In that great victory Cæsar was Cæsar*, i. e. A Serene Conqueror.

*Plombinum*, (*Piombino*) one of those Towns which being in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, are yet in the Dominion of the King of *Spain*, the rest being *Tilamon*, *Orchitelli*, and *Porto Hercole*.

*Plonkets*, a word used in some old Statutes for Woollen-cloth.

*Plotius*, a Rhetorician of *Lions*, mentioned by *Suetonius*. He professed at *Rome*, and (as *Cicero* affirms in his Book *De Oratore*) taught him and his Brother *Quintus*, Grammar.

*Plottons*, in Military Discipline, are certain Divisions of Men consisting of eight in Front.

*Plowmans Spiknard*, a sort of Plant called in *Latin* *Baccharis*.

*Plumage*, (*French*) a bunch of Feathers; also a term in Hawking for the Feathers under a Hawks Wing.

*Plumbeous*, (*Lat.*) Leaden, of the colour of Lead; also blunt or dull.

*Plume*, in Faulconry is the general colour or mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk, which sheweth her constitution.

A *Plume-striker*, a Parasite or Flatterer; so called from pulling Hairs or Feathers off from other Mens Cloaks.

*Plumigerous*, (*Lat.*) bearing Feathers, having Feathers on.

*Pluming*, in Faulconry is when a Hawk seizeth a Fowl, and pulleth the Feathers from the Body of her.

To *Plunder*, (*Dutch*) to rob, or take away by violence in time of War.

*Plurality*, (*Lat.*) a being more than one.

*Pluries*, the name of a Writ that goeth out the third time; if the original *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* speed not.

*Plutarch*, a famous Philosopher and Historian of *Cheronea*, who lived in the time of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent Books. He was in such high esteem with *Adrian*, that he was sent with Consular Power into *Illyria*.

*Pluto*, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the division of the World, between him and his two Brothers, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the Infernal Empire by lot.

*Pluvial*, or *Pluvius*, (*Lat.*) rainy, full of Rain, or watery Clouds.

P. N.

*Pneumatical*, (*Greek*) belonging to Wind or Spirits.

P. O.

*Pocillation*, (*Lat.*) the waiting on a great Mans Cup.

*Poculent*, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk.

*Pockwood-tree*, (*Guaiaicum*, *Lignum Visa*) an *Indian Tree*, the Wood whereof is brought over in great quantities, by reason of its great virtue, and use in Physick, being of a dissolving, cleansing, attenuating, and diaphoretick faculty.

*Podagrical*, (*Lat.*) having the Gout in the feet.

*Podalassia*, a Province adjoynd to the Kingdom of *Poland*, and lying between *Lithuania* and *Moscoria*.

*Podalirius*, and *Machaon*, the Sons of *Æsculapius*, they were Physicians in the *Grecian Army* that went against the *Trojans*.

*Podarge*, the swiftest of Mares that fed in a place called *Vernum Pratum*, on whom *Zephyrus* begat the Horses of *Achilles*.

*Podestate*, (*Ital.*) the chief Magistrate of a City.

*Podimetry*, (*Greek*) a measuring by the foot.

*Podolia*, a considerable Province belonging to the King of *Poland*, the chief City whereof *Caminick*, was taken some years since by the *Turk*.

*Poesie*, or *Poetry*, (*Greek*) the art of making a Poem, i. e. Any kind of subject consisting of a Rythm or Verses.

*Poistiers*. See *Piclavium*.

*Points*, in Heraldry are certain places in the Escutcheon, diversly named according to their several Positions.

A *Poinard*, or *Poinado*, (*French*) a dagger, or short sword.

*Point-blank*, punctually, absolutely, from the *French* word *Point*, a prick, and *Blank*, white.

*Poitrel*, a Brasen or Iron Instrument, with the sharp end whereof Letters are ingraven, and rubbed out with the broad end.

*Polar*, or *Polary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Poles, i. e. The ends of the Axletree, about which Astronomers imagine the Heavens to be moved. The North Pole is called the Arctick Pole, the South Pole the Antarctick; whence the Polar Circles are two little Circles near the Poles of the World, described by the Poles of the Zodiack.

*Polemical*, (*Greek*) Military, belonging to War. Also *Polemical Logick* is metaphorically taken for the Practical and Controversial part of Logick, which creates as it were a Civil War of Dispute.

*Policy of Assurance*, a giving to some or other, a certain rate or proportion to secure the safe arrival of a Ship, and so much Wares at a place agreed on.

*Political*, (*Greek*) belonging to Policy, or the Government of the Commonwealth.

*Politure*, (*Lat.*) a polishing, or trimming.

*Polium Montanum*, a small low Plant, consisting of divers white or hoary round hard Branches; it opens obstructions of the Spleen and Liver.

*Pollard*, a Cheven; or Codfish; also a Stag or Male-deer, having musened or cast his Head; also a sort of Bran that hath some Meal amongst it; also in Agriculture or Husbandry, Trees which have been topped, are called *Pollards*.

*Pollicar*, (*Lat.*) containing the measure of an inch, which is the bredth of a thumb or toe.

*Pollicitation*, (*Lat.*) a promising.

*Pollinarius*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to, or made into fine flower.

*Polinure*, ( *Lat.* ) the embalming of dead bodies.

*Polonia*, ( *Poland* ) a large Kingdom of *Europe*, but Elective; it is divided into the Greater and the Lesser; *Polonia Major* hath five Satrapies, *Polonia Minor* three. See *Posuania* and *Sandomiria*.

*Poltron*, ( *French* ) a Knave or Rascal; also a coward, a lazy fellow.

*Polus*, a Sophist of *Agrigentum*.

*Polybius*, an Historian of *Megalopolis* in *Arcadia*, who wrote the *Roman History* in forty Books, a great part whereof are yet extant. He was the Master of *Scipio Africanus*, as *Suidas* testifies, and lived in the time of *Ptolomæus Evergetes*.

*Polycharmus*, a famous Graver among the ancient *Greeks*.

*Polyclætus*, a *Sydonian* Statuary, the Disciple of *Agelæus*; he is applauded by *Quintilian*, and others for his Statues of Brasses, particularly by *Pliny* for his *Astragalizontes*, or Dice-players. The passage of his trying the peoples judgment with two Statues of the same person, is related by *Ælian*.

*Polycrates*, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a Man of very great wealth, and of that fortune, that having let fall into the Sea, a Ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fish; but in his latter end, he was taken by *Orontes* the *Persian* and crucified.

*Polydamus*, the Son of *Antenor*, and *Theano* the Sister of *Heenba*; he married *Lycaste*, the Daughter of *Priamus*, by a Concubine, and is said together with his Father *Antenor* and *Æneas*, to have betrayed the City *Troy* to the *Greeks*. Also the Son of *Pantheus*, the Master of *Hector*; he was a Man of great strength.

*Polydorus*. See *Polymnester*. Also a famous Graver among the *Greeks*.

*Polyeides*, a Physician, who is reported by *Palæphatus* in his Book *De Fabulis*, to have raised *Glancus*, the Son of *Minos*, from death to life, by his observation of an Herb, whereby he saw a dead Dragon revived by another Dragon.

*Polygamy*, ( *Greek* ) the having more Wives than one

*Polygony*, ( *Greek* ) the having many Angles or Corners; also an Herb called Knot-grass.

*Polyhymnia*, or *Polymneia*, the name of one of the Nine Muses, the first Inventers of History.

*Polymnester*, a Tyrant of *Ithace*, who when *Priamus*, fearing the *Trojan War*, had committed his youngest Son *Polydorus* to his tuition with a great sum of Gold; for greediness of the money, killed the child.

*Polymorphean*, ( *Greek* ) having many shapes or forms.

*Polynices*, the Brother of *Eteocles*, and Son of *Oedipus* King of *Thebes*, by his Mother *Jocasta*.

*Polyphagian*, ( *Greek* ) one that eats much, a great feeder.

*Polyphemus*, the Son of *Neptune*, by the Nymph *Theosa*, the Daughter of *Phorcus*; he was one of

the *Cyclops*, and falling in love with the Nymph *Galatea*, slew the youth *Acis*, whom she preferred before him: He devoured four of the Companions of *Ulysses*, when they were cast upon that shore, and would have served the rest in like manner, but that *Ulysses* made him drunk with Black Wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the midst of his forehead.

*Polypody*, ( *Greek*, *Polypodium* ) a sort of Plant so called from its multitude of Roots and Leaves.

*Polyptote*, ( a term in Grammar ) a Noun that is declined with many Cases; also in Rhetorick *Polyptoton*, is a figure in which several Cases of the same Noun or Tenses of the same Verb, are used in the conjoined Clauses, as

*Cedere jussit aquam, jussa recessit aqua.*

*Polypus*, a kind of fish that hath a great many feet, called also *Pourcontrol*; also a tumor or swelling in the Nose.

*Poly syllabical*, ( *Greek* ) having many syllables.

*Poly syndeton*, ( *Greek* ) a certain figure where, in a sentence is joyned with many Conjunction Copulatives, as

*Fataque, fortunaque, virum, moresque, manusque.*

*Polyxena*, ( *Greek* ) the Daughter of *Priamus*, whom *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*, slew upon his Fathers Tomb, and sent her to the infernal shades to his Father, who for her sake had been slain by *Paris*; it signifieth hospitable.

*Pomade*, ( *French* ) See *Pomatum*. Also a trick in Vaulting.

*Pomander*, ( in *Dutch* *Pomamber*, as it were, an Apple of an Amber ) a little round Ball made of several fragrant perfumes to smell to, or hang about the wrist.

*Pomarius*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to *Pomary*, i. e. an Orchard, or place for Apple-trees.

*Pomatum*, ( *French* *Pomade* ) a kind of ointment made of the Apples called *Pomeipaters*, and Hogs-grease; it is used for chaps or roughness of the skin.

*Pomecitron*, ( *Malus Medica* ) a kind of fruit somewhat resembling a Lemon, but much larger, the Peel is used in Cordials against Venome, and all infectious Diseases.

*Pomegranate*, ( *Malus Granata* ) a kind of round fruit, so called, because it is full of Grains, or because it groweth chiefly in *Granata*, a Region of *Spain*; the Rind and Kernels are of great use in Physick, comforting and strengthening the Bowels.

*Pomelegryse*, ( *old word* ) Dapplegray.

*Pomeparadise*, a fruit called a *Jobn-apple*: In *Greek* *Melimelum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

*Pomeridian*, the same as *Post-meridian*.

*Pomey*, in Heraldry always green, is esteemed an Apple consecrated to *Venus*.

*Pomiferous*, ( *Lat.* ) bearing Apples, or other kind of round fruit.

*Pomary*, ( *Lat.* ) a certain space about the Walls of a City or Town.

*Pomfret*, or *Pontefræll*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called ( for in the *Saxon* time it was named *Kirby* ) from a Wooden Bridge over *Aire*, broken by the confluence



confluence of a great multitude of people that accompanied *William* Archbishop of *York*, King *Stephens* Nephew; when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been stained with the Bloodshed of many great Men. Here *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* was beheaded by King *Edward* the Second; King *Richard* the Second was here made away by the appointment of King *Henry* the Fourth; also *Anthony*, Earl *Rivers*, and Sir *Richard* *Grey*, were here beheaded by King *Richard* the Third.

*Pomona*, the goddess of Orchards, with whom *Vertumnus* falling in love, courted her in several shapes, at last in the form of an old Woman; he spake so effectually for *Vertumnus*, that he prevailed, and returning to his own shape, he married her.

*Cneus Pompeius*, surnamed the Great; which title was given him by the Army of *Sylla*, for triumphing over *Iarbas*, a King of *Africa*; then joyning with *Metellus*, he overcame *Sertorius* in *Spain*; next, he was chosen Emperor in the *Piratic* War, which he finished in three moneths; afterwards he triumphed over *Mithridates*, and restored *Tigranes* to the Crown of *Armenia*: Lastly, he quelled the *Iberians*, *Albans*, and *Jews*, taking prisoner their King *Aristobulus*; at length in the Civil War between him and *Julius Caesar*, he was overcome at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, and flying into *Egypt* was slain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolemy* the young King.

*Pompeopolis*. See *Pampeiona*; also a City of *Cilicia*, a Province of *Asia* the Less.

*Pompets*, Printers Balls wherewith they put the Ink upon the Letters.

*Pompholix*, a small and volatile spark, which whilest Brass is trying in the Furnace, flies upwards and adheres to the upper part of the Furnace. By reason of its drying quality, it is used against Cankers and malignant Ulcers, and Rheums in the Eyes.

*Pomponius Atticus*, a Noble Roman, whose life is elegantly written by *Cornelius Nepos*, who is thought also by some to be the Writer of those Lives of several great Commanders, which others ascribe to *Paulus Aemilius*; also the Compiler of those Volumes of the Civil Law, called the *Pandects*; also *Pomponius Marullus*, a Grammarian, who professed at *Rome* in the time of *Tiberius*, whom he reprehended for speaking improperly, and gave *Atteius Capito* the lie for vindicating him.

*Pompous*, (*Lat.*) full of pomp, stately.

*Pomum Adami*, is the protuberance of the fourth part of the Larynx, a term among Physicians and Anatomists.

*Ponderosity*, (*Lat.*) weightiness, heaviness.

*Pondweed*, a sort of Plant growing in the water, and called in *Greek* *Potamogeton*.

*Pone*, a Writ whereby a Cause depending in the County-Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

*Pontage*, a Contribution toward the reedifying of Bridges, or keeping them in repair.

*Pontes*, a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from the four Bridges, over the four Channels, in-

to which the River *Cole*, is divided. This Town is now called *Colebrook*.

*Pontefract*. See *Pomfret*.

*Pontbieu*, a Province and Earldom of *Picardy*, or *Belgick France*; the chief places whereof are *Abbeville* and *Dourlens*.

*Pontick*, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Pontus*, i. e. the Sea between *Meotis* and *Tenedos*; as also the Countrey joyning to the Sea, containing *Armenia* and *Cappadocia*.

*Pontifical*, or *Pontifical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pontiff or Pontifex, i. e. a Bishop or Prelate: who being clad in his Episcopal Vestments, or those Ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Festival days; as also those who have on their richest apparel, are commonly said to be in their *Pontificalibus*.

*Pontus*, a Province of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the Less, so called, as is most probable, because it lies upon the *Pontus Euxinus*. It is divided from *Bithynia* with the River *Sangarius*, but was anciently a joynnt Kingdom with that Province.

The *Pool-evil*, a disease in Horses, or a swelling growing like a Fistula, between the ears and the nape of the neck.

*Popelin*, (*French*) a little finical darling.

*Popination*, (*Lat.*) excessive eating or drinking; also a haunting *Popinas*, i. e. Taverns or Victualling-houses.

*Popingey*, (*Ital.* *Papagallo*) a kind of Parrot; also an Herb so called, from being of the colour of that Bird, being a kind of greenish colour. This Herb is called in *Latin* *Symphonia*.

*Poplemans*, a sort of Hobgoblins, so called from *Popteman*, a cruel Tyrant, anciently of *Polonia*.

*Poplet*, (*old word*) a young wench.

*Poplitick*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Ham or Leg.

*Poppean Law*, a certain Law among the Romans, against single life.

*Poppy*, (*Lat.* *Papaver*), a sort of Plant bearing a flower of a deep red colour, of very great efficacy to provoke sleep, besides the common Poppy, there are two other sorts, viz. Spatling Poppy called *Beben*, and the Bastard wild Poppy called *Argemone*.

*Populeon*, (*Greek*) an Unguent made of *Poplar*, being of a cooling and allaying quality.

*Populace*, (*French*) the vulgar or meaner sort of people.

*Popularity*, (*Lat.*) familiarity or friendship with the common people.

*Population*, (*Lat.*) a wasting, destroying, or unpeopling of any place.

*Populiferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing *Poplar*-trees.

*Populosity*, (*Lat.*) abundance or fulness of people.

*Porcelane*, the Cream, or flowering on the top of a certain chalky Earth in *China* steeped in Water, of which they make *China* Dishes.

*Porcine*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Hog.

*Porculation*, (*Lat.*) a fatning of Hogs or Swine.

*Porcupine*,

*Porcupine*, a kind of Beast called in *Latin* *Histris*, which casteth out of her Body certain sharp Bristles like Darts against the Dogs, when they hunt her.

*Porosity*, (*Lat.*) fulness of Pores, *i. e.* Certain little holes in the skin, through which sweat and vapors, do exhale out of the Body.

*Porpaife*, a kind of fish of a dusky colour, called in Greek *Phocena*.

*Porphyritick*, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Porphyry*, *i. e.* A fine reddish Marble streaked with divers colours; whence the *Porphyry* Chair of Saint John Lateran at Rome, wherein the Pope is inaugurated.

*Porrection*, (*Lat.*) a stretching out.

To *Port*, a term in Navigation, is to put the Helm to Larboard, that the Ship may go to the Starboard; for the Ship ever goes contrary to the Helm.

*Portable*, (*Lat.*) to be carried or born.

*Porto Bello*, or Saint Philip, a strong Town in America, so called from the good Haven adjoining to it; it is the Staple of Trade betwixt Panama and Spain. The Haven is fortified with two strong Castles, notwithstanding which, it was both surpris'd and pillaged by the English, under the Command of Captain Parker, about the year 1601. And Pedro Melendez, the Governor, taken prisoner.

*Portcullis*, (*French*) the Falling-Gate of a City, which is made to slip down to keep out the Enemy.

*Portegue*, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing Three pound ten shillings.

*Portemote*, (from *Port*, *i. e.* a Haven, and the Dutch word *Gemetan*, *i. e.* to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port Towns.

*Portentous*, (*Lat.*) prodigious, portending, or betokening some ill to come.

*Portglaive*, (*French*) a Sword bearer.

*Portgreve*, a Prefect, or chief Governor of a Port Town. In ancient times the chief Magistrate of London was so called.

*Portguidon*, (*French*) the Cornet, or Ensign-bearer to a Troop of Horse, or Men at Arms.

*Portmanteau*, (*French*) a kind of Cloak-bag.

*Portman*, a name commonly given to the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

*Porto Hercole*. See *Plombinum*.

*Portpain*, (*French*) a kind of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their Bread to serve for the Table.

*Portsale*, a sale of Fish, presently upon return into the Haven; also a publick sale, like that of the ancient Romans, who used *Per praconem sub hasta vendere*.

*Posade*, (*French*) a respite or breathing; also a lighting down of Birds.

*Pose*. See *Catarre*.

*Position*, (*Lat.*) a putting, also a term in Logick, a foundation upon which Argument is built.

*Posnania*, one of the five Satrapies of Polonia Major; the other four being *Calliscbia*, *Siradia*,

*Landscibia*, and *Ravia*, to which some add *Cujavia*.

*Possession*, (*Lat.*) an absolute enjoyment of any thing; in Common Law it is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual enjoyment of them.

*Possibility*, (*Lat.*) likelihood.

*Pofonium*, the chief City of Upper Hungary, vulgarly called *Presburg*.

*Possown*, a Beast in *Virginia*, the Female whereof hath a bag under her Belly, from whence she lets forth her young ones, and takes them in again at pleasure. It is somewhat like a *Guinny-Pig*, and is frequently eaten by the inhabitants.

*Postea*, (*Lat.*) a term in Law, it is the Record of the proceedings upon a Tryal by Writ of *Nisi Prius*, so called, because it begins with these words, *Postea Die & loco, &c.*

*Posteriority*, (*Lat.*) a being after, or behind; also in Common Law, a Man holding Tenements of two Lords, is said to hold of the first by Priority, of the last by *Posteriority*.

*Posthume*, (*Lat.*) a Child born after the death of the Father; also *Posthume-works* are writings published after the death of the Author.

*Postick*, (*Lat.*) being behind, or on the back-side.

*Postil*, a compendious Exposition, containing more than hath been observed before, from the *Latin* *Post illud*, *i. e.* after that.

*Postillon*, (*French*) a Posts guide or forerunner; also, he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-horses when there are six.

*Postliminy*, (*Lat.*) the return of one who was thought to be dead; also a return from Exile or Captivity.

*Postmeridian*, (*Lat.*) done in the afternoon.

*Postnate*, (*Lat.*) born after.

To *Postpone*, (*Lat.*) to set behind, to esteem less than another.

*Postposure*, (*Lat.*) a setting behind.

To *Postvene*, (*Lat.*) to come after.

*Postventional*, Full Moon, that Full Moon which comes after any grand movable Feast, or Planetary Aspect.

*Postulation*, (*Lat.*) a requiring, or demanding.

*Potable*, (*Lat.*) fit to drink.

*Potatoes*, a sort of fruit, coming originally from the *West Indies*, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great virtue, to comfort and strengthen the Body.

*Potent*, (*Lat.*) powerful, able, indued with might.

*Potential*, (*Lat.*) a Metaphysical word which signifies, having a power or possibility, of acting or being; also *Potential Mood* in Grammar. See *Mood*.

*Potent in Blazon*, expresseth the resemblance of the top of a Crouth.

*Potentate*, (*Lat.*) one powerful or mighty.

*Potosi*, a great Mountain in the Kingdom of Peru, in the *West Indies*; out of which, hath been digged



digged at times a most unvaluable deal of Treasure.

*Potulent*, ( *Lat.* ) that may be drunk.

*Pouches*, a term in Navigation, small bulk-heads made in howld, either thwart-ships, or long-ships.

*Powderings*, certain conceits that are used for the filling up of any vacant place in wrought Works, Writings, and Escutcheons; which are sometimes powdered with *Ermines*.

*Poul-davis*, or *Ouldernefs*. See *Medrinacles*.

To *Pounce*, ( *Spanish* *Poncar*, *Latin* *Pungere* ) to jagge, or cut in and out.

*Pounces* of Hawkes, the claws, from the *Latin* *Pungere*.

*Poundage*, a Subsidie granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of Twelve pence in the pound.

*Pourcelrel*, the same as *Polipus*.

*Pourmenade*, ( *French* ) a Walk, or Gallery, open over-head.

To make *Pourparty*, to sever Land that fall to Partners, which before partition, they held joyntly.

*Pourpresture*, ( *French* ) See *Purpresture*.

*Poursuivants*, ( *French* ) Followers; also Messengers attending the King in Wars, or to be sent upon any special occasion, or message; the four *Poursuivants*, at Arms, are those that attend the Heralds, and are called *Bluemantle*, *Rougecroffe*, *Rougedragon*, and *Percullis*.

*Pourtraiture*, ( *French* ) a delineating, or drawing a *Pourtrait*, i. e. a Picture, or Image of any thing.

*Pourveyour*, ( *French* ) an Officer of the King, or other great Parsonage; his business is, in any Journey or Progress to go before and make Provision of Victuals.

*Power* of the County, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. within the County, above the age of Fifteen, that are capable to bear Arms.

*Powhatan*, the chief River in *Virginia*, being Navigable 100 miles; also the chief King of the Country was so called when the *English* had first to do here.

*Pownd*, in Common Law, signifieth an inclosure to keep Beasts in; but more especially a place where Cattle distrained for any Trespas are put, until they be Replevied.

*Poynings* Law, an Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of *England* became of force in *Ireland*; so called, because it was made when Sir *Edward Poynings* was Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

## P. R.

*Pragmatical*, ( *Greek* ) busie, or expert in many things.

*Practick*, or *Practical*, ( *Greek* ) ready to practise, or deal in any Art or Science: also Substantively taken for any Art, or Science.

*Prandiele*, ( *Lat.* ) a break-fast, or repast.

*Pratique*, ( *Ital.* ) the same as practick: also a Licence to Traffick.

*Preamble*. See *Preface*.

*Prabendary*, ( from the *Latin* *Præbere*, to afford ) he that receives a *Præbend*, i. e. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedral Church; he is also so called from affording his Counsel, and Assistance to the Bishop.

*Præcaution*, ( *Lat.* ) a foreseeing, forewarning, or preventing.

*Præcedence*, ( *Lat.* ) a going before; also a surpassing, or excelling.

*Præcellence*, ( *Lat.* ) an exceeding, or excelling.

*Præcention*, ( *Lat.* ) the flourish or entrance of a Song, or Ballad.

*Præceptive*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a precept, i. e. a Teaching, Instruction, or Lesson: also a Command.

*Præceptories*, certain Benefices, anciently possessed by the better sort of Templers.

*Præcidaneous*, ( *Lat.* ) that which is cut, killed, or sacrificed before.

*Præcipice*, ( *Lat.* ) a steep place, a down-right descent.

*Præcipation*, ( *Lat.* ) a casting down headlong: also rashness, or unadvisedness: also a term in Chymistry, being a steeping, or dissolving of metals, or other bodies, in corroding liquors.

*Præcocity*, ( *Lat.* ) a too early or over hasty ripening of Fruits.

*Præcognition*, ( *Lat.* ) fore-knowledge of any thing.

*Præcontract*, ( *Lat.* ) a former bargain or contract.

*Præcoursour*, ( *Lat.* ) a fore-runner, a messenger sent before.

*Prædation*, ( *Lat.* ) a preying, robbing, or spoiling.

*Prædecessour*, ( *Lat.* ) an Ancestor, or forefather.

*Prædestination*, ( *Lat.* ) a pre-appointing, fore-ordaining, or designing before, what shall come after.

*Prædial*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Lands, Mannors, or Farms.

*Prædicable*, *Prædicament*, and *Prædicate*, ( *Lat.* ) three words which are most commonly used as terms in Logick. *Prædicables*, ( which are five viz. *genus*, *species*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens* ) are those things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Prædicaments* ( which are also called *Categories*, and are Ten in all, viz. Substance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Passion, Where, When, Situation, and Habit ) are the Series of things gradually disposed under the same *Summum genus*. A *Prædicate*, is the last part of the Proposition, or the major term of a Syllogism.

*Prædiction*, ( *Lat.* ) a fore-saying, or fore-telling.

*Prædominant*, ( *Lat.* ) bearing chief sway, or rule.

*Præ-*

*Praeminence*, ( *Lat.* ) a being to be set before others for eminence or excellence.

*Præxistent*, ( *Lat.* ) existing, or being before.

*Preface*, ( as it were a speaking before, from the *Latin* *Præ*, and *Fari* ) a Prologue, or Preparatory speech before any discourse. It is also called a *Præamble*, which is as it were, a walking before.

*Præfēt*, ( *Lat.* ) a Governor, or chief Ruler of a City or Province; there was also anciently a chief officer of the *Roman* Empire, called *Præfētus Prætorio*.

To *Præfer*, ( *Lat.* ) to advance, or set before others.

*Pregnant*, ( *Lat.* ) great with child: also ripe, forward, of a prompt, and ready wit.

*Prænotaries*, or *Protonotaries*, in Common Law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof three are of the Common Pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

*Prægression*, ( *Lat.* ) a going before.

*Prægustation*, ( *Lat.* ) a tasting, or trying before.

*Præjudication*, ( *Lat.* ) a judging before hand; whence *Præjudice*, is used for hurt, or hinderance.

*Prælation*, ( *Lat.* ) a preferring, or setting before.

*Prælections*, ( *Lat.* ) Lectures, or Readings before.

*Prælude*, ( *Lat.* ) a Proem, or entrance into any discourse or subject: also in Musick it is taken for a voluntary or flourish upon any Instrument.

*Premature*, ( *Lat.* ) ripe before.

*Premeditation*, ( *Lat.* ) a fore-thinking, a musing of a thing before hand.

*Premission*, ( *Lat.* ) a sending before, whence the *Premisses*, i. e. things sent out, or spoken of before.

To fall into a *Premunire*, signifieth in Common Law, to forfeit a mans Goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in Prison; it is a word corruptly used for *Premondere*, i. e. to admonish, or forewarn, and is taken either for the Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted.

*Premunition*, ( *Lat.* ) a fore-warning.

*Premunition*, ( *Lat.* ) a fortifying before hand.

*Prender*, a word used in Common Law: things which lye in *Prender*, are those things which the Lord of a Mannor may have before attournment, as the Ward of the body of an Heir, or of the Land Escheats; whereas those things which lye in *Render*, he cannot take before attournment, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c.

*Prenomination*, ( *Lat.* ) a fore-naming.

*Prenotion*, ( *Lat.* ) a fore-knowledge.

*Prenuntiation*, ( *Lat.* ) a fore-shewing, or declaring before hand.

*Preoccupation*, ( *Lat.* ) a possessing before hand, also a preventing.

*Prepenfed*, ( *French* ) fore-thought.

To *Preponderate*, ( *Lat.* ) to weigh well, or consider before hand.

*Præposition*, ( *Lat.* ) a putting before: also one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, so called, because it is set before a Noun, or a Verb.

*Præposterous*, ( *Lat.* ) rash, head-long, out of order.

*Præpuce*, ( *Lat.* ) the fore-skin, which covereth the Nut of the Yard.

*Prærogative*, ( *Lat.* ) a having ones opinion first askt ) a privilege, a peculiar Authority or *Præminence*.

The Kings *Prærogatives*, are those Rights of Majesty, which are peculiar to him; and which learned Lawyers call *Sacra Sacrorum* and *Individa*, as being Sacred and inseparable from his Person; and the common sort *Flowers of the Crown*. *His Person shall be subject to no mans Suit, His possessions cannot be taken from Him by any disseisin, His Goods and Chattels are under no Tribute or Custom, No Act passing both Houses of Parliament can be a Law, till His Royal assent be obtained, &c.*

*Præsage*, ( *Lat.* ) a foreguessing, or foretelling.

*Præsbtery*, ( *Lat.* ) Priesthood, Eldership, or a Government of the Church by Elders.

*Præscience*, ( *Lat.* ) fore-knowledge.

*Præscription*, ( *Lat.* ) a prescribing, limiting, or determining by a Rule or Law; also the course, or use of any thing, for a long time.

*Præsentaneous*, ( *Lat.* ) present, ready, speedy, effectual.

*Præsentation*, ( *Lat.* ) a shewing, or setting forth; also in Common Law, presentation is the offering, or presenting of any one by his Patron to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his gift.

*Præsepe*, a Constellation in two degrees thirteen minutes in *Leo*.

To *Præside*, ( *Lat.* ) to Rule or have Authority over.

*Præsidary*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a *Præsidy*, i. e. a Garrison of Soldiers; also aid, help, or defence.

*Præst-money*, ( From the *French* *Præst*, i. e. ready, prompt ) money that bindeth those who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

*Præstigation*, ( *Lat.* ) a deceiving, juggling, or playing the Impostor.

*Præsumption*, ( *Lat.* ) a taking upon one, a being proud, or arrogant.

*Præsence*, or *Prætext*, ( *Lat.* ) a cloak, or colour for any thing; also *Præsence*, or *Prætension*, a claim or title to any thing.

*Præterition*, ( *Lat.* ) a going by, or passing over.

*Prætermiſſion*, ( *Lat.* as it were a sending besides, ) a suffering to pass by, a leaving out, or omitting.

*Prætorian*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a *Prætor*, i. e. one that was anciently the chief Ruler of any Province or Countrey subject to the *Roman* Empire; and he had supreme Authority, not only in the Military affairs, but also in matters of judgment:



ment: also the Prætorian Guard was a Band of Soldiers, consisting of Ten thousand, who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperors Person.

*Prevarication*, ( *Lat.* ) deceit, or double-dealing.

*Previous*, ( *Lat.* ) leading the way, or going before.

*Prasutagus*, an ancient King who reigned over a people of Britain, called the *Iceni*.

*Pravity*, ( *Lat.* ) crookedness, deformity: also naughtiness, lewdness.

*Praxiteles*, a Sculptor of *Magna Græcia*; The most excellent for Sculpture in Marble, he was chiefly fam'd for his two figures of *Venus*, that of *Guidor*, and that of *Cous*; but there are several other incomparable pieces of his doing, as his *Triptolemus*, his *Flora* and *Ceres* in the *Sevillian* Gardens, his *Bonus Eventus*, and *Bona Fortuna*. In the Capitol, his *Menader*, *Thyades* and *Sileni*; the Monuments of *Asinius Pollio*: his *Apollo* and *Neptune*. Lastly, his *Satyrus* and *Cupido*, which being most highly valued by him, was cunningly drawn from him by his Curtesan *Phryne*.

*Prerogation*. See *Prærogative*.

The *Prerogative Court*, a certain Court belonging to the Civil Law, but administrated by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; wherein all Testaments are proved, and Administrations granted.

*Presburg*. See *Pozonium*.

*Preventer rope*, in Navigation, is a little rope seased cross over the ties of the Ship.

*Preventional Full Moon*, that Full Moon which comes before any grand moveable Feast or Planetary Aspect.

*Priamus* the Son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*. He having been led captive by *Hercules* into *Greece*, was afterwards ransomed for a great sum of Money; He had Fifty Sons, whereof Seventeen he had by his Wife *Hecuba*; in his time it was, that *Troy* was taken, and sack't by the *Greeks*.

*Priapismus*, ( *Lat.* ) a Disease, wherein there is an erection of the yard without lust; from *Priapus*, the Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*. He being born at *Lampsacus*, became through the malice of *Juno*, who was his Mothers Midwife, very ugly and deformed, yet he had something about him so pleasing to the Women of *Lampsacus*, that after he was banisht by the men of that place, they built a Temple to him where they were wont to sacrifice an Ass, and called him the god of Gardens.

*Pricker*, a term in Hunting, being used for a Huntsman on Horse-back.

*Pricketb*, a term in Hunting; when a Hair beats in the plain High-way, where you may yet perceive the footing, it is said the *pricketb*.

*Pricket*, a spitter, or young male-Deer, of two years old, beginning to put forth the head.

*Prick-timber*, or *Spindle-tree*, a sort of plant, called in *Greek* *Euonymus*.

*Pridian*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the day before.

To *Prig*, a canting word; to filch, or steal.

*Primacy*, ( *French* ) the first place, or chief Rule, especially, in Ecclesiastical affairs; whence the Metropolitan, or Archbishop is called a *Primate*.

*Primage*, a duty due to Marriners for loading of a Ship, at the first setting forth from any Haven.

*Prime*, ( *Lat.* ) first, or principal: also taken substantively for the first hour of the day; whence a *Primer*, is a kind of a little Prayer-book, containing Prayers, Responseries, and Antiphones, chosen for the hour of the day.

A *Prime*, is in surveying, an exact part containing Nineteen inches, and four and fifty parts of an inch, also see *Golden number*.

*Primævous*, ( *Lat.* ) of a former age, elder.

*Primero*, and *Primavista*, ( *Ital.* ) two Games at Cards, formerly much in use.

*Primier seisin*, a word used in Common Law, a branch of the Kings Prerogative, whereby before the Statute of 12 *Car.* 2. he had the first possession of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm, holden of him in chief; and whereby his Tenant dyed seised in Fee.

*Primigenious*, ( *Lat.* ) coming naturally, or having its Original from its self.

*Priming-iron*, is along piece of Iron sharp at the small end to pierce the Cartrage thorough the touch-hole of the Gun.

*Primitial*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the first fruits.

*Primitive*, ( *Lat.* ) ancient, or of the first Age.

*Primogeniture*, ( *Lat.* ) a first birth: also a being eldest, or first born.

*Primordial*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the first original, or beginning of all things.

*Primrose*, a little yellow sweet flower that overspreads the Fields and Meadows in the very beginning of the spring, and is called in *Latin* *Primula veris*; being transplanted into Gardens, it is the *Cowslip*.

*Primum mobile*, ( *Lat.* ) the Tenth or highest Orb; so called by Astronomers, as being the first, and upon which the motion of the inferior Orbs depends.

*Principality*, ( *Lat.* ) the Dignity or Dominion of a Sovereign Prince: also, *Principality* is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

*Princox*, ( from the *Latin* *Præcox* ) a hasty or over ripe-headed young boy.

*Priority*, ( *Lat.* ) See *Posteriority*.

*Prisage*, of Wine, an old word found in the Statute of King *Henry* the Eighth, being a custom for the King to challenge two Tun of Wine at his own Rate, out of every Vessel laden with Wine of less burden than forty Tun; It is now called *Buttlerage*: also *Prisage* is taken for a share belonging to the King out of any Merchandizes taken by lawful way of Prize.

*Priscilla*, the proper name of a Woman, being a diminutive of *Prisca*, which signifieth, in *Latin*, ancient.

*Priscillianist*, a sort of Hereticks instituted by one *Priscillianus*: they denied the Persons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from two Gods, the one good, and the other bad.

*Prism*, (*Greek*) a certain Geometrical figure, being a solid triangle.

*Pristine*, (*Lat.*) former, ancient, wonted.

*Pristis*, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fish very long and slender; also a Ship fashioned long and narrow, after the manner of that Fish.

*Privado*, (*Span.*) a Favorite.

*Privation*, (*Lat.*) a depriving, bereaving, or taking away.

*Privet*, a sort of Evergreen used much in Garden knots and borders, it is called in *Latin Lingustrum*. There is also a sort called *Mock-privet*, in *Latin Philyrea*.

*Privilege*, that which is granted to any person or place, against or beside the Common Law.

*Probability*, (*Lat.*) likelihood.

*Probat of Testaments*, the producing of the Wills of persons deceased before the Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary of the place, where the person dyed.

*Probation*, (*Lat.*) a proving, or trying; whence a Probationer in the University, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the Colledge for his Doctrine and manners, before he be chosen Fellow.

*Probe*, a Chirurgions Instrument wherewith he tryeth the depth of Wounds.

*Probity*, (*Lat.*) honesty, goodness, integrity.

*Problematical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Problem, i. e. a hard question propounded to any one to explain.

*Proboscide*, (*Greek*) the snout of an Elephant.

*Proacuity*, (*Lat.*) sauciness, malepertness, scoffing.

*Procatartick*, (*Greek*) as *Procatartick cause*, that cause which foregoeth, or beginneth another cause.

*Procedendo*, (*Lat.*) a Writ, which lyes where an Action is sued in an inferior, and removed to a superior Court, this Writ brings it back again to the Court where the suit was first commenced.

*Procerity*, (*Lat.*) height of stature, tallness.

*Processe*, (*Lat.*) the manner of proceeding in every cause, be it personal, or real, civil or criminal; even from the original Writ, to the end.

*Procession*, (*Lat.*) a passing on, a going forward; also a custom among Clergymen of passing along the streets, singing of Psalms, making supplications, and visiting the bounds of the Parish; Also the Ceremony of any great Princes passing on foot from one place to another.

*Prochronisme*, (*Greek*) an error in Chronology or computation of time, a setting things down before the real time they hapned in.

*Prochyta*, an Island in the *Terrbene Sea*, not far from *Puteoli* in *Campania*, so called from

*Prochyta* the Nurse of *Aeneas*; it hath been reported of old, that a Mountain of *Inarime*, a neighbouring Island being cast into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the original of this Island.

*Providence*, (*Lat.*) a falling down of any thing out of its place.

*Proclius*, a Grammarian, the learnedest of his time, whose observation of the Golden Pillar at *Memphis* in *Egypt* is mentioned by *Lampridius*.

*Prociñt*, (*Lat.*) a being prepared; or in a readines.

*Proclivity*, (*Lat.*) an aptness, propensity, or inclination to any thing.

*Proconsul*, (*Lat.*) one in the stead or place of a Consul, a Deputy Consul.

*Procopius*, an Orator, Sophist and Historian of *Cæsarea* in *Palestine*, who being Secretary to *Belisarius*, and accompanying him in all his Expeditions, wrote the History of all his Wars which he managed for *Justinian*; with some other things which *Suidas* mentions.

*Procrastination*, (*Lat.*) a delaging, or putting off from time to time.

*Procreation*, (*Lat.*) an ingendering, or begetting.

*Proctors*, (in *Latin Procurators*) Advocates, or those that solicit other mens business; also those that appear in Parliament for Cathedral, or other collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every Diocese. There are also in the University two men chosen from among the Scholars, to see good Orders kept, and Exercises performed, who are called Proctors; Also in the State of *Venice*, there are certain chief Officers called Procurators.

*Proculcation*, (*Lat.*) a trampling or treading under foot.

*Procyon*, (*Lat.*) the lesser Dog-star.

*Prodicus*, an ancient Sophist of *Cons*, of whose esteem and authority among the *Athenians*, see *Xenophon* and *Philostatus*, and of his Book intitled *Hone*, see *Suidas*, who delivers him to be not of *Cons*, but *Chius*. Also a Physician of *Selybria*, the Disciple of *Æsculapius* according to *Plinie*.

*Prodigality*, (*Lat.*) riotous, or wastful expence.

*Prodigy*, (*Lat.*) a monstrous, or unnatural action, betokening some great evil to come.

*Proditorious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Prodition*, i. e. Treason, or Treachery, Traytor-like.

*Prodrum*, (*Greek*) a *predecessor*, or forerunner.

*Production*, (*Lat.*) a producing, or bringing forth; also a lengthning, or making longer.

*Product*, in *Arithmetick*, is the number arising from the Multiplication of two numbers, viz. the *Multiplicator*, or number multiplying upon the *Multiplicand*, or number to be Multiplied.

*Procthesis*, (*Greek*) an exposition which is sent before, in Rhetorick it is a figure in which the Speaker doth by his answer (containing a reason of what he or some other hath said or done) defend himself or the other person as unblamable.



*Profanation*, ( *Lat.* ) a putting holy things to a common use.

*Profecion*, ( *Lat.* ) a walking forward, or going any journey; in Astronomy, *Profecion*, and *Progreffion* are all one, being no more than a regular change of the significators, according to the fucceffion of the figns.

*Profefour*, ( *Lat.* ) a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools of an University.

*Proficient*, ( *Lat.* ) helping forward or profiting.

*Profile*, ( *Ital.* ) a term in Painting, being a Picture only drawn sideways.

*Profligation*, ( *Lat.* ) a driving away, or putting to flight.

*Profuence*, ( *Lat.* ) a flowing plentifully, an abundance.

*Profound*, ( *Lat.* ) deep, but moft commonly taken in a Metaphorical fence, and oftentimes joyned to other words; to add a weight and aggravation to them, as *profound Reverence*.

*Profundity*, ( *Lat.* ) a great depth, a deep extent.

*Profufion*, ( *Lat.* ) a pouring out lavifhly, a wafting.

*Progeny*, ( *Lat.* ) an off-fpring, or iffue; whence *Progenitour*, a fore-father, or anceftour.

*Progne*. See *Philamela*.

*Prognofication*, ( *Lat.* ) a foretelling of things to come.

*Progreffion*, ( *Lat.* ) a making Progreff, or going forward. In Arithmetick, *Progreffion* is the Series of feveral numbers, which exceed each other continually, either by equal difference, as 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. Which is *Arithmetical Progreffion*; or by a double, treble, quadruple, &c. Proportion, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c. Which is *Geometrical Proportion*.

*Prohibition*, ( *Lat.* ) a forbidding; in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themfelves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to.

*Projection*, ( *Lat.* ) a cafting forward, alfo a contriving. In Chymiftry it is the laft operation, or drawing to a conclufion in any Chymical experiment; alfo in Mathematicks, Globes or Spheres, defigned in *Plano* are called *Projections*.

*Projefture*, ( *Lat.* ) a forecasting, or designing; alfo a term in Architecture; a jutting out in Pillars or Buildings.

*Prolatation*, ( *Lat.* ) a delaying, or deferring.

*Prolation*, ( *Lat.* ) a putting forth, a pronouncing, or fpeaking plain.

*Proleptical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to a *Prolepfie*, i. e. a conceiving of things in the mind beforehand; a figure, wherein we prevent, what another intendeth to alledge. This is divided into two parts *Hypophora*, in which an Objection being propounded, the Speaker makes answer to his own demand. *Anthypophora*, which is a contrary inference, wherein an objection is refuted by the Oppofition of a contrary fentence. *Prolepfis*,

is alfo a Grammatical figure of Conftitution, in which the whole doth aptly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced to the fame Verb or Adjective with which notwithstanding they do not agree; as *Due Aquile volaverunt, Hec ab Oriente Illa ab Occidente*: This figure is called in *Latin Anticipatio*.

*Proletaniom*, or *Proletariom*, ( *Lat.* ) having many Children, and little to maintain them; of a mean, or low condition.

*Prolifical*, ( *Lat.* ) apt to breed, or bring forth, fruitful. In Astrology *Prolifical* figns are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pifces*.

*Prolixity*, ( *Lat.* ) tediousnefs in Speech.

*Prologue*, ( *Greek* ) a Preface, a Speech which commends to the People a Comedy, or Fable, or the Author of it.

*Proloquutour*, ( *Lat.* ) he that fpeaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-houfe.

*Proluſion*, ( *Lat.* ) as it were a playing before, an Eſſay, or making Tryal before hand, of what a man is able to do.

*Prolyte*, ( *Greek* ) one that hath ſtudied the Law four year, a Licentiate.

*Prometheus*, the Father of *Deucalion*, and Son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*; he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Minerva*, kindled a little ſtick at the Sun, and with that celeftial fire, enlivened the man he had made: for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the Mountain *Caucasus*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver; but afterwards having diſſwaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Thetis*, he was for his good counſel freed by *Hercules*.

*Prominence*, ( *Lat.* ) a jutting, or ſtanding out farther than another.

*Promifcuous*, ( *Lat.* ) mingled, or confuſed one with another.

*Promontorie*, ( *Lat.* ) the top of a Hill, or any high ground butting out upon the Sea.

*Promoters*, or *Promooters*, thoſe men, who for complaining of ſuch as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

*Promptitude*, ( *Lat.* ) quicknefs, or readinefs.

*Promptuarie*, ( *Lat.* ) a Cellar, or Buttery.

*Promulgation*, ( *Lat.* ) a proclaiming, or publishing by hanging any Law in the open Market-place.

*Prone*, ( *Lat.* ) ſlooping downward, or lying with the face downward.

*Pronephew*, ( *Lat.* *Pronepos* ) a Nephew, or Grand-childs Son.

*Pronomus*, an ancient Flutiniſt, not more famous for his Art, than for the length of his Beard, which rendered him the ſubject of a Proverb.

*Proœm*, ( *Lat.* ) a Preface, or Prologue, an entrance into any diſcourſe.

*Propagation*, ( *Lat.* ) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down: alfo a ſpreading abroad, the multiplying of a ſtock.

*Propelled*, ( *Lat.* ) thruſt out, or driven forward.

*Propension*, ( *Lat.* ) a proneness or inclination to any thing.

*Properation*, ( *Lat.* ) a doing a thing quickly; a making hast.

*Prophatius*, an ancient Greek Astronomer.

*Prophetical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to Prophecie, i. e. a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and mysterious Speeches.

*Propination*, ( *Lat.* ) a drinking to any one.

*Propinquity*, ( *Lat.* ) nearness, or neighbourhood: also affinity.

*Propitiatory*, ( *Lat.* ) a place where God is pacified, *Subst.* Also endeavouring, or desirous to *Pacify*, *Adject.*

*Propitious*, ( *Lat.* ) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appealing of Gods displeasure, by Sacrifice or Prayer.

*Propontis*, all that Sea that reacheth from the Straits of *Hellepont*, to the *Bosphorus Thracius*. It is at this day called *Marmora*.

*Proportion*, ( *Lat.* ) a convenience, or answerableness of one thing to another. In Arithmetick, the Rule of proportion, is that Rule by which from three numbers given, a fourth proportional number is found; it is otherwise called the *Golden Rule*, or *Rule of Three*.

*Proposition*, a propounding, or shewing what one intends to speak of: also the major, or first term in Logick.

*Proprator*, ( *Lat.* ) a Deputy-*Praetor*, Judge or Governor.

*Proprietary*, ( *French* ) an owner; or he that hath a property in any thing; or one that hath the fruit of a Benefice to himself and his Heirs.

*Propudious*, ( *Lat.* ) shameful, filthy, dishonest.

*Propugnacle*, ( *Lat.* ) a Bulwark, or Fortrefs, whence *propugnation*, a defending, or fighting for.

*Propulsio*, ( *Lat.* ) a chasing away, or driving back.

*Proreption*, ( *Lat.* ) a creeping, or stealing on by little and little.

*Provocation*, ( *Lat.* ) a stirring up, or provoking.

*Prorogation*, ( *Lat.* ) a deferring or putting off to another time; it is spoken more especially of the adjourning of a Parliament, or Council.

*Prosaick*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Prose.

*Proscription*, ( *Lat.* ) a banishing, or out-lawing, making it lawful for any man to kill the *Proscript*, or person out-lawed, where ever he findeth him.

*Prosecution*, ( *Lat.* ) a following, or pursuing eagerly.

*Profelyte*, ( *Greek* ) a person converted from that Faith or Judgment he was of before to another; it was heretofore meant only of one converted from Heathenism, to the Jewish Religion.

*Proserpina*, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, she being ravished by *Pluto* was sought for by *Ceres* all over the earth; but after the whole matter was related by the Nymph *Cyane*, *Jupiter*, at

her earnest request, granted that her Daughter should return again to earth, on condition she had tasted no meat since she came to Hell: but *Ascalaphus* having declared that she had eaten part of a Pomegranate ( for which *Ceres* turned him into an Owl ) she could obtain no more, but that she should be six moneths upon earth, and six moneths with *Pluto*.

*Profodie*, ( *Greek* ) the Art of giving words their due accent, or tone.

*Protopopæa*, ( *Greek* ) a feigning a person; in Rhetorick it's a figurative exornation wherein any thing whatsoever which is not a person is metaphorically brought in and represented as a person, this figure is very frequently used in Poets and Orators both ancient and modern.

A *Prospect*, ( *Lat.* ) a view, or sight of any thing afar off.

*Prospicuous*, ( *Lat.* ) fair, or goodly to behold.

*Prosternation*, ( *Lat.* ) a throwing to the ground, or laying flat, an overcoming.

*Prothesis*, a Grammatical figure by which a Letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of any word; as *Gnatus* for *Natus*, *Tesuli* for *Tuli*.

*Prostitution*, ( *Lat.* ) a Harlots letting out the use of her Body for hire. And Metaphorically a descending to any mean or base Action or Office.

*Prostration*, ( *Lat.* ) a falling at ones feet.

*Protagoras*, an ancient Astronomer, on whom *Euphorion* wrote an *Epicedium*.

*Protasick*, ( *Greek* ) a belonging to a *Protasis*, i. e. a Proposition; also the first part of a Comedy.

*Protelation*, ( *Lat.* ) a driving, or chasing away.

To *Protest*, ( *Lat.* ) to stretch forth.

*Proterotry*, ( *Lat.* ) way-wardness, or forwardness.

*Protesilaus*, the Son of *Iphiclus*, who going to the Trojan War, contrary to the Oracles advice, was slain by *Hector*.

*Protestation*, ( *Lat.* ) an open declaring of ones mind, whence the Reformers in Germany, from the Protestation they made at *Spire*, were called Protestants.

*Proteus*, a Sea deity, the Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; he was reported to have been *Neptunes* Shepherd, and the keeper of his Sea-cattle; the Poets also feign, that he was a great Prophet, and that he could transform himself into what shape he pleased; *Servius* affirms that he reigned in the *Carpathian* Island, leaving *Pallene*, a City of *Thessaly*, where he first lived.

*Protocol*, ( *Greek* ) the first draught of a Deed, Contract, or Instrument, or a short Register kept thereof: also the upper part of the leaf of a Book, wherein the Title is written.

*Protolicia*, a Castle in *Northumberland*, where, in King *Henry* the Seconds Reign, *William* King of *Scots* laying siege to it, received a repulse; it is thought to have been the same with that, which is now called *Prudhow Castle*.

*Pro-*



*Prologie*, (Greek) a fore-speech, or Preface.

*Protomartyr*, (Greek) the first Martyr or witness of the New Testament, or suffering for the Gospel.

*Protonotary*. See *Pragnotaries*.

*Protoplast*, (Greek) first formed; or made.

*Prototype*, (Greek) the original Type, or first pattern.

*Prozeugma*, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick; See *Zengma*.

*Protraction*, (Lat.) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of time.

*Protractor*, a certain Mathematical Instrument made of Brass, consisting of the Scale and Semi-circle, used in the surveying of Land.

*Protreptick*, (Greek) doctrinal, or giving instructions.

*Protrusion*, (Lat.) a thrusting forward.

*Protuberant*, (Lat.) rising, or swelling out.

*Protype*, (Greek) an Example, or Copy, after which any thing is made.

*Proveditor*, (Italian, as it were *Providour*) a great Military Officer among the *Venetians*.

*Proverbial*, (Lat.) belonging to a Proverb, i.e. an adage, or old saying.

*Provincia*, (Provence) a Province of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which seems to be so called, as it were by way of Excellence (That is to say) the Province. The chief places here are *Avignon* (which belongs to the Pope) Also *Aix* a Parliament Town, *Arles* and *Marseilles*.

*Provincial*, (Lat.) belonging to a Province; also a provincial is taken substantively for a chief Governour of an Order of Friars.

*Provining*, (French) is when a man lays a branch of a Vine, or Twig of an Olive, or any other Tree into the ground, that it may take Root and grow.

*Proviso*, (Ital.) a Caveat, or Condition, made in any writing; without the performance of which, the writing becomes void.

*Provocation*, (Lat.) a provoking, stirring up, or challenging.

To *Prout*, to Pick, or Steal in the night. *Skinner* derives it from *Proyer* a diminutive production of the French *Provier*, to Prey.

*Prow*, (old word) honour; also, the fore-castle of a Ship; also a point jutting out in a building.

*Provest*, (Ital. *Provosto Contr.* from the Latin *Prepositus*) a President of a Colledge, or Cathedral Church; also a chief Magistrate of a Town.

*Proxie*, a Proctors Warrant, or Commission from his Client, to manage his cause on his behalf; it is also Metaphorically taken for any thing that is done in another mans stead.

*Proximity*, (Lat.) nearness or Neighbourhood, a high degree of Kindred.

*Pruinous*, (Lat.) frosty, covered with frost.

*Prunel*, an Herb, otherwise called *Sicklewort*.

*Prunella*, a kind of Fruit, or Plum, somewhat like a Prune.

*Pruneth*, a term in Faulconry; they say a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not picketh her self; yet a Hawk cannot be said properly to prune her self, but when the beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moisture at her tail, wherewith the embalmeth her feet, and striketh the feathers of her wings through her beak; and this fetching off the Oyl, is called the Note.

*Prurient*, (Lat.) itching, or having an itching desire.

*Pruriginous*, (Lat.) having the itch.

*Prussia*, or *Borussia*, a Countrey adjoining to *Poland*, and divided into *Prussia Regalis* (which belongs to the King of *Poland*) and *Prussia Ducalis*, which belongs to the Marquess of *Brandenburg*. In the first are *Dantzick*, *Thorun*, and *Elbing*.

*Prutenick Tables*, certain Tables for the finding out of the Celestial motions, framed by *Erasmus Beinboldus*, Professor of the Mathematicks at *Wittenberg*. First published in the year 1551. and Dedicated to *Albertus Marquess* of *Brandenburg*, and Duke of *Prussia*.

## P. S.

*Psalmodie*, (Greek) a singing of Psalms, or Verses made of short Songs, or Sentences.

*Psalmography*, (Greek) a writing of Psalms.

*Psaltary*, (Greek) a certain Musical Instrument with Ten Strings, somewhat like a Harp; some call it a Shalm.

*Psophism*, (Greek) an Ordinance, Statute; or Decree.

*Pseudography*, (Greek) a false Writing, or counterfeit hand.

*Pseudologie*, (Greek) a false speaking, or lying.

*Pseudomartyr*, (Greek) a false Witness, a counterfeit Martyr.

*Pseudoprophet*, (Greek) a false Prophet.

*Psychomachy*, (Greek) a Conflict, or War of the Soul.

## P. T.

*Prisae*, (Lat.) a kind of drink made of Barly.

*Ptolemaeus*, one of *Alexander* the Greats Captains; also the name of several Kings of *Egypt*. Also *Cl. Ptolemaeus*; a famous Astronomer and Geographer, who flourished about the beginning of the Roman Empire, and whose chief Works are extant. Also *Ptolemaeus Cybicus* a Botanick writer, who as *Suidas* testifies, wrote of the Herb *Psilacantha*.

*Ptolemais*; a City of *Phenicia*, of very great strength and beauty, raised out of the Ruins of *Acon*;

*Acon*; famous for the great exploits of the Christians, by whom it was won from the Infidels, principally by the valor of our King *Richard* the First.

## P. U.

*Puberty*, ( *Lat.* ) youth, the age when hairs begin to grow about the Privy-members.

*Publican*, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

*Publication*, ( *Lat.* ) a publishing, or making common.

*Publius*, the Prænomen of several most eminent Authors, Poets, and others; as *Ovidius*, *Terentius*, *Virgilius*, &c. Whom see in their proper places.

*Pucelage*, ( *French* ) Virginity.

*Pucle-Church*, a Town in *Glocester-shire*, in time past, a Mannor of the Kings; where King *Edmund* interposing himself between his Sewer, and one *Leove* a Ruffian, to part them as they were quarrelling, was thrust through the body, and so lost his life.

*Puddings*, in Navigation, are Ropes nailed round to the yards arms close to the end, to save the Rabbins from galling upon the yards.

*Pudibund*, ( *Lat.* ) bashful, or shamefac't.

*Pudacity*, ( *Lat.* ) chastity, or purity.

*Puerility*, ( *Lat.* ) boyishness, childishness, or simplicity.

*Puerperous*, ( *Lat.* ) bearing children, or causing to bear children.

*Puffin*, ( *Mergus* ) a sort of Coot or Seagull, supposed to be so called from its round belly; as it were swelling and puffing out.

*Pugill*, ( *Lat.* ) a small handful.

*Pugillation*, ( *Lat.* ) a playing the Champion, a fighting for any one.

*Pugnacity*, ( *Lat.* ) an eager desire of fighting.

*Puisne*, or *Puny*, ( *French*, as it were born after ) a word used in Common Law for the younger.

*Puissance*, ( *French* ) power, force, might.

*Pulchritude*, ( *Lat.* ) fairness, or tallness of person.

*Pulicous*, ( *Lat.* ) full of Fleas.

*Pullation*, ( *Lat.* ) a hatching of Chickens.

*Pullies*. See Blocks.

*Pullulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a springing, a budding forth, a shooting up.

*Pulmonary*, ( *Lat.* ) the Herb Lungwort.

*Pulmonarious*, ( *Lat.* ) Diseased in the Lungs.

*Pulp*, ( *Lat.* ) the brawny, or musc'ly part of the body; also a kind of Fish, otherwise called a Cuttle-fish or Polypus.

*Pulsatilla*, See *Pasque-flower*.

*Pulsation*, a knocking, striking, or beating upon.

*Pulse*, ( *Legumen* ) a general name of all those sorts of Grain which are contained in Cods, Husks or Shells: Also that beating of an Arterie, by which Physicians make an Indication of the Health or Indisposition of the Body.

*Pulsation*, ( *Lat.* ) a knocking, striking, or beating upon.

*Pulverisation*, ( *Lat.* ) a breaking to dust, a reducing into powder.

*Pulverulent*, ( *Lat.* ) dusty, full of powder.

*Pumication*, ( *Lat.* ) a making smooth with a Pumice-stone, *i. e.* a stone that is spungy, and full of holes.

*Punch*, a kind of *Indian* drink.

*Pungency*, ( *Lat.* ) a pricking.

*Punctillo*, ( *Ital.* ) a diminutive of *Puncto*, *i. e.* a little point: also a thing of no value, or moment.

*Punick-faith*, falshood, or perjury; from the *Pani* or *Carthaginians*, who were counted a perfidious sort of people.

*Punition*, ( *Lat.* ) a chastising, or correcting.

*Puny*. See *Puisne*.

*Pupill*, ( *Lat.* ) the Ball, or Apple of the eye; also derived from *Pupillus*, it signifieth an Orphan, or Fatherless Child, one under Age, or Ward, or the tuition of a Tutor.

*Purbeck*, a Demy-Island in *Dorset-shire*, in the midst of which standeth *Croft-Castle*, where *Elfrith*, to make way for her own Son *Esbelred* to the Crown, caused her Son-in-law *Edward* to be barbarously Murthered, as he came from Hunting to visit her.

*Purfile*, ( *French Pourfile*, ) a guard, border, or fringe about any Garment.

*Purflew*, a term in Heraldry, common to all Furs, or skins of Beasts, so long as they are used in borders.

*Purgatory*, ( *Lat.* ) a place of cleansing or purging, a certain place where the *Roman* Catholicks say, the Souls of men are cleansed before they go to Heaven.

*Purification*, ( *Lat.* ) a purifying, a making clean, or pure.

*Purlue*, ( *French*, as it were pure ground ) all that ground near any Forrest, which being anciently made Forrest, is afterwards by perambulations, severed again from the same.

*To Purloin*, ( *French* ) to lurch, to get privily away.

*Purple*, or *Purple*, signifieth in Heraldry, that colour which we commonly call red.

*Purpresture*, from the *French Pourpris*, which signifies to take from another, and appropriate to your self, so that it signifies in a general sense, any wrong done between party and party, in Forrest Law it signifies every encroachment upon the Kings Forrest.

*Purplean*, ( *Lat.* ) made of Purple, or of the colour of Purple.



*Purslane*, ( *Lat.* *Portulaca* ) an Herb used very much in Salades, and whose Leaves and Seeds are of a very cooling quality; besides the common sort there are two others, *viz.* The Sea Purslane, called *Halimus*, and the Water Purslane, called *Alfane*.

*Purulent*, ( *Lat.* ) full of matter or filth.

*Purveyor*. See *Purveyor*.

*Pusillanimity*, ( *Lat.* ) cowardliness or faint-heartedness.

*Pustulous*, ( *Lat.* ) full of Pustuls, *i. e.* Blisters, Blains, or Wheals.

*Putation*, ( *Lat.* ) a lopping, or cutting off superfluous Branches; also a thickening, reputing, or esteeming.

*Putrid*, ( *Lat.* ) corrupt, rotten, full of matter, whence *Putrescence*, corruption.

*Puttocks*, (a term in Navigation) small Shrowds which go from the Main, Fore, and Miffen-Masts Shrowds, to the Top-Masts Shrowds.

To *Put over*, a term in Faulconry. A Hawk is said to put over, when she removeth her meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly with her Neck.

## P. Y.

*Pygmachy*, ( *Greek* ) a fighting with Hurlbats.

*Pygmies*, a certain people inhabiting the uttermost Mountains of *India*, not above a cubit in height: Of whom it is reported, that they ride forth in the Spring time upon Goats or Rams toward the Sea-side, armed with Bows and Arrows, to destroy the Nests of the Cranes, which else would grow so numerous, that they would not be able to overcome them.

*Pyracantha*, a Thorny Plant, whose Berries shine like fire, for its continual greenness. It is received into the Gardens of the most curious, and called in *English* *Evergreen*.

*Pyramidal*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to a Pyramid, *i. e.* A Geometrical figure. See *Obelisk*.

*Pyrenean Hills*, certain Hills that divide *France* from *Spain*.

*Pyrgoteles*, a Sculptor in Gems only, by whom *Alexander the Great* being artificially graved in a Stone, commanded by an Edict, that none else should be so represented. *Pliny*, l. 7. c. 37. *Nat. Hist.*

*Pyrites*, ( *Greek* ) a clear and bright Stone, vulgarly called the Firestone.

*Pyretes*, ( *Greek* ) Caulsticks, burning Medicines.

*Pyrotechny*, ( *Greek* ) any structure or machine made by fire-works.

*Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*, also a King of *Epirus*, who made War with the *Romans* for a long while: He was slain at the taking of *Argos*, by the fall of a tile.

*Pythagorical*, belonging to *Pythagoras*, a famous Philosopher, who was the chief that held transmigration, or the passing of Souls out of one Body into another.

*Pythion*, a Rhodian Writer *De Re Rustica*, mentioned by *Varro*.

*Pythocles*, a Samian, whose Georgicks are mentioned by *Plutarch* and *Clemens Alexandrinus*.

*Pythonical*, belonging to *Pythion*, *i. e.* a Prophecying Spirit; also the name of a Serpent of a very vast magnitude, which was killed by *Apollo*: In memory of which, the *Pythian Games* were instituted.

## Q. U.

*Q uab*, a kind of Fish, called a Water-weasel, or Eelpout.

*Quackfalter*, ( *Dutch* ) a Mountebank, or simple Physician.

*Quadragesimarius*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to forty years.

*Quadragesimal*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to *Quadragesima*, *i. e.* The fortieth day before *Easter*, or first Sunday in *Lent*.

*Quadrin*, ( *French* ) a Stanza or Staff, consisting of four Verses.

*Quadrangular*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a *Quadrangle*, *i. e.* A four square figure.

*Quadrant*, ( *Lat.* ) a certain Mathematical Instrument, being the fourth part of a Circle; also the fourth part of any measure or number.

*Quadrantal*, ( *Lat.* ) four fingers thick; also a certain figure every way foursquare.

*Quadratus*, ( *Lat.* ) a squaring; a making square of any thing.

*Quadriennial*, ( *Lat.* ) of four years.

*Quadrigrarius*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Coach or Chariot, drawn with four Horses.

A *Quadrin*, ( *French* ) a mite, or small piece of money, valuing about a farthing.

*Quadringenarius*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to four hundred.

*Quadrupartite*, ( *Lat.* ) divided into four parts, *Quadrivial*, ( *Lat.* ) consisting of four ways, or turnings.

*Quadrupedal*, ( *Lat.* ) having four feet, or four foot long.

*Quadrupedian Signs*, ( in *Astronomy* ) those representing four-footed Beasts, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*.

*Quadruplation*, ( *Lat.* ) a doubling four times.

*Quadruplication*, ( *Lat.* ) a folding of a thing four times.

*Quail*, a kind of Bird, called in *Latin* *Coturnix*.

*Quakers*, a modern Sect of Religious Enthusiasts, who took that denomination at first from their strange gestures, and quaking fits, which come upon them in their publick Assemblies.

*Quandary*, (as it were, *Quando tra*, *i. e.* What will the Altar be ready) a studying, or doubting what to do.

*Quarantine*, ( *French* ) See *Quarantine*.

*Quardecue*,

*Quardecue*, (French) the fourth part of a French crown.

*Quare Impedit*, the name of a Writ that lieth for him that hath purchased a Mannor, with an Advowson thereunto belonging, against him that disturbeth him in the right of his Advowson.

*Quarentine*, the space of forty days, as *Lent* is the space of forty days before *Easter*, but most properly a right allowed by the Law of *England*, to the Widow of a Landed Man deceased, of continuing forty days after his decease, in his chief Mannor-house; also a prohibition of those that come from any infected place, from entering into a Town that is healthful till forty days expired.

*Quarry*, a place whence stones are digged out; also a term in Hunting, being a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted; also a term in Faulconry, any Fowl that is flown at, and slain.

*Quarril*, (French) a kind of coyn valuing three half pence of our Money, the fourth part of a Real.

*Quartation*, or *Quartura*, (Lat.) a Chymical term, being the highest tryal of Gold, viz. By mixing nine parts of Silver with one of Gold, in melting by the fire, and then letting both dissolve with *Aqua Fortis*, till all the Silver be turned into Water, and the Gold settle in the bottom like a dark powder.

*Quartain*, (Lat.) belonging to the fourth. Whence a *Quartan Ague* is that, whose Paroxysm or Fit returns every fourth day.

*Quartary*, (Lat.) the fourth part of a Sextary, i. e. Two pound.

*Quarter*, a term in Blazon, being a fourth part of an Escutcheon.

*Quarter Bullet*, in Navigation is a Bullet quartered into four parts.

*Quarter Pierced*, in Heraldry is when there is a hole of a square form made in the middle of a Cross.

*Quartile Aspect*, a term in Astronomy, the distance of three Signs between one Star and another.

*Quarto*, a Book is said to be in *Quarto*, when it consisteth of Sheets doubled into four leaves a piece.

*Quaviver*, (*Aranens Piscis*, or *Draco Marinus*) a sort of Fish that delights in *Aqua Viva*, (as the name seems to import) that is Water which flows with a strong and vigorous stream.

*Quassation*, (Lat.) a shaking, or brandishing.

*Quater Cousins*, fourth Cousins, the last degree of kindred; also such whose friendship declines.

*Quaternion*, or *Quarternity*, (Lat.) the number of four.

*Quaver*, a measure of time in Musick, being the half of a Crochet, as a Crochet the half a Minim, a Semiquaver the half of a Quaver, &c.

*Queach*, a word used by *Goldman* for a place full of Shrubs or Brambles.

*Queenborough*, a Town in *Kent*, built by King *Edward the Third*, in honor of *Queen Philippa* his Wife, who built *Queens Colledge* in *Oxford*.

*Queest*, (old word) the same as *Culver*, which see.

*Queint*, (old word) quenched; also strange.

*Quercine*, (Lat.) belonging to an Oak.

*Querimonious*, (Lat.) mourning, or bewailing, complaining.

*Quern*, a Hand-Mill; also the *Querns* is a small shoal about a mile broad, and lying North-West from the *Brake*.

*Querpo*. See *Cuerpo*.

*Querries*, (from the Old French word *Eschuiry*, a Princes Stable) Persons that are conversant in the Kings Stables, and have the care and charge of the Kings Horses committed to them. Some, not improbably, also derive the word from the French *Eschuyers*, Esquires, because they are Esquires by their places.

*Quernlous*, (Lat.) singing or cherping sorrowfully, declaring ones complaints.

*Quest*, or *Inquest*, a meeting of Citizens to inquire what misdemeanors are committed in every Ward.

*Questor*, or *Questor*, (Lat.) the Chamberlain of a City, a Publick Treasurer.

*Quick-silver*, (*Argentum Vivum*) the Mercury of the Chymists, being a viscous water bred in the Bowels of the Earth, and of a most subtile substance. It is esteemed the Mother of Metals, to which, according to its coition with Sulphur, the Male, it gives perfection or imperfection.

*Quiddity*, a term in School Philosophy; the essence of any thing; also a quirk or subtile question.

*Quid pro*, signifieth in Common Law, a mutual performance of a contract by both parties.

*Quincopudal*, (Lat.) having five feet, or of the measure of five feet.

*Quingenarious*, (Lat.) belonging to five hundred.

*Quinquagesime Sunday*, the fiftieth day before *Easter*, called *Sbrove-Sunday*.

*Quinquangle*, (Lat.) having five corners or angles.

*Quinquennial*, (Lat.) five years old, or lasting five years.

*Quinquartite*, (Lat.) divided into five parts.

*Quinquereme*, (Lat.) a Gally having five ranks of Oars, or wherein every Oar hath five Men; as the *Quadrيره* consisted of four, and the *Trireme* of three.

*Quinsism*, in Common Law is a certain Tax laid upon the subject by the Prince, being the fifteenth part of Mens Lands or Goods: It is written *Quinzism* also.

*Quinsy*, v. *Squinancy*.

*Quintain*, (French) a certain Game much in request at Marriages, being a running a Tilt with Poles against a thick Plank or Buttreffs of Wood, wherein he that shewed most activity had a Peacock for prize.

*Quintish*,



*Quintiel*, (*French*) a hundred weight.

*Quintessential*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Quintessence, i. e. The purest substance extracted out of any body, the chief force or vertue of any thing, or, as it is defined in Chymistry, an absolute pure and well digested Medicine drawn from any substance, either Animal, Vegetable or Mineral.

*Quintile*, (*Lat.*) the Moneth of *July*, being the Fifth Moneth from *March*.

*M. Fabius Quintilianus*, an Orator of *Calagurium* in *Spain*, who came to *Rome* with *Galba*, where he set up a School and taught the Grandchildren of *Domitian*, and was the first that received a salary out of the *Exchequer*. His *Rhetorical Institutions and Declamations* are yet extant, and in great esteem among the Learned.

*Quintilius*, a Writer of *Georgicks*, mentioned by *Hierocles* in his Poem. Several of this name are cited in the *Geoponicks* of *Constantine*.

*Quintuple*, (*Lat.*) Fivefold.

*Quinzain*, (*French*) a Stanza, or Staff of fifteen Verses.

*Quirinal Hill*, one of the Seven Hills of *Rome*; there is also a Gate called *Porta Quirinalis*.

*Quirister*. See *Chorister*.

*Quirisation*, (*Lat.*) a crying, calling, or shouting.

*Quirites*, a name anciently given to the *Romans*. From *Quirinus*.

*Quite Claim*, in Common Law is an acquitting of a Man for any Action that he hath against him.

*Quodlibetical Questions*, certain Questions disputed *pro* and *con* in the Schools.

*Justices of the Quorum*, four Justices of the Peace in any County, whose presence is required in all businesses of importance; their Commission beginning thus, *Quorum vos A. B. &c. unum esse volumus*.

*Quotidian*, (*Lat.*) daily, done every day.

*Quotient*, (*Lat.*) a term in Arithmetick, the number that sheweth how many times the Divisor, or Number dividing, is contained in the Dividend, or Number to be divided.

*Quo Warranto*, a made term in Law for a Writ which lies where a Man usurpeth any Franchise upon the King, who then shall have this Writ.

*Quoyl*, a term in Navigation, a Rope laid up round, one ring over another.

*Quoyl*, a thing which Gunners set under their Ordnance, to mount them higher, or let them lower.

## R. A.

**T**O *Rabate*, in Faulkonry, a Hawk is said when by the motion of the bearers hand, she recovers the fist.

*Rabbettings*, a term in Navigation, the letting in of the Planks to the Keel.

*Rabbinical*, belonging to a *Rabbi* or *Rabbin* i. e. A Doctor or Teacher among the *Jews*.

*Rabid*, (*Lat.*) mad or raging.

*Racemation*, (*Lat.*) a gathering of Grapes after the clusters are gone.

*Racemiferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing clusters of Grapes.

*Racha*, an Hebrew word of reproach, proceeding from excess of anger.

*Rachel*, (*Hebr.* a Sheep) the Daughter of *Laban*, and one of the Wives of *Jacob*, who after he had served seven years for her, was put off with her sister *Leah*, and forced to serve another seven for her.

To *Rack Wine*, (*Lat.* *Elutriare*) to purge it from the Lees or Dregs.

*Rackoon*, a small *New England* Beast which sleeps all day in a hollow tree, and in Moonshine nights goes out to feed on Clams by the Sea-tide, when the tide is low, where it is hunted by Dogs. It hath a tail like a Fox, in other things much resembles a Badger, being clothed with a thick and deep Fur.

*Radegund*, (*Sax.*) favorable counsel, a Christian name of Women.

*Rade vore*, (*Sax.*) Tapestry, or Loom-work.

*Radiant*, (*Lat.*) bright, shining, or glittering like the Sun beams.

*Radiation*, (*Lat.*) a darting forth of beams.

*Radical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Root; whence radical moisture, the natural, and vital moisture spread like a dew, through all parts of the Body; in Astrology, a radical question is a question propounded, when the Lord of the Ascendant, and Lord of the Hour, are of one nature and triplicity.

*Radication*, (*Lat.*) a taking root.

*Radish*, (*Latin* *Raphanus*) a well known Plant, the Root whereof is a very frequent Salad.

*Radius of a Circle*, in Geometry, is a line reaching from the Center to any Point of the Periphery or Circumference.

*Raffinage*, (*French*) a refining.

*Raffle*, (*French*) a kind of Game at Dice; also a rifling.

*Raft*, a kind of Boat, or floating vessel.

*Ragounces*, (*Sax.*) a kind of precious stone, which some denominate from (and suppose to be the same with) *Plinies Dracontia* or *Draconitis*, imagined to be found in the head of a Dragon or Serpent.

*Raguled*, (in Heraldry) the same as Indented.

*Ragusa*, an ancient City of *Dalmatia*, otherwise called *Epidaurus*, and at this day *Ragugi*.

*Ragwort*, (*Jacobus*) an Herb of *Mars*, of a bitter, discharging, and cleansing quality.

*Rail*, (*Rusticula*) a sort of Bird so called, as some think, from the feathers hanging loose from its neck, like the *Peplum* or gathered piece of Cloth which Women throw about their necks, when they dress them; which is also called a *Rail*.

*Railery*, ( *French* ) a close or secret Jibe, a pleasant Drolling, or playing upon one in Discourse.

*Raimund*, ( *Germ.* ) a proper name signifying Quiet; answering to the *Greek Hesychius*. The most eminent of this name, was an Earl of *Tboulouse*, famous for valor and warlike prowess.

*Rainbow*, a Meteor of divers colours, fiery, blew, green, &c. when the Sun-beams are in a Diametrical Opposition to a shallow and moist Cloud.

*Raised*, in *Flesh*; a term in *Faulconry*, is when a Hawk prospereth or grows fattest.

*Rake*, in *Navigation* is so much of the Ships Hull as hangs over both ends of the Keel; so much as is forward, it is said the rakes so much forward, and so much afterward.

To *Rally*, ( *French* ) a Military term to reunite, to gather together dispersed Troops.

*Ralf*, ( *Germ.* ) a proper name of Men, contracted from *Rodulph*, i. e. Helpful counsel. The chief of this name, was that *Romano-German* Emperor *Rodulphus Habsburgensis*, who was the first of the House of *Austria*.

*Ramage*, or *Ramageous*, (from the *French* *Ramage*, a Branch or Bough) in *Faulconry* is spoken of a Hawk that is wild and coy.

*Ramberge*, ( *old French* ) a kind of swift Gally or long Ship.

*Rambooz*, a Brewage of several potable Liquors mixt together.

*Rament*, ( *Lat.* ) the filing of Gold, Silver, or any other Metal.

*Ramist*, a follower of *Ramus*, a Modern Writer, famous for reducing many of the Arts into a handsome method and abridgment.

*Rammer*, (in *Gunnery* and *Navigation*) is a Staff with a round piece of Wood at the end of it, flat on the outside, and somewhat less then the bore of the Ordnance, to drive home the Powder, and after it the shot, to the breech of the Piece.

*Ramosity*, ( *Lat.* ) fulness of Branches or Boughs.

*Ramant*, a term in *Heraldry*, being spoken of a Beast climbing or rearing up his forefeet.

*Rampick*, ( *old word* ) a Tree that begins to decay at the top through age.

*Rampire*, or *Rampert*, ( *French* ) a term in *Fortification*, the Wall of a Bulwark or Fortress.

*Rampions*, a sort of Herb called in *Latin* *Rapuncium* or *Rapunculus*.

*Ramsay*, a famous Abby in *Huntingdonshire*, so called as it were *Rams* Island; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinsman *Ailwin*, firnamed *Healf-Koning*, i. e. Half-king, and enlarged by Bishop *Oswald*.

*Ramsons*, an Herb called in *Latin* *Allium Ursinum*.

*Rams-head*, in *Navigation* is a great block, wherein are three Shivers into which the Hal-yards are passed.

*Rancidity* or *Rancor*, ( *Lat.* ) mouldiness, rottenness, mustiness; also malice or inward grudging.

*Randal*, ( *Sax.* ) a proper name from *Ranulph*, i. e. Fair help.

*Rangle*, in *Faulconry*, when you give a Hawk Gravel to bring her to her stomach.

*Rank*, (a term in the Art Military) is a row of Men standing one by another, | Pouldron to Pouldron, or Shoulder to Shoulder, their Faces being directed all one way.

*Ransome*, ( *French* ) contract, from redemption; a sum of Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the pardoning of some heinous crime.

*Ranula*, ( *Lat.* ) a swelling under the tongue; in that part, by which it is fastned to the Ligament.

*Rapacity*, ( *Lat.* ) ravenousness, extortion; greediness.

*Rapes*, certain Divisions of the County of *Suffex*; as *Kent* is divided into Wapentakes. These *Rapes* are six in all, namely of *Chichester*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lemise*, *Prevensay*, and *Hastings*.

*Raphael*, ( *Hebr.* The Physick of God ) the name of the Angel that appeared to *Tobit*.

*Rapidity*, ( *Lat.* ) swiftness, quickness, hastiness.

*Rapine*, ( *Lat.* ) Robbery; Pillaging, a taking a thing by open force or violence.

*Rapsody*, ( *Greek* ) a contexture or joyning together of divers Verses or Sentences.

*Rapture*, ( *Lat.* ) a snatching away by violence; also an Ecstasie or Transportment.

*Rarity*, ( *Lat.* ) thinness; it is by the Philosophers opposed to density; and that body is said to be rare, whose quantity is more, and its substance less.

*Rarefaction*, ( *Lat.* ) a rarifying or making thin.

*Rascia*, a Countrey adjacent to, and as it were, belonging to *Slavonia*, one of the Provinces of *Illyricum*.

*Rasion*, ( *Lat.* ) a shaving, in Chymistry it is defined solution of continuity of some mixed body performed by a knife, or some sharp instrument of the like nature.

*Raskel*, ( *old word* ) trash.

*Rastatory*, ( *French* ) a Butlers instrument, wherewith he chips Bread.

*Raspin*, a kind of fruit growing on a shrub, called in *French* *Framboise*, as it were, a Wood-Strawbury, in *Latin* *Rubus Idæus*.

*Ras-Algease*, a conspicuous Star in *Gemini*.

*Rasure*, ( *Lat.* ) a shaving or scraping.

*Rasibor*, one of the Seventeen Principalities of *Silesia*, the chief Town thereof being likewise so denominated.

*Ratiocination*, ( *Lat.* ) a reasoning, arguing, or discoursing.

*Ratification*, ( *Lat.* ) a ratifying, confirming, or making sure.

*Rational*, ( *Lat.* ) reasonable, indued with Reason.



**Reason**: it is also substantively taken for a certain Priestly attire among the *Jews*.

**Ratisbona**, (*Regensburg*) the chief City of the Bishoprick so denominated, in the Circle of *Bavaria*. Here the Imperial Diets are usually held.

**Rattle or Coxcomb**, an Herb called in *Latin* *Crista Galli*.

To **Rattle**, in Hunting, a Goat is said when she cries or makes a noise, through desire of copulation.

**Rattle-snake**, (*Coluber Crepitans*) a Serpentine sort of Animal breeding in *New-England*, and other parts of *America*, that out of two crooked fangs (wherein stagnates a liquor as black as Ink) casts forth a vapor most perniciously venomous. It seems to be so called from the rattling noise of its Scales.

**Ratlings**, in Navigation are all the small Ropes that cross the Shrouds like steps.

**Ravage**, (*French*) havock, spoil, ranfack.

**Raucity**, (*Lat.*) hoarseness.

**Ravelin**, (*French*) a term in Fortification, being a certain Work which lying upon the Ditch covers the Curtain, Bridge, and Gate.

**Ravenna**, a famous City of *Italy*, where anciently the Exarchs belonging to the Emperor of *Constantinople* had their residence. It is situate upon the *Adriatick* Seashore.

**Ravishment**, or **Rape**, the violent deflouring of a Woman; also in Common Law it is used for the taking away, either of a Woman, or an Heir in Ward.

**Raunge**, (*French*) the office of a Raunger, who to drive back the wild Beasts of the Forest, as often as they Raunge out of the same unto any of the Purlues.

**Ray**, (*French*) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star; also Metaphorically taken for the lustre of any glorious object.

## R. E.

**Reach**, a term in Navigation, the distance of any two Points of Land, which bear in a direct Line one towards another.

**Reading**, the chief Town in *Barkshire*, so called from the River *Rhea*, or from the *British* word *Redin* or *Fern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty. Here anciently the *Danes* fortified themselves, and made a Rampire between *Kenet* and *Tamis*, when they were defeated by King *Æthelwolf*.

**Read or Rede**, (*old word*) Counsel, Advice, Help.

**Real**, (*Spanish*) a kind of *Spanish* Coyn, valuing about six pence of our money.

**Realgar**, (*B. Lat. Risgallum*) an *Arabick* word used by Chymists for Red Orpiment.

**Ream**, a certain measure of Paper, consisting of twenty quires.

**Reasonable Aid**, in Common Law is a duty that the Lord of the Fee claimeth of his Tenants holding by Knights Service, or in Soccage; to marry his Daughter, or make his Son Knight.

**Rebate**. See *Chamfering*.

To **Rebate**, (a term used among Merchants) to allow so much as the interest of any sum of Money amounts to, for the time of antepayment; also a term in Falconry, *vide*, to Bate.

**Rebatement**, a term in Heraldry, as Abatement.

**Rebecca**, (*Hebr.* Fat and full) an usual name of Women; from *Isaacs* Wife, the first person recorded of that name.

**Rebeck**, an old Trot, *Chaucer*; also a certain Musical Instrument of three strings, called in *Latin* *Sistrum* or *Fidicula*.

**Rebellion**, (*Lat.* as it were a rewarring) a second resistance of such, as being formerly overcome in Battle by the *Romans*, had yielded themselves to their subjection; but usually taken for any tumultuous opposing or rising against the authority of the Prince or Supreme Power, established in a Nation.

**Rebesk**, or **Arabesk work**, a sort of fine flourishing or branched work in Painting, Sculpture or Embroidery.

**Rebisola**, a Chymical word signifying an *Arcanum* of Urine, good against the *Jaundice*.

**Rebus**, the expressing of any Name, Motto, Conceit, or Device, either by Picture or an ambiguous playing upon a Sentence. Also a word used by Chymists for the ultimate matter of things.

**Rebutter**, a term in Law, is when the Donee by virtue of a warranty made by the Donor, repelleth the Heir.

**Recalcitration**, (*Lat.*) a striking back with the heel.

**Recantation**, (*Lat.*) a revoking, or unsaying what was said before.

**Recapitulation**, (*Lat.*) a brief Repetition, a summing up the heads of a former discourse.

**Recaption**, (*Lat.*) a term in Law signifying a second Distress for the self same cause, upon a person formerly distressed, during the Plea, grounded upon the former Distress. It signifies the Writ or Remedy the Law affords him that is twice distrained for one thing.

**Recargaison**, (*French*) a lading of a Ship homeward, a back-fraught.

To **Recede**, (*Lat.*) to retire, to go back.

**Recent**, (*Lat.*) fresh, new, lately done.

**Recension**, (*Lat.*) a rehearsing, reckoning, or numbering.

**Receptacle**, (*Lat.*) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a Ware-house, or Store-house.

**Reception**, when two Planets are in each others dignity, then they are said to receive one another, and it is manifold; by house, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

**Receptory**, or **Recipient**, (*Receptorium*) among Chymists a Receiver or Vessel which receives the dissolved Metals or distilled Liquors, from the Vessel or place, where they were dissolved or distilled.

*Recess*, (Lat.) a retreating or going back, also a place of Retreat or Retirement.

To *Reeback*, (French) among Huntsmen is to make homewards, to drive back towards the place where the game was roused or started.

*Recheat*, a certain Lesson which Hunters wind upon their Horn, when the Hounds have lost their Game.

*Recidivous*, (Lat.) falling, or sliding back to the same pass as it was before.

*Recipe*, a Physicians Bill, wherein he prescribes to the Apothecary, what Medicine he shall prepare or compound for the Patient. It is so called as beginning with the word *Recipe*, i. e. Take so and so.

*Recipient*. See *Receptory*.

*Reciprocal*, (Lat.) mutual, or unchangeable; whence *Reciprocation*.

*Recision*, (Lat.) a cutting away.

*Recitation*, (Lat.) a reciting, or rehearsing; whence *Recitative stile*, in Music, is a kind of singing, where with Heroick or Dramatick Poems are rehearsed upon the Stage.

To *Reck*, (old word) to care.

*Reclaiming*, in Faulconry is the taming or making a Hawk gentle.

*Recluse*, (Lat.) shut up, retired, cloistered up in a solitary place; also substantively taken for the person so retired, or shut up.

*Recognisance*, (French) signifieth in Common Law a Bond of Record, testifying from the *Recognisor*, to the *Recognizee*, a certain sum of Money, which is acknowledged in some Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

*Recognition*, (Lat.) a revising, reacknowledging, or calling to mind.

*Recolleſs*, a certain order of Friars.

*Recommendation*, (Lat.) a commending any one to another.

*Recopilation*, (Span.) a picking or chusing out the best from among a great many things.

*Record*, (French) in Common Law, signifieth an authentical or uncontrollable testimony in writing.

*Recordation*, (Lat.) a remembring or calling to mind.

*Recorder*, one learned in the Law, whom the Magistrate of a Town doth associate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Justice, and proceedings according to Law; also an instrument of Wind Music which is common.

*Recovery*, in Common Law signifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgment or Tryal of Law.

*Recourse*, (Lat.) refuge, or retreat.

To *Recoyl*, (French *Reculeer*, as it were, *Retrahere culum*, i. e. To draw back the tail) to retire, or go back.

*Recreant*, (French) faint-hearted, not standing to ones challenge; also treacherous.

*Recreation*, (Lat. as it were a making, or creating anew) a refreshing, reviving, or restoring.

*Recrement*, (Lat.) the dross, scum, or dregs of any thing; also a term in Chymistry, when the

distilled liquor is distilled over again, several times.

*Recrimination*, (Lat.) a retorting back a fault upon the accuser.

*Rectangle*, (Lat.) a Geometrical figure consisting of a right Angle, or right Angles, a right or streight Angle, or a Corner, being that which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

*Rectification*, (Lat.) a rectifying, a making right, or streight; in Chymistry it is either the drawing of the Flegm, or the exaltation of any Liquor by a reiterated distillation.

*Rectilineal*, (Lat.) consisting of right lines.

*Reſoſur Disclaimor*, a Writ that lieth where the Lord in the Kings Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaimeth to hold of him.

*Reſtor*, (Lat.) a Governor; also he that hath the Charge or Cure of a Rectory, i. e. a Spiritual living composed of Land, Tithes, and other Oblations of the people.

*Reſus in Curia*, he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no Man to object any thing against him.

*Reculade*, (French) a recoyling or going back; also a secret corner.

*Reculver*, an ancient Town in *Kent*, heretofore called *Regulbiam*; here the Captain of the first Band of the *Vetarians* lay in Garison. It is also famous for the Palace built by *Æthelbert*, King of *Kent*, and the Monastery built by *Brightwald*, the Eighth Archbishop of *Canterbury*. From which, the Town came to be called *Raculſminſter*.

*Recuperation*, (Lat.) a recovering.

*Recurvation*, (Lat.) a crooking, bowing, or bending backward.

A *Recusant*, a Roman Catholick, so called from refusing to submit to the Discipline of the Reformed Church.

*Redamation*, (Lat.) a loving again.

*Redargution*, (Lat.) a disproving, a convincing of falsity by solid arguments.

*Redborn*, (signifieth as much as Red-water) a Town in *Hertsfordshire*, seated upon the Military Highway, commonly called *Watling-street*. It hath been famous heretofore for the Relicks of *Amphibalus*, who suffered Martyrdom under *Dioclesian*, and who converted *S. Alban* to the Christian Faith.

*Reddition*, (Lat.) a restoring, or giving back.

*Redevable*, (French) being in arrearage or behind in payment; whence it is used in a translate sense, for obliged or beholding to.

*Redbibtion*, (Lat.) the causing of any one by Law, to take that again which he sold.

*Rediculus*, a certain god worshipped among the ancient Romans, without the *Porta Capena*, upon occasion of *Hannibals* returning from *Rome*, being frightened with certain apparitions.

*Redintegration*, (Lat.) a renewing, a making whole again.

*Reditio*, (Lat.) a returning, or coming back.

*Redituaries*, a certain order of Friars, being a branch of the *Franciscans*.

*Redolent*,



*Redolent*, (*Lat.*) yielding a sweet smell, fragrant.

*Redonation*, (*Lat.*) a giving back that which was taken away.

*Redoubt*, a term in Fortification, the jutting out of the Angles, or corners of any work.

A *Redstert*, (*Rubicilla*) a certain Bird so called from its red tail, the Wood Stiert signifying in Dutch, a tail.

*Redshanks*. See *Renda*.

*Redubbers*, those that buy Cloath, which they know to be stolen, and turn it into some other form or fashion.

*Reduck*, a Chymical term, signifying a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are dissolved, and return again to their *Metalline Regularity*.

*Reduction*, (*Lat.*) a reducing or bringing back. In Arithmetick it is the way of reducing Money, Weights, Measures, or the like, into their least or greatest parts which are in common use, and called by other Denominations.

*Redversies*, commonly called *Rivers*, the name of an honorable family in *Cornwal*, who have been heretofore Earls of *Devonshire*, and Barons of *Plimpton*; they are stiled in *Latin* Records, *De Ripariis*.

*Redundancy*, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding.

*Reduplication*, (*Lat.*) a redoubling, a Rhetorical figure; in *Greek* *Anadiplosis*; wherein a verse, or sentence, ends in the same word, as the following begins.

*Re-entry*, in Common Law is a resuming, or taking again possession of what we had last forgone.

*Reeve* or *Greve*, from the *Saxon* word *Gerefa*, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Mannor.

To *Reeve*, a term in Navigation, and spoken of Ropes, signifieth as much as to put in, or to put through.

*Refectiō*, (*Lat.*) a repast, or meal.

*Refectory*, or *Refectuary*, a place in Monasteries, where the Monks and Friars eat together.

To *Refel*, (*Lat.*) to disprove by arguments, to confute, to prove false.

*Referendary*, (*Lat.*) an Officer who makes report of Petitions or Requests exhibited to any Prince; more particularly, one under the Master of Requests in *France*.

To *Refine*, (*Ital.* *Raffinare*) to purge and purifie either Metals by melting, or Wine by drawing it from the Lees.

*Reflexion*, (*Lat.*) a bowing, or bending back, a beating, or striking back; also by metaphor, a casting back ones mind upon things past.

*Reflux*, (*Lat.*) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea, or any River.

*Refocillation*, (*Lat.*) a cherishing, comforting, or reviving; also a kindling, or keeping warm.

*Reformado*, (*Span.*) an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in pay as an inferior Soldier.

To *Reform*, a term in Faulconry; for a Hawk is not said to prune, but to reform her feathers.

*Refractory*, (*Lat.* as it were irrefrangible, *i. e.* Unbreakable,) stubborn or obstinate.

*Refraction*, is, when a Planet is applying to another, either by Conjunction or Aspect; and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde.

*Refret*, (*French Refrain*) the burthen of a Ballad or Song.

*Refrigeratory*, (*Lat.*) any Plate or Vessel used for cooling; but particularly it is taken for a Vessel like a Pail, placed about the head of an Alembick; which usually is filled with cold Water, that so the Stillhead may not grow hot.

*Refrigeration*, (*Lat.*) a refreshing, or cooling again.

*Refuge*, (*Lat.*) a flying for succor or safety, a place of respite or succor.

*Refulgent*, (*Lat.*) shining bright.

To *Refund*, (*Lat.*) to dissolve or melt again; also to pay back.

*Refuse*, (*French Rebut*) that droffie stuff which cometh away from Metal or Oar, in the melting or trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worst of any thing, when the best is culled out.

*Refutation*, (*Lat.*) a confuting by arguments, a disapproving.

*Regal*, (*Lat.*) Kingly, Royal, Stately; also a Regal, signifieth a Ring or Jewel of great value.

To *Regale*, (*French*) to fare like a King, or to entertain Royally. Also the word *Regale* among Chymists is taken for a Cement, wherewith Gold is repurged.

*Regalia*, (*Lat.*) the Rights and Priviledges of a King.

*Regardant*, (*French*) looking back, a term in Heraldry.

*Regarder of the Forest*, is an Officer of the Kings Forest, who is sworn to make the regard of the Forest, to surview all other Officers, and to inquire of all offences, as well of Vert, as of Venison, within all that Ground that is parcel of the Forest, which is called the *Regard*.

*Regards*, (*French*) attentive markings, or observations of Men and Actions.

*Regency*, (*Lat.*) a ruling, but more particularly, the Protectorship of a Kingdom.

*Regeneration*, (*Lat.*) a new birth, a being born again; it is commonly taken in a Spiritual and Theological Sense.

*Regensburgh*. See *Ratibon*.

*Regermination*, (*Lat.*) a sprouting forth, or budding again.

*Reggio*. See *Regium*.

*Regicide*, (*Lat.*) a King-killer.

*Regisugium*, a certain Feast celebrated by the ancient Romans the seventh Calends of March, on which day, *Tarquin* and Kingly Government were banished Rome.

*Regiment*, a Body of Soldiers consisting commonly of Ten Companies of Foot; or Seven or eight Troops of Horse, though sometimes more, sometimes fewer.

*Register*,

*Register*, ( *Lat.* ) a Memorial, or Record, more particularly, our ancientest Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

*Regius Professor*, the chief Divinity Professor at *Oxford*; so called, as having his allowance from King Henry the Eighth.

*Reglutination*, ( *Lat.* ) a gluing together again.

*Regrate*, ( *old word* ) Curtesie, Esteem.

*Regrater*, a word anciently used in the Common Law, for him that bought by the great, and sold by retail; also one that trims up old wares for sale; a Huckster.

*Regression*, or *Regress*, ( *Lat.* ) a returning, or going back.

*Regret*, ( *French* ) desire; also sorrow, or reluctance.

*Regularity*, ( *Lat.* ) Order, Rule, or Prescript; also, a Canonical life.

*Regulus*, in Chymistry, the purest part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Faces or Dregs are taken away.

*Marcus Atilius Regulus*, a famous Roman, who being taken by the *Carthaginians*, had leave given him to treat about the exchange of Prisoners, upon his word given to return by such a time; which having performed, he was put to death with exquisite torments.

*Regurgitation*, ( *Lat.* ) a swallowing up again.

*Reboboam*, ( *Hebr.* the breath of the people, ) King *Solomon's* Son and Successor, who following the Counsel of young men, rather than of his grave Counsellors, was deprived of the Kingdom of *Israel*.

*Rejection*, ( *Lat.* ) a casting off.

To *Reimboise*, ( *Span.* ) to return to the Wood, to ly in ambush again.

*Reims*, one of the principal Cities of *Campania* or *Champaign* a Province of *Celtick France*, and so much the more remarkable, as the place where all the Kings of *France* are generally Crowned.

*Rejoinder*, in Common Law, signifieth a second answer made by the Defendant, or an exception to a Replication; the *Civilians* call it *Duplication*.

*Reister*, ( *French* ) or *Ruyter* ( *Dutch* ) a Horseman ( whence *Swart-rutter*, a Horseman with black Armour ) also, a long Horsemans Cloak.

*Reit*, ( *old word* ) Sedge, or Sea-weed.

*Reiteration*, ( *Lat.* ) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

*Relapse*, ( *Lat.* ) a falling or sliding back; most commonly taken in a Medicinal sense for a falling back into any Disease or Sicknes.

*Relative*, ( *Lat.* ) having relation or nearness to some other thing; in Grammar a *Relative* is a word, ( commonly a Pronoun ) which in Concord or Agreement answers to some foregoing word ( commonly a Noun Substantive ) which is therefore called an *Antecedent*, as *Gemma quam mihi dedisti*, the Jewel which thou gavest to me.

*Relaxation*, ( *Lat.* ) a loosening, a releasing, a setting at liberty.

*Relay*, a term in Hunting, a setting of Hounds in a readiness, where the Deer are likely to pass.

*Release*, in the Common Law, is an Instrument, whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things, are sometimes extinguished, sometimes enlarged, sometimes transferred, and sometimes abridged.

*Relief*, in the Common Law, is a certain sum of Money, that the Tenant holding by Knights-service, Grand-sergeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage, or regal service is due; or by socage, for which no homage is due; and being at full age at the death of his Ancestor, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Also a term in Architecture. See *Rilievo*.

*Relegation*, ( *Lat.* ) a sending, or conveying away, a banishing.

To *Relent*, ( *Lat.* ) to grow soft; it is also used Metaphorically, for to melt into pity or compassion.

*Relevation*, ( *Lat.* ) a rising, or lifting up again.

*Relict*, ( *Lat.* ) a thing forsaken or left destitute; also the Widow of a deceased Husband is called the Relict of such a one.

*Reliquary*, ( *French* ) a shrine, or casket where Reliques, ( *i. e.* ) something preserved either of the body, or cloaths of deceased Saints ) are kept.

*Reliquation*, ( *Lat.* ) remains, or a being in arrearage.

*Relloleum*, a Chymical term, being a vertue from the Complexion, as in *St. Johns-wort*; the first vertue is in heat, and is healing, the other is accidental and occult, and is a preservative against Worms and Corruption.

*Reluctation*, or *Reluctance*, ( *Lat.* ) a striving, wrestling, or struggling against.

*Remainder*, in Common Law, signifieth a power, or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or Tenements, after the Estate of another expired.

*Remancipation*, ( *Lat.* ) a returning back a commodity into the hands of him, of whom it was first bought.

*Remembrancers*, three Officers belonging to the Exchequer. The first is called the Kings Remembrancer, who entreth in his Office, all Recognizances taken before the Barons, and maketh Bonds for any of the Kings Debts; or for appearance, or observing of Orders, and maketh Process for the breach of them. The second, the Lord Treasurers Remembrancer, who put him and the rest of the Justices in Remembrance of such things as are to be dealt in, for the Princes behoof. The third is the Remembrancer of the first Fruits and Tenths; who taketh all composition for first Fruits and Tenths, and maketh Process against such as pay not the same.

*Remigation*, ( *Lat.* ) a rowing with Oars.

*Reminiscence*, ( *Lat.* ) a remembering, or calling to mind.

*Remisse*, ( *Lat.* ) slack, negligent:

Re-



*Remissible*, (Lat.) pardonable, or to be forgiven.

*Remitter*, in Common Law, is a restitution of him that hath two Titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient.

*Remonstrance*, (Lat.) a declaring, shewing, or giving of reasons.

*Remora*, a Fish called a Sea-Lamprey, or Suck-stone, which stoppeth the course of a Ship; also taken metaphorically for any delay or hindrance.

*Remorse*, (Lat.) as it were a re-biting, or gnawing again, the sting of conscience, or troubles of mind for former evil actions.

*Remuneration*, (Lat.) a rewarding, or recompensing for former good turns.

*Remus*. See *Romulus*.

*Rencontre*, (French) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverse parties.

*Renavigation*, (Lat.) a sailing back.

*Rendezvous*, (a word signifying in French *render your selves*) a place where Soldiers are mustered.

*Rendlesham*, or *Rendlisham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently the Mansion-house of *Redwald* King of the Saxons; who being the first of that Kingdom that was Baptized, nevertheless by his Wives seducement, he had in the same Church one Altar for Christian Religion, and another for his old Heathen superstition.

*Renegado*, (Span.) a Soldier that revolts to the Enemy. And metaphorically, one that hath renounced or denied the Christian Faith.

*Renimed*, or *Runingmead*, a famous Meadow in the County of *Middlesex*; where in the year of our Lord, One thousand two hundred and fifteen; the Barons of *England*, assembled in great numbers, to claim their liberties of King *John*.

*Renitency*, (Lat.) a resistance, or striving against.

*Renodation*, (Lat.) an unknitting, or undoing of a knot.

*Renovation*, (Lat.) a making new, fresh, a renewing.

*Rent*, in Common Law, is a sum of Money, or other consideration, issuing yearly out of Lands, or Tenements.

*Renversed*, (French) turned the contrary way.

*Renumeration*, (Lat.) a numbering, counting or paying back.

*Renunciation*, (Lat.) a bringing word back again. Also a renouncing or utter denying.

*Renvoy*, (French) a dismissal or sending back.

*Repairs*, (French) a term in Hunting, the haunts or places that the Hare repairs to.

*Repaundus*, (Lat.) bowed, or bent back.

*Reparation*, (Lat.) a mending, or making up again.

*Repast*, (French, as it were a feeding again) a meal.

*Reparation*, (Lat.) the altering of grounds, with the often digging.

*Repeak*, (Ital. *Repicea*) a term in the Game of *Picquet*, from *Piccare* to give a Nip.

*Reparation*, (Lat.) a recompensing, or making satisfaction.

*Repetitive*, (Lat.) sudden, unawares, unexpected.

*Repercussive*, (Lat.) driving back, repercussive Medicines; those that drive back any Humour or Flux.

*Repetitious*, (Lat.) found by chance.

*Repignoration*, (Lat.) a redeeming a pawn, or gage.

*Repletion*, (Lat.) a stuffing, or filling full.

*Replevy*, the bringing of a Writ called *replegiari facias*, by him that hath his Cattle, or other Goods distrained; and putting in surety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing distrained, he will pursue the action against him.

*Replication*, (Lat.) an unfolding; also, a second answering, or making a reply.

*Report*, in Common Law, is a relation, or repetition of a Case debated, or argued.

*Reposition*, (Lat.) a putting back, a setting again in his place.

*Repository*, (Lat.) a store-house, or place to keep things in; more peculiarly, by the Architects, such places as are built for the laying up of rarities, either in Picture, or other Arts, are called *Repositories*.

*Reprehension*, (Lat.) a blaming, or reproving.

*Representation*, (Lat.) a making a resemblance, or likeness of any thing.

*Reprise*, (French) a taking back again: also any deduction, or duty, paid yearly out of a Manor.

*Reprisal*, (French) a seizing on for a pawn or prize. See, Law of Marque.

To *Reprive*, in Common Law, is to take back a Prisoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

*Reprobation*, (Lat.) a reproving: also a rejecting or casting out of favour; whence a *Reprobate* is taken for a wicked person, or one cast out of Gods favour.

*Reptition*, (Lat.) stealing, or creeping on by degrees.

*Repton*, a Town in *Darbyshire*, famous in old times, for being the burial place of King *Ethelbald*; and also for the misfortune of *Baribred*, the last King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the *Danes*.

*Republique*, (Lat.) a Common wealth, or Free-State.

*Repudiation*, (Lat.) a refusing, a putting away, or divorcing.

*Repugnancy*, (Lat.) resistance, contrariety of one thing to another.

*Reproduction*, (Lat.) a budding forth, a springing up again.

*Repumication*, (Lat.) a slicking, or razing with a Pumice.

*Reputation*, (Lat.) esteem, reckoning, or good opinion.

*Request*, (French) a Petition, or Desire: also

a Court of the same nature with the Chancery, redressing by equity the wrongs that divers men suffer, either by Law, or otherwise, at the hands of those that are more powerful than themselves.

To sing a *Requiem*, signifieth to sing a Masse for the eternal rest of the Souls of those that are Deceased; the word *Requies*, signifieth in *Latin*, Rest.

*Rere-County*, (*French*) a word used in the Statutes of *Westminster*, signifying some publick place appointed by the Sheriff, for the receipt of the Kings Money after his County-Court is done.

*Resan*, a Dukedom belonging to the Great *Czar* of *Russia*, one of the two (the other being *Volodomiria*) which lie in the more Easterly part of that Empire, and taking denomination from its Principal.

*Resceyt*, (*Lat. Receptio*) in Common Law, is an admission of a third person, to plead his right in a cause between other two.

To *Rescind*, (*Lat.*) to take away, to destroy; or repeal, whence a *Recissorian Act*, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

*Rescous*, in Common Law, is a resistance of lawful Authority, by taking away, or procuring the escape of any one arrested by a Bayliff.

*Rescribendary*, a certain Officer belonging to *Rome*, who sets a value upon indulgencies and supplications.

*Rescript*, (*Lat.*) a writing, which is in answer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

*Research*, (*French*) a constant perseverance, a continual repetition of services.

*Resentment*, or *Resentiment*, (*French*) a sensible feeling, or true apprehension of any thing.

*Reseration*, (*Lat.*) an unlocking, or unbolting.

*Reservation*, (*Lat.*) a reserving, or keeping in store, also in Common Law, it is taken for that Rent, or Service, which the Grantor in any Grant, tieth the Grantee to perform unto him: also *Reservations*, or *Reservedness*, is used in Romances for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

*Resiance*, (*French*) a mans abode, or continuance in a place.

*Residence*, (*Lat.*) the same, but more peculiarly; it is used for the continuance of a Parson, or Vicar, upon his Benefice.

*Residue*, (*Lat.*) the rest, or remainder.

*Resignation*, (*Lat.*) an unsealing; also a surrendering up, but more particularly, the resigning up a Benefice into the hands of the Ordinary.

*Refilition*, or *Refilience*, (*Lat.*) a rebounding, or leaping back.

*Resina Auri*, among the Chymists, is a *Crocus* extracted out of Gold, they also call *Sulphur Resina Terre*, and *Sulphur* sublimed and brought into a Liquor, Balfom or Oyl; they call *Resina Terre Potabilis*.

*Resinous*, (*Lat.*) full of Rosin.

*Resipiscence*, (*Lat.*) as it were a being wise again, a repenting, a changing ones mind from doing foolishly.

*Resistance*, (*Lat.* as it were a withstanding) a term in Philosophy, taken for the property of a solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it.

*Resolution*, (*Lat.*) in the primitive acceptation; signifieth a loosening, or untying, but it is generally taken only for a full purpose, or intention to do any thing, perhaps, because by untying, all knots and hinderances are taken away. Also in Chymistry; It is the violent separation of bodies commixt together, by the application of a *Resolvent*, i. e. Some sharp and dissolving Ingredient.

*Resonant*, (*Lat.*) resounding, ringing, or echoing out aloud.

*Resource*, (*French*) a new source, a recovery.

*Resights of Homage*, signifieth the forbearing of Homage, which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by Homage.

*Respiration*, (*Lat.*) a breathing, or taking respite.

*Resplendent*, (*Lat.*) shining bright, or glistening.

*Response*, or *Responson*, (*Lat.*) an Answer.

*Responsory Song*, an Anthem, wherein they sing by turns, as it were one answering the other.

*Restagnation*, (*Lat.*) an overflowing, a bubbling up.

*Restauration*, (*Lat.*) a restoring, a making new, or repairing.

*Restible*, (*Lat.*) tilled every year; also flourishing, or bearing Fruit every year.

*Restinicion*, (*Lat.*) in Chymistry, is the quenching of any Metal in some exalting Liquor, to bring it up to its designed perfection.

*Resipulation*, (*Lat.*) a putting in a Pledge or Gage, for the assurance of ones answer unto an Action in the Law.

*Restitution*, (*Lat.*) a restoring back; in Common Law, it is taken for the setting him in possession of Lands or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully disseised of them.

*Restive*, (*French*) unwilling, stubborn, obstinate.

*Restrict Line*, (in Chiromancy) is that which distinguisheth, and separates the hand from the arm, either by a simple or double transcurfion, and is otherwise called the *Discriminal line*, and also the *Dragons tail*; this line determines the subject of the Art.

*Restriction*, (*Lat.*) a holding back, or restraining.

*Refuery*, (*French*) madness, sottishness.

*Resul Allob*, a name which the Turks give to *Mahomet*, their false Prophet, signifying the Messenger of God.

*Resultancy*, or *Result*, (*French*) a rebounding, or leaping back; also the issue or event of a business; also a conclusion drawn from any thing.

*Resumption*, (*Lat.*) a taking back again, particularly, a taking back into the Kings hands, as before he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patents to any man.

*Resupi-*



*Resupination*, ( *Lat.* ) a lying along on the back, with the face upward.

*Resurrection*, ( *Lat.* ) a rising again.

*Resuscitation*, ( *Lat.* ) a rising up again.

*Retailer*, ( *French* ) a seller by retail, *i. e.* by pieces, or parcels, and not by the Groſſe.

*Retainer*, in Common Law, is taken for a ſervant not Mœnial, but only uſing his Maſters name, or bearing his livery.

*Retaliation*, ( *Lat.* ) a doing like for like, a requiting, either good, or bad.

*Retardation*, ( *Lat.* ) a forſlowing, lingring, or ſtaying.

*Retention*, ( *Lat.* ) a retaining, or holding back; in Common Law it is meant, when a Court pronounceth not a full Arreſt, or Judgment, but reſerves ſomewhat to be afterwards ordered.

*Retentive*, ( *Lat.* ) apt to retain, or hold in, whence *Retentive-faculty*, the retaining power of nature which keeps in the nourishment within the body, ſo long as it is convenient.

*Reticence*, ( *Lat.* ) a being ſilent, or holding ones peace.

*Reticle*, ( *Lat.* ) a little Net.

*Retimo*, one of the principal Towns in the Iſle of *Crete* or *Candie*.

*Retinacle*, ( *Lat.* ) that which retains, or holds back another thing.

*Retort*, among Chymiſts, is a globous Veſſel, whoſe neck growing out by degrees from the belly, ends at length in a long Canal retorted or wreathing backward.

*Retortion*, ( *Lat.* ) a twiſting, or writhing backward.

*Retraction*, ( *Lat.* ) a recanting or recalling of an old opinion, in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with that which is called in *Greek* *Ploce*.

*Retraction*, ( *Lat.* ) a drawing back; alſo a ſhifting, or going off from ones word.

*Retraxit*, in Common Law, is an exception againſt one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was non-ſuit before Tryal.

*Retreat*, ( *French* ) a retiring; alſo a place of accommodation and ſecurity.

*Retrenchment*, ( *French* ) a cutting off, but more particularly a paring away or cutting off all ſuperfluous or extraordinary Expences.

*Retribution*, ( *Lat.* ) a giving back, a making recompence, or requital.

*Retriment*, ( *Lat.* ) the droſſe or dregs of Metal; alſo any kind of rubbiſh.

*Retrive*, ( from the *French* *Retriver*, to find again ) a term in Hawking, to ſpring Partridges again, after they have once ſprung already; alſo to recover a thing given for loſt.

*Retroaction*, ( *Lat.* ) a drawing backward.

*Retroceſſion*, ( *Lat.* ) a going backward.

*Retrocopulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a coupling backward.

*Retroduktion*, ( *Lat.* ) a leading or bringing back.

*Retrogradation*, ( *Lat.* ) a recoiling, or going back; a Planet goes retrograde, when it goes contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

*Retrogreſſion*, ( *Lat.* ) the ſame as *Retrogradation*.

*Return*, in Common Law, ſignifies the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bayliſſs, which is a Certificate made to the Court where the Writ directeth him, of that which he hath done touching the ſerving of the ſame Writ.

*Returns*, certain ſet times, in each of the four Terms, more peculiarly allotted for the ſeveral ſorts of proceedings in any cauſe to be determined: each Term conſiſting of 4, 5, or 6 returns, which nevertheless, are but of ſix kinds ( ſome or other of them being in moſt Terms repeated with this or that Feaſt to which they are appropriated ) *viz.* *Craſtino*, which is the morrow after the *Baſil*, or day nominated, *Oñabis*, which is eight days after, Incluſively *Quinde o*, which is fifteen days after *Tres*, which is that day three weeks, *Menſe* that day moneth, and *Quinque*, that day five weeks; likewise each return conſiſting of four ſeveral days, *viz.* the day of return or of Eſſoyn for the Defendant in a perſonal Action, or the Tenant in a real to be Eſſoyned, the day of exception, for the Plaintiff, or demandant, to lay an exception, if no Eſſoyn be caſt, that the Defendant ſhall not be Eſſoyned or amerced; *Returna Brevium*, the day whereon the Sheriff muſt return the Writ; and laſtly, the day of appearance for parties, and Jurors in the Court of Common Pleas; whenſoever any of theſe days falls upon a Holy-day or Sunday, the next day executes a double Office, as if the day of Eſſoyn ſo falls out, the next day ſerves both for the day of Eſſoyn and the day of Exception.

*Reuben*, ( *Hebr.* the Son of Viſion, ) the Son of Jacob by *Leah*, of him came the *Reubenites*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

*Reuda*, a certain *Irish* Captain, who by force of Arms ſeated himſelf in a part of *Scotland*. The Inhabitants whereof are generally called *Redſhanks*.

*Revelation*, ( *Lat.* ) a revealing, laying open; or diſcovering.

*Revels*, Sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, &c. uſed in the Kings Houſe, and Inns of Court, from the *French* *Reveiler*, to awake, becauſe they are performed in the night-time.

*Reverberation*, ( *Lat.* ) a reflecting, a beating, or a ſtriking back.

*Reverberation*, is alſo a Chymical term, ſignifying the burning of bodies with a violent heat in a Furnace, made purpoſely, and reducing them by ſome repercuffive ingredient into a very ſubtil Calx.

*Reverberatory*, ( *Lat.* ) a Furnace uſed by Chymiſts for the Calcining of their Minerals and other materials by a Reverberate flame.

*Reverse*, ( *French* ) a back-blow in Fencing.

*Reverſed*, turned backward, or upſide-down, a term in Heraldry, being the abatement of a Côte proper to him that Ravishes a Maid, or Widow, or flies from his Sovereigns Banner.

*Reverſion*, ( *Lat.* ) a returning; in Rhetorick it is the ſame figure with that which is called in

*Greek Epistrophe*, also in Common Law, it is a possibility reserved to a mans self, and his Heirs, to have again Lands, or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of such conditions. Also the right any one hath to any Inheritance, Possession or place of Profit after an other Persons Decease.

*Revetsiary*, a place where the Church-Vestments are kept, a Vestry.

*Revivition*, (*Lat.*) a reviving, a coming again to ones self.

*Revocation*, (*Lat.*) a calling back.

*Revolution*, (*Lat.*) a rowling back, the turning back of Celestial bodies to their first point, and finishing their circular course.

*Revulsion*, (*Lat.*) a plucking back, a drawing away: in Physick, it is an evacuation of the Morbifick matter, by places opposit to the seat of the humour.

*Retwiff*, (*Dutch*) Lecherous, a word applied to the copulation of Doves.

## R. H.

*Rhabdomancy*, (*Greek*) Divination by a Wand, Staff, or Rod.

*Rhadamanthus*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, who for his severity in Justice, was feign'd by the Poets to have been one of the three Infernal Judges; the other two being *Aacus* and *Minos*.

*Rhagides*, (*Greek*) the third film or skin, that encompasseth the Eye.

*Rhetia*, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Helvetia*, and the Lake *Larius*: It is divided into higher and lower *Rhetia*: the Inhabitants of the higher are called *Grisons*, of the lower *Boiarii*.

*Rhapsodie*. (*Greek*) See *Rapsodie*.

*Rhedarius*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Car, Waggon or Coach.

*Rhegium*, (*Reggio*) the second City of the Dukedom of *Modena*, in that part of *Italy*; called *Æmilia*, or *Longobardia Cispalpina*.

*Rhenus*, the most noble and largest River of *Germany*, if not of all *Europe*.

*Rhesus*, a King of *Thrace*, the Son of *Strymon* and *Euterpe*; he came with his white Horses to the aid of the *Trojans*, and was killed by *Diomed* and *Ulysses*, with the help of *Dolon*; those white Horses, upon which the fate of *Troy* depended, being brought away by the *Greeks*.

*Rhetorical*, (*Lat.*) Eloquent, full of Rhetorick, i. e. the art of speaking well, and Eloquently.

*Rhinoceros*, (*Greek*) a kind of *Indian* Beast, having a Horn on his Nose.

*Rhodanus*, (*Rhosne*) one of the chiefest Rivers in *France*, which rising at the foot of the Mountain *Briga* in *Switzerland* near *Sedun*, falls in at *Ville Neuve*, into the Lake *Léman*.

*Rhodomet*, (*Greek*) Honey of Roses.

*Rhodus*, a famous Island in the *Ægean* Sea

(and one of the *Cyclades*) formerly consecrated to the Sun, in honour of whom a mighty *Colossus* was made, 50 Cubits in length.

*Rbomb*, or *Roumb*, (*Lat.*) a certain Geometrical square figure, consisting of equal sides, but unequal angles: also a spinning-wheel: also a Mariners Compass, or Sea-Chart.

*Rbomboides*, (*Greek*) a figure in Geometry, differing from the *Rhombus* in this, that being foursquare, two of the sides are longer than the other two, also a Fish like a *Turbot*, also one of the muscles in the shoulder blade.

*Rbonchifonant*, (*Lat.*) sounding like one that snorts in his sleep.

*Rbosne*. See *Rhodanus*.

*Rhubarb*, (*Rhabarbarum*) a Plant counted so wholesome and so much used in medicine, that it is called the *Friend, Life, Heart and Treacle* of the *Liver*.

*Rhythmical*, (*Greek*) belonging to Rhythm, or Meeter in Verse: as also to proportion, or Harmony in Musick.

## R. I.

*Rialto*, a stately place in *Venice*, like to our Royal Exchange.

*Rib*, (a term in Archery) it is the hard quill in the wing of a Goose, that divideth the feathers.

*Ribadavia*, a Town in *Gallicia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence is brought a sort of Wine much esteemed.

*Riband*, in Heraldry is less than a Cost, and contains the eighth part of a Bend.

*Ribauldry*, (*Ital.*) Whoredom, Uncleanness, or the carriage of a Russian.

*Ribibble*, (*old word*) a Fiddle or Cittern.

*Richmond*, q. *Rich-mount*, the chief Town of *Richmondshire*; it was walled about, and fortified with a strong Castle against the *Danes*, by *Allen* the first Earl thereof; also the name of one of the Kings Houses in *Surrey*, where King *Edward* the Third dyed.

*Ribolla*, a kind of strong Wine, so called.

*Riches*, by the Hunters taken for a Company, and so they say, a Riches of Martens.

*Richard*, a proper name of a man, signifying in the *Sax.* Tongue, powerful disposition. Of this name there have been three Kings of *England*, and one of *Cyprus*.

*Ridure*, (*Lat.*) a grinning, or shewing the teeth like a Dog; also, a fretting, or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride*, in Navigation, is, when a Ship is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she doth not drive away by the Tide, or Wind.

To *Ride banesful*, is when in any distress, the Water breaks into the hawse of the Ship. To ride betwixt Wind and Tide, is when the Wind and Tide are contrary, and of equal power. To ride thwart, is when a Ship rides with her side to the Tide. To ride a pike, is to pike the yards when you ride among many Ships. To ride across



across, is to hoist the main and fore-yards to the hounds and taped alike.

*Riders*, in Navigation, are great posts and binders used in great Ships.

*Riding Clark*, one of the six Clerks of the Chancery; who takes his turn for his year, to have the controlling of all Grants which pass the Great Seal.

The *Ric*, a Disease incident to Hawks, being a tumour that riseth in the Head, and swells it.

*Rier-County*. See *Rere-County*.

*Rifling*, a way of chaffering, when a Company of men stake down a piece of Money against a Commodity; and he that throws most upon the Dice takes it; sometimes it is used in the same sense with Plundering.

*Rifts*, a Disease in Horses, being a Corruption in the Palat of the Mouth.

*Riga*, the chief City of *Lettea*, one of the three sub-divisions of *Livonia*, the other two being *Estia* and *Curland*.

*Rigation*, ( *Lat.* ) a bedewing, watering, or sprinkling.

*Rigging of a Ship*, is all the Ropes and Cordage belonging to the Masts and Yards.

*Rigidity*, or *Rigour*, ( *Lat.* ) stiffness with cold, or frost; also surliness, strictness, severity.

*Rigel*, ( *Arab.* ) a Star in the left foot of *Orion*.

*Right your Helm*, a term in Navigation, is to keep it in the mid-ship, or right up.

*Rigols*, a certain Musical Instrument, by some supposed to be the same with a *Clavichord* or *Clembord*; the derivation of it from the French *Régallardir* to rejoyce, is not more strain'd, than *Skinner* from *Lyricus*; he had done better perhaps if he had kept to his. See *Rigoler*, *i. e.* to Sport or be Frolick.

*Ring-bolts*, in Navigation, are certain pieces of Iron fastened by the Port-holes for the tackles of the Ordnance, they are also used to bring the Planks and Walls to the Ship-side.

*Ringtail*, a kind of Puttock, or Kite, having whitish feathers about his tail.

*Ringwalk*, a term in Hunting, being a round walk made by Hunters.

*Rio de la hacha*, a little Province in the *West-Indies*, lying on the North-East of *St. Mariba*; washed on all other parts with the Water of the main Ocean, or with the Gulph or Bay of *Venezuela*; it taketh its name from a small Town called *de la Hacha*, about a mile distant from the Sea.

*Riot*, in Common Law, is the forcible doing of an unlawful Act, by three, or more persons assembled together for that purpose.

*Riphean-hills*, certain Hills of *Scythia*, so called from the Greek word *Ripe*, *i. e.* the violent force of Winds blowing from those parts; they are also called *Hyperborean Mountains*.

*Rippers*, those that use to bring Fish from the Sea-coasts, to the inner parts of the Land, it comes from the Latin word *Ripa*, a Bank, or

Shore; they are so called in a Statute made in the Reign of King Henry the Fourth.

*Risible*, ( *Lat.* ) subject to laughter.

*Rifingham*, ( signifying in the *British* tongue, the Giants habitation ) a certain Town in *Northumberland*; of which the old *Britains* fabulously reported that it was defended by their God *Magon*, against a *Soldon*, or great Prince, in those times.

*Rituals*, certain Books which prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Roman Church*.

*Rivage*, ( *French* ) the Water-side or Sea-Coast.

*Rivality*, ( *Lat.* ) envy between *Rivals*, *i. e.* two persons loving one and the same Woman; being a Metaphor borrowed from those that fetch Water from the same River.

*Rivulet*, ( *Lat.* ) a Brook, or little River.

*Rixation*, ( *Lat.* ) a brawling, or wrangling.

*Rixons*, a City of *Illyria*, seated upon a River of the same name.

## R. O.

*Road*, in Navigation, is an open place near the shore, from the *Dutch* word *Reed*.

*Roan colour*, a kind of dark, or chestnut colour; being most properly spoken of a Horse.

*Robbins*, in Navigation, are little lines recved into the eyelet-holes of the Sail, under the head ropes to make fast the Sail to the Yard; to make fast is in the Seamen's phrase to tie.

*Robert*, the proper name of a man, signifying in *Dutch*, *Famous in Counsel*. There were of this name one Emperor of Germany, one King of France, and four Kings of Scotland.

*Robigalia*, certain Feasts kept in *May*, by the ancient *Romans* in honor of *Robigus*; who was worshipt as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blasting.

*Robiginous*, ( *Lat.* ) full of rust; also, blasted, as Corn.

*Roboration*, ( *Lat.* ) a strengthening, or making strong, from *Robur*, *i. e.* an Oak.

*Robustus*, ( *Lat.* ) strong as an Oak.

*Rocadillo*, a kind of sweet meat made in *Spain*, and so called from its resemblance to a Rock.

*Roeb*, ( *old word* ) a Rock.

*Rocheſter*, a City in *Kent*, called in *Latin* *Roffa*, from one *Rofus*; but more anciently *Durobrevis*. In the year 676. It was laid waste by *Aethelred* King of the *Mercians*, and many a time afterwards sacked by the *Danes*.

*Roeb* or *Rocheſter*, a kind of Fish, called in *Latin* *Rutilus Fluvialis*; also a kind of Surplice, Bishops Robe, which they wear under their Chinnack.

*Rocida Vallis* ( *Ronce-Valles* ) a place in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, of very great note and fame; for being the Burying place of the great *Rolando*, Kinsman to *Charles the Great*.

*Rockes*, ( *Lat. Eruea* ) an Herb of *Mars*, quickning Nature, and exciting Venery.

*Rod*, a certain Land measure. See *Pearch*.

*Rode*. See *Road*.

*Rodge*, a sort of Water-fowl, somewhat like a Duck, but lesser.

*Rod-Knights*, or *Rad-Knights*, certain servitors, which hold by their serving their Lord on Horseback.

*Rodnet*, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-Cocks in.

*Rodomontade*, (*Span.*) a vain glorious bragging, or boasting.

*Roe*, or *Roe-buck*, a kind of Deer, called in *French*, *la Chevreille*.

*Rogation*, (*Lat.*) an asking, demanding, or entreating; whence *Rogation-week*, the next week but two before *Whitsunday*; so called from the duty of Fasting, and Prayer, enjoined at that time by the Church as a preparative to the Feast of *Ascension*: It is also called *Gang-week*, and by some *Grafte-week*.

*Roger*, the proper name of a man, from the *Dutch* word *Ruger*, *i. e.* quiet, or *Rodgar*, *i. e.* strong Counsel. Of this name was a great *Norman* Duke, of whom descended a Race of the Kings of *Sicily*.

*Rogitation*, (*Lat.*) an asking often, an entreating earnestly.

*Roiston*, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, anciently called *Roifes-Cross*, from a Cross built by Dame *Roife*, (as some think) Countess of *Norfolk*: but being augmented by *Eustace de Marck*, it came to be called *Royston*, *q. Roifes Town*.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the Third, for the keeping of the *Rolls* or *Records* of *Chancery*, the Master whereof in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, sitteth as Judge.

*Rollo*, a famous Captain, who with a select Company of *Danish* youths going to seek out new habitations, settled in that part of *France*, which is now called *Normandy*; the *French* at last after much War, were glad to make a League with them, and to allow them quiet possession of what they had conquered; and *Rollo* marrying the Daughter of *Charles* the simple, was both himself Baptized, and likewise caused all his people to embrace the Christian Faith.

*Roll-rich*, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, not far from *Chipping-Norton*, where certain famous Stones are to be seen set up; as some think by *Rollo* Duke of *Normandy*, as a Trophy of some Victory obtained here before his Invasion of *France*.

*Roma*, the chief City of *Italy*, and most famous of the World, built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Numitor*. The Inhabitants of this City and parts adjacent, called the *Romans*, were anciently a people renowned, both in War, and Peace, and Masters of a great part of the World.

*Romania* or *Romaniola*, a Province of *Italy*, heretofore called *Flaminia*, whose chief Cities are *Bononia*, once an *Academy*, *Ravenna*, *Ferrara* a Dukedom, *Rimini*, *Forli*, *Forinpopolo*, *Cesena*, *Faenza* and *Imola*.

*Romance*, a feigned History; from *Roman*; the most Eloquent sort of *French*, or *Roman*; which hath heretofore been used to signify any thing written, or expressed Eloquently.

*Roman Indiction*, a Circle or Revolution of Fifteen years, within which space of time, the *Romans* were wont to exact their several sorts of Tributes of the Nations, whom they had conquered; at the end of the first five years Gold being demanded in token of the *Roman* Government, the next five years Silver for the Souldiers Pay, the last five years Brass, and Iron for other uses: this number serveth to date the Charters and other Writings of the *Roman* See, and sheweth how to calculate the time since the paying of this Tribute by the several periods of Fifteen years, which have come about since our Saviours Nativity.

To *Rome*, (*old word*) to wander, or walk up and down.

*Romescot*, or *Romescob*, a certain Tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called Peter-pence.

*Romulus* and *Remus*, the Sons of *Rhea Sylvia*, (as some suppose by *Mars*) the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*; they were preserved from the cruelty of their Uncle *Amulius* by *Laurentia* (of which see more in *Laurentia*.) *Romulus* having slain his Brother *Remus*, obtained the sole Government of the City to himself; he overcame the *Veientes*, (who made War upon the *Romans*, because that they wanting Wives had ravished the Virgins that came from Neighbouring places to see their shews called *Consualia*;) dedicating the spoils to *Jupiter Feretrius*; he also overcame the *Fidenates*, and the *Sabines*, whom he caused with *Titus Tatius* their King, to inhabit *Rome*, and to joyn into one Commonwealth with the *Romans*; at length in a great Assembly at the Lake of *Caprea*, a sudden Tempest arising, he vanished away, none knowing what became of him.

*Roncevalles*. See *Rocida vallis*.

*Rondacher*, (*French*) he that carrieth a *Rondach*, *e. i.* a Target, or Buckler.

*Rondelier*, (*French*) the same: also, a Target-maker.

*Rood*, the same as *Rod*, or *Pearch*: also a Cross.

*Rood-loft*, (*Saxon*) a shrine, or place to put *Rood*, or Cross in, or the Image, or Relique of any Saint.

*Rope-yarns*, in Navigation, are the yarns of any Rope untwisted, and are used to serve small Ropes, sinnet, mats, plats, or caburns, and make up the Sails at the yards arms.

*Rorid*, or *Roral*, or *Rorulent*, (*Lat.*) dewy, besprinkled with dew.

*Rosamunda*, the Daughter of *Cunimundus*, King of the *Gepide*: she was married to *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, who having made a Feast, drank a health to her out of a Cup made out of his Fathers skull, for which the procured his death by the means of *Herminges*, with whom she fled to *Longinus*, Exarch of *Ravenna*.



*Ravenna*, and married him; but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus*, she offered a potion to *Herminges* in the Bath, which was poison; which he suspecting, forced her to drink it her self: Also the name of King *Henry* the Second's Concubine, for whom he built the famous Bower at *Woodstock*. The word signifieth in *Saxon*, Rose of Peace.

*Rosary*, ( *Lat.* ) a place where Roses grow; also a short Prayer-book, or a pair of Beads, containing One hundred and fifty *Pater-Nosters*, and One hundred and fifty *Ave-Maries*.

*Roscid*, ( *Lat.* ) the same as *Rorid*.

*Roscoman*, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

*Rose*, a Christian name of divers Women, from that well known, beautiful flower, much used in Medicine for cooling and comforting the principal parts of the Body. This flower among the ancient *Ethnicks*, was sacred to *Juno*.

*Rosemary*, ( *Lat.* *Rosmarinus* ) a well known, most fragrant, and most wholesome Plant, and particularly good for the Head and Brain, especially the flowers thereof; of which is made, that noted composition called *Dianthos*.

*Rosion*, ( *Lat.* ) a gnawing.

*Ross*, a County of *Scotland*, denominated from the *Brittish* word *Rosse*, i. e. a Heath, or place of Lings.

*Ros Solis*. See *Sundern*.

*Rostration*, ( *Lat.* ) a thrusting in the Beak or Bill.

*Rotation*, ( *Lat.* ) a wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To say a Lesson by *Rote*, to say it as roundly, and currently, as the Wheel runs in his *Rote*, or Track.

*Rotherbeasts*, (a word used both in old Statutes, and still in the North of *England*,) horned Beasts, as Cows, Oxen, &c. Whence *Roseth* is used in *Herefordshire*, for the Soil or Dung of those Beasts.

*Rotundity*, ( *Lat.* ) roundness.

*Rou*, (old word) ugly, froward.

*Rouge-Cross*. See *Pursuivant*.

*Rough-trees*, in Navigation are small Timbers to bear up the gratings from the Half-deck to the Forecastle.

*Roundin*, a term in Navigation, is a letting rise Main or Foretack, and haling aft the Foresheet to the Cat-head, and Main-sheet to the Cabridge-head, when the Wind largeth upon the Main and Foresail.

*Roundel*, a term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round Ball.

*Roundelay*, a Shepherds Song, as it were a Song sung in a round, by a company where each takes his turn.

*Roundlet*, a Wine measure, containing eight Gallons and a half.

*Rounds*, a term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

*Roundshot*, in Gunnery is any round Bullet made for a Piece.

*Rowze*, in Faulconry is when a Hawk listeth up, and shaketh her self.

*Rowland*, a proper name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Counsel for the Land. The chief of this name was that famous *Rolando*, or *Orlando*, the Kinsman of *Charles* the Great.

To *Rowse* a *Hart*, among Hunters is, to raise him from his harbor: In Faulconry, a Hawk is said to *Rowse*, not shake her self. Also in Navigation, to *Rowse in*, is to make a Cable right when it is slack upon the Water.

*Rowt*, the Foresters say, a *Rowt* of Wolves.

*Colours de Roy*, a Violet colour, which is the French Kings proper colour.

*Royal*, ( *French* ) Kingly, belonging to a King. Whence Royalties, the Rights or Prerogative of a King: *Royal*, is also a term in Hunting. See *Torch-Royal*.

## R. U.

*Rubace* and *Rubacel*, the name of a precious stone that hath usually a kind of yellowish colour about the extremities of it.

*Rubarb*. See *Rhubarb*.

*Rubescation*, ( *Lat.* ) a making red.

*Ruber*, a stone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a Toads-stone.

*Rubicon*, a River of *Italy*, between *Rimini* and *Ravenna*, which floweth into the *Adriatick* Sea; it is now called *Runcone*, or *Piscatello*. By passing over this River, *Julius Caesar* made himself master of the *Roman* Empire.

*Rubicund*, ( *Lat.* ) Blood-red.

*Ruby*, a certain Gem shining in the dark, and of a sanguine colour.

*Rubiginous*, ( *Lat.* ) See *Robiginous*.

*Rubrication*, ( *Lat.* ) a Plaster so strongly drawing, that it makes the part look red.

*Rubick*, a special title of the Law, or a noted sentence of any Book marked with red Letters; also a Calender of Saints and Festivals.

*Ruck*, a Bird of strength and bigness. Some Writers have reported things too incredible to be specified, as that it is able to truss up a Lion with its Claws, &c.

*Ructation*, ( *Lat.* ) a belching.

*Rudder*, that piece of Timber which hanging at the Sternpost of a Ship, is as a bridle to direct its course.

*Rudder-rope*, in Navigation is a Rope reeved through the Sternpost, and goes through the head of the Rudder.

*Rudheath*, a place in *Cheshire*, where there was formerly a sanctuary for those that had trespassed against the Law, to remain secure for a year and a day.

*Rudiments*, ( *Lat.* ) the first Elements or Principles of any Art or Faculty, because those that come first to be instructed, are to be imagined altogether rude and ignorant.

*Rue*, ( *Lat.* *Ruta* ) a Solar herb, excellent against poison or infection; it is otherwise called *Herbgrace*, or *Serving-mans Joy*.

*Ruffe*,

*Ruffe*, (*Cernus*) a certain kind of Fish, by some called an *Aspredo*, being somewhat smaller than a *Pearch*, and takes the same Bait as a *Pearch*. Also a term in *Faulconry*, when the Hawk hits the prey, and yet not trusses it.

*Ruster-hood*, in *Faulconry* a plain and easie Leather-hood, being large, wide, and open behind, and to be worn by a Hawk when you first draw her.

*Rufus*, an *Ephesian*, who flourished under the Emperor *Trajan*, and wrote in *Hexameter Verse* of Figs, Wine, Honey, and of Herbs in general; also a Sophist of *Corinth*, who as *Philostatus* delivers, was no less conspicuous for his Nobility and riches, then for his polite Eloquence; also *Rufus* or *Ruffus*, an ancient Physician, the first inventor of those Pills which in our Dispensatory are called *Pilule Ruffi*.

*Rugosity*, (*Lat.*) ruggedness, fulness of wrinkles.

*Ruinous*, (*Lat.*) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A *Carpenters Rule*, an Instrument to measure Boards or Timber with.

*Rumbe*. See *Rombe*.

*Rumbeg*, a Title among the *Turks* for the Pope, that is, Lord, or Prince of *Rome*.

*Rumia*, a certain goddess among the ancient *Romans*, who was said to have the care of Suckling children: From *Rumi*, an ancient *Latin* word, signifying Womens Paps.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation is to remove goods or luggage out of a Ships Howld: Whence it is also used upon other occasions.

*Rumigation*, (*Lat.*) a carrying tales, a spreading a rumor, or report abroad.

*Rumination*, (*Lat.*) a chewing of the cud; also a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

*Ruminus*, a surname of *Jupiter*, qu. affording Teats to every creature.

*Rumschab*, a name or title for the Pope among the *Persians*, i. e. King of *Rome*.

*Runcina*, the goddess of weeding.

*Rungs*, (a term in Navigation,) are Float-timbers, or Ground-timbers athwart the Keel.

*Ruption*, (*Lat.*) a breaking, or bursting.

*Rupture-wort*, (*Herniaria*) an Herb so called, as being excellent for inward Bruises or Ruptures.

*Rural*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Country.

*Rush-grown*, (a term in Archery.) See *Bob-tail*.

*Russia*, a very large Country of Europe, part whereof is called *Russia Nigra*, *Russia Minor*, or *Ruthenia*, and belongs to the Crown of *Poland*; the other part is called *Russia Alba*, *Russia Major*, or *Moscovia*, being the Territory of the Great *Czar*, who is sometimes called the *Czar* or Emperor of *Russia*, sometimes Great Duke of *Moscovy*.

*Rustication*, (*Lat.*) a dwelling in the Country.

*Rusticity*, (*Lat.*) a Country garb, or carriage; also clownishness.

To *Rut*, to desire copulation, a term most properly applied to Deer; also a term in Navigation, *Rut of the Sea*, is, where it doth dash against any thing.

*Ruth*, (*Hebr.* Watered or filled) a Woman of *Moab*, who being first married to *Mablon*, a *Bethlemite*, after his death, went with her Mother in Law, *Naomi*, into *Judea*, where *Boaz*, a rich Man, and Kinsman to her Husband, took a liking to her, and married her. And now, among us, it is a Christian name frequently given to Women.

*Rutilation*, (*Lat.*) a shining, glistering, or glaring.

*Ruttier*, (*French*) a direction for the finding out of courses by Land or Sea; also an old beaten Soldier.

## S. A.

*Sabaoth*, (from the *Hebrew Scabath*, to rest,) a celebration of the Seventh day of the week, as a day of rest among the *Jews*, in remembrance of Gods resting from the work of the Creation, on that day. Instead of which, the first day of the week, called the *Lords day*, hath been observed by Christians in remembrance of Christs Resurrection.

*Sabaudia*, (*Savoy*) a part of *Italy* which borders upon *Helvetia*, and some part of *Germany*, gives title to a Sovereign Duke, and contains *Pedemontium* or *Piemont*. So called, as lying at the foot of the *Alps*. The Ducal Seat is *Augusta Taurinorum* or *Turin*.

*Sabbatarians*, those that observe the *Jewish Sabbath*.

*Sabbatical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Sabbath.

*Sabellians*, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Sabellius*, their first Author; they affirmed the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost, to be One only Person, having three names.

*Sabinus*, a Sophist, who flourished under the Emperor *Adrian*; and as *Suidas* delivers wrote four Books of Declamation; as also Annotations upon *Ibucydides*.

*Sable*, (*French*) the colour black in Heraldry; also a certain rich Fur, taken from a *Russian* Beast so called.

*Sabots*, (*French*) a sort of Brogues or Wooden Shoes, usually worn by the Peasants of *France*.

*Sabrina*, the name of a very fair and pleasant River, springing out of *Plimlimmon Hills* in *Wales*, and taking its course through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*, and several other Shires. It is vulgarly called *Severn*.

To *Saburrate*, (*Lat.*) to Ballast a Ship with Gravel.

*Sacerdotal*,



*Sacerdotal*, (Lat.) Priestly, belonging to a Priest.

*Sacbus cum brochia*, a service of finding a Sack, and a Broach to the King, by virtue of a Tenure for the use of his Army.

*Sacbem*, a general name for any great Prince, or Ruler, among the People of the *West Indies*.

*Sack*, a measure of Wool containing twenty six stone, and fourteen pound.

*Sackbut* or *Sagbut*, (Spanish *Sacabuche*) an Instrument of Wind Musick, somewhat like a Trumpet.

*Sacramental*, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrament or Oath.

*Sacre* or *Saker*, a kind of Kite or Hagard Hawk, from the old French word *Sacre*, which signifies originally a Glutton, but metaphorically this sort of Bird, for its voraciousness, being the same with that which is called in Greek *Tuegē*. Also a great Piece of Ordnance.

*Sacrificial*, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy Offering.

*Sacrilegious*, (Lat.) committing Sacrilege, i. e. A robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

*Sacrify*, or *Sacrary*, (Lat.) a Vestry, a place, where the Priests Vestments, and things belonging to the Church are kept.

*Sadduces*, a Sect among the *Jews*, so called from *Sadoek* their first Author; they denied the being of Angels, and the Resurrection of the Body: Yet had they so much Religion, as to spend a third part of the day in reading the Law, and the Prophets. Whence they were called *Guraim*, from *Cara*, to read.

*Safe conduct*. See *Pass-port*.

*Sagacity*, (Lat.) quickness of understanding or apprehension, sharpness of judgment or wit.

*Sagamore*, a King or Supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

*Sagui*, in the phrase of the Hermetick and Chymical Philosophers, are Spirits, as they imagine them, of the four Elements.

*Sagapenum*, the Gum of Fennel-Giant, a Plant chiefly growing in *Media*.

*Sagbut*. See *Sackbut*.

*Sagda* or *Sagdo*, a sort of Gem of about the bigness of a Bean, of a Leek-green colour, which attracts Wood as the Loadstone does Iron, and Agate Straws.

*Sage*, (*Salvia*) an wholesome Herb, particularly comfortable to the Brain and Sinews.

*Sagination*, (Lat.) a cramming, or making fat.

*Sagittal*, (Lat.) belonging to an Arrow.

*Sagittarius*, one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack. See *Chiron*.

*Sagittipotent*, (Lat.) powerful in Darts or Arrows.

*Saguntus*, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of Spain, now called *Morviedro*, situate upon the River *Ibero*, It was destroyed by *Hannibal*, which was the cause of the second *Punic* War.

*Sails*, in Falconry are the Wings of a Hawk.

*Saker*. See *Sacre*.

*Say*, a kind of Stuff to make Cloaths of, called in Spanish *Saietta*.

*Saint Antonies fire*. See *Erysipely*.

*Saint Johns Wort*, (*Hypericum*) an Herb, the Oyl whereof is of common use, as being of great vertue and efficacy in the healing of Sores, Ulcers, and deep Wounds; and the asswaging of violent Pains and Aches.

*Saint Peters Wort*, an Herb like *S. Johns Wort*, only the leaves are a little broader, and not so much perforated.

*Saint Lucas de Barameda*, a Port-town of *Andalusia* in Spain, and commonly called the Key of *Sevil*, in regard it lets in all Trade to that place.

*Saint Quentin*, a Town which gives title to an Earldom in *Picardy* or *Belgick France*; and famous for a most memorable Battle fought there, between the French and Spaniards.

*Salacity*, (Lat.) wantonness, or inclination to Venerie: Perhaps from *Salacia* a goddess of the Water, whom the ancients held to be the Wife of *Neptune*; and that she caused the fluctuation, or moving up and down of the Sea: also the ebbing and flowing of the Sea, was called by the Romans in old time, *Salacia*, and *Venilia*.

*Salade*, (French) a kind of Head-piece or Helmet, called also *Salet*.

*Salamanca*, a Town of *Castilia Vetus*, and the most flourishing Academy of *Spain*, built and endowed by *Alphonse* the Eighth King of *Castile*.

*Sal Ammoniac* or *Armoniac*. See *Ammoniac*.

*Salamander*, a kind of little Beast like a Lizard, vulgarly believed to subsist in the hottest fire, and to quench it. And hence it is, perhaps, that a sort of Spirits which the Hermetics suppose to be the Inhabitants of the Element of Fire, are called *Salamandri*, but they are also otherwise called *Saldini*.

*Salary*, (Lat.) a Servants stipend or wages, so called, as *Pliny* saith, from *Sal*, i. e. Salt, both being alike necessary.

*Salene*, the ancient name of a Town in *Bedfordshire*, now called *Salney* or *Sandy*.

*Salebrou*, (Lat.) rugged, rough, uneven.

*Sal Gemme*, a Fossil-salt digged up in some parts of *Hungary*, and so called from its transparent and Crystalline brightness, and is otherwise called by the Chymists *Sal Hungaricum*, *Metallicum*, and *Adromi*.

*Saliant*, (Lat.) leaping, a term in Heraldry.

*Saligor*. See *Salligor*.

*Salii*, the Twelve Priests of *Mars* instituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

*M. Livius Salinator*, a great Roman Captain, who when he was Consul, joyned with his Fellow-Consul *Appius Claudius Nero*, gave a most signal overthrow to *Asdrubal*, the Brother of *Hannibal*; wherein *Asdrubal* himself fell, and all his vast Army was either taken or slain.

*Salique Law*, a Law whereby the Crown of France cannot fall from the Lance to the Dish.

*i. e.* Cannot be inherited by Women. It is so called, either from these words *Si aliqua*, often mentioned in the Law, (which, as some say, was made by Pharamond, others by Philip the Fair;) or else from the River *Sala*; near unto which, the *Francks* anciently inhabited.

*Salisbury*, the chief City of *Wiltshire*, risen up out of the ruins of a very ancient Town called *Sorbiadunum*, and by vulgar *Latinists* *Sarum*, and *Sarisburyria*. This place is famous for a stately Minster, built here in the Reign of King Henry the Third, by Richard Poor, then Bishop of *Salisbury*. This Cathedral hath as many Windows, as there are days in the year, as many Pillars as there are hours in a year; and the Gates are answerable in number to the Twelve Moneths.

*Salivation*, (*Lat.*) a fluxing or drawing humors out of the Mouth by spittle.

*Sallena*, among the Chymists is a kind of Salt-Peter.

*Salligot*, (*French*) a kind of fruit called Water-nut, or Caltrop.

*Sallow*, (*Lat. Salix*) the Goats Willow-tree.

To *Sally*, to issue out of a besieged Town; from the *Spanish* word *Salir*.

*Sal Lambrot* or *Salebrot*, among the Chymists is a sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

*Salmacis*, a Fountain of *Caria*, near *Halicarnassus*, so called from *Salmacis*, a Nymph, who falling in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the Son of *Mercury* and *Venus*; when she could by no other means draw him to her love, she leaped into the Fountain; and embracing him, prayed unto the gods, that they might grow into one; whereupon they immediately became one person, having both Sexes. Also, at the Prayers of *Hermaphroditus*, the Fountain contracted this quality, that whoever entered into it, were transformed into both Sexes, and called *Hermaphrodites*.

*Salmanasar*. See *Shalmaneser*.

*Salmoner*, a King of *Elis*, the Son of *Æolus*, who aspiring to be a god, drove his Chariot over a Brazen-bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate Thunder, at which *Jupiter* enraged, struck him down to Hell with a Thunder-bolt.

*Salmurium*, (*Sauthur*) a noted Town and University of *Belfia* or *Beausse*, in *Celtick France*.

*Salomon*. See *Solomon*.

*Salonicki*. See *Thessalonica*.

*Salsamentarious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Salt things, Brine, or Pickle.

*Salsure*, (*Lat.*) a salting, seasoning, or powdering.

*Saltation*, (*Lat.*) a dancing or leaping.

*Saltimbanco*, (*Ital.*) a Mountebank or Quack-silver.

*Saltire*, a term in Heraldry. See *Santoir*.

*Saltz Sultz* or *Selenipum*, among Chymists is a pickle arising from the dissolution of Salt, by the coldness or moisture of a Cellar.

*Saltzburg*, an Archbishoprick in the Circle of *Bavaria* in *Germany*.

*C. Crispus Salustius*, an Elegant *Roman* Historian, whose Histories of the *Jugurthin* War, and *Catalines* Conspiracy, are extant; written in a very elegant *Latin* stile.

*Salvasel-Vein*. See *Vein*.

*Salubrity*, (*Lat.*) wholsomeness or healthfulness.

*Salutatory*, (*Lat.*) a place where people stand to salute great Men.

*Salutiferous*, (*Lat.*) bringing health or safety.

*Samarcan*, the chief City of that part of *Tartaria*, called *Zagatai*; which is thought to have been the Countrey of the Great *Tamerlane*.

*Samaria*, a Countrey of *Palestine*, bordering upon *Judea*.

*Sambenito*, (*Span.*) a Coat of course Sackcloth, in which, among the *Roman* Catholics, Penitents are reconciled to the Church.

*Sambuke*, a Musical Instrument, called also a Dulcimer; also a Warlike Engine.

*Samech*, a Chymical word for *Tartar*, or the Salt of *Tartar*.

*Samogitia*, a large Countrey lying between *Livonia* and *Borussia*, but under the Empire of the Grand *Czar*.

*Samonds*, the surname of a very ancient family of Barons, who heretofore had their chief habitation at *Bromham* in *Wiltshire*, they are stiled in the *Latin* Records *De Sancto Amando*.

*Samos*, the name of an Island, near *Ionis* over against *Ephesus*, anciently sacred to *Juno*. The chief City of it is to this day called *Samo*, being an Archiepiscopal Sec. This Isle was originally called *Parthenia*.

*Samothracia*, an Island of the *Ægean* Sea, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

*Sampire*, (*Feniculum Marinum*, *Greek* *Κεῖθρον*) a Plant which grows commonly upon Rocky Cliffs in the Sea: It is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallad.

*Samplar*, corrupted from *Exemplar*, a Pattern or Copy.

\**Sampson*, or *Shimshon*, (*Hebr.* There the second time,) the Son of *Manoa*, he was induced from Heaven with invincible strength, and therewith performed wonderful exploits against the *Philistines*, till at last he was betrayed into their hands by his *Philistian* Wife *Dalilah*; but in the end, though a prisoner, and his eyes put out, he slew more of them than all the time of his life before, by pulling down the House of *Dagon* upon himself, and a vast multitude there assembled.

*Samuel* or *Shemuel*, (*Hebr.* Heard of God,) the Son of *Elkanah* and *Hannah*; he was by his Mother dedicated to God, and proved a great Prophet, and Judge in *Israel*, being appointed by God to anoint *Saul* King over that people, and after him *David*.

*Sanable*, (*Lat.*) to be healed or cured.

*Sanballat*, (*Hebr.* A Bramble hid in secret,) a violent opposer of *Nehemiah*, and the Jew that went



went about the building of the City and Temple of Jerusalem.

*Sanchia*, a Christian name of divers Women; from the Latin word *Sancta*, i. e. Holy.

*Sanctification*, (Lat.) a sanctifying, hallowing, or making holy.

*Sanctimony* or *Sanctity*, (Lat.) the profession of holiness.

*Sanction*, (Lat.) a decreeing, making, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance.

*Sanctuary*, (Lat.) a sanctified or holy place; also a place privileged by the Prince for the safeguard of offenders lives, founded upon the great reverence which the Prince beareth unto the place, whereunto he granteth such a privilege.

*Sanctum Sanctorum*, the innermost and holiest place of the Jews Temple, where the Ark was kept.

*Sandal*, a kind of Pantofle or Slipper, covering only the sole of the foot.

A *Sandapile*, (Lat.) a Coffin or Bier to carry dead Bodies on.

*Sandarach*, a kind of Red Painting, otherwise called Orpine or Red Arsenick.

*Sandiver*, (qu. *Suin de Verre*) the spume of the Ashes of the Herb Kali or Glaswort.

*Sandomiria*, one of the three Satrapies or Palatinates of *Polonia Minor*, the other two being those of *Cracovia* and *Lublin*.

A *Sandbag*, in Etching or Graving, is that on which they use to turn their Plate.

*Sanglant*, (French) bloody or imbrued with blood.

*Sangler*, (French) a Bore of five years old.

*Sanguine* or *Sanguineous*, (Lat.) full or abounding with blood; also of a complexion where that humor is predominant; also in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy or murrey colour.

*Sanguinolent*, (Lat.) bloody or cruel.

*Sanguis Calceus*, among the Chymists signifieth whatever is of as quick and sharp a taste as *Calx*.

*Sanguis Draconis*, the Gum of the Dragon-tree, so called, because of its red colour; it is used in Painting as a colour, also in Medicine for its virtue in stopping of Fluxes.

*Sanhedrim*, (Heb.) the Supreme Counsel or Court of Judicature among the Jews, consisting of the High Priest, and seventy Seniors, or Elders, who were to consult about the greatest matters of the Commonwealth, both Ecclesiastical and Civil. It comes near both in sound and signification to the Greek Συνοδος.

*Sanjaekr*, the Governors of Cities among the Turks.

*Sanicle*, (*Sanicula*) an Herb very effectual for the healing of green wounds, and the stopping of Lasks, *Gonorrhoea*, and all other Fluxes.

*Sanity*, (Lat.) health, soundness.

*Sankfin*, (from the French words *sang*, i. e. blood; and *fine*, i. e. ended,) a final end of any lineal race, or descent of kindred.

*Santalum*. See *Saunders*.

*Santons*, holy Men among the Turks.

*Saon*, a River in France, which is called in Latin *Araris*.

*Saphena Vein*. See *Vein*.

*Sappick Verse*, a kind of Verse consisting of a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyle, and two Trochees, as, *Sedibus gaudens variis dolisque*, and having at the end of every three Verses an Adonick, which consists of a Dactyle and a Spondee; as *Diva dolor*. This kind of Verse was so called as being first invented by *Sapbo*, a famous Proress of *Mitylene*.

*Saphire*, a kind of Gem or precious Stone, of an azure colour, and glittering with Golden sparkles.

*Sap-green*, the condensate juice of the *Rhamnus Berry* used among Diers, and Painters colours.

*Sapidity* or *Sapor*, (Lat.) favoriness, wellseasonedness, pleasantness of taste, or favor.

*Sapience*, (Lat.) Wisdom or Prudence.

*Sappick*. See *Sappick*.

*Sapo Sapientie*, in the Language of the Chymists, is the common Salt.

*Saraband*, (Ital.) a kind of Lesson or Air in Musick, going with a quick time.

*Sarab*, (Hebr. Mistress or Dame,) the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and by him, in her old age, the Mother of *Isaac*; it is a frequent Christian name of Women among us to this day.

*Saragosa*, (*Cesar Augusta*) the Metropolis of *Aragon*, in Spain, and the place where the Tribunal or Grand Court of the Inquisition is held.

*Sarbruck*, a place among many others in the Circle of the *Rhine* or *Alsatia*, which gives title to a Count or Earl.

*Sarcasm*, (Greek) a bitter jest, scoff, or taunt; a Rhetorical figure using such scoffs.

*Sareel*. See *Serell*.

*Sarcenet*, (Ital. *Saracinetto*), a sort of thin Taffata, as it were a *Saracens* silk.

*Sarcination*, (Lat.) a loading with Packs or Fardels.

*Sarcocolla*, a certain kind of Gum so called, because of its admirable efficacy in healing of wounds, and filling them up with flesh.

*Sarcoma*, (Greek) a bunch of flesh growing upon the nose.

*Sarcophage*, (Greek) a certain stone wherein dead bodies being inclosed, do consume away within a short time; also a Tomb or Sepulchre.

*Sarcotick*, (Greek) breeding new flesh.

*Sarculation*, (Lat.) a weeding or plucking up of Weeds; whence the time that Countreymen Weed their Corn in, is vulgarly called *Sarculing* time.

*Sardanapalus*, the last King of *Assyria*, against whom for his luxury and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media*, and *Belochus* of *Babylon* rebelling, transferred the Empire to *Media* and *Babylonia*. *Sardanapalus*, as soon as he saw himself

Self in danger, threw himself and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which he built for that purpose.

*Sardel* or *Sardine*, (*Trichias, Sardina*,) a kind of Fish called a Pilcher; perhaps so called, as being found frequently on the *Sardinian* Coast.

*Sardinia*, an Island in the *Ligustick* Ocean, so called from *Sardus*, the Son of *Hercules*, who planted himself here. It is at present under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

*Sardonick* laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the Herb *Sardon*; which being eaten, causeth it.

*Sardonyx*, a kind of Gem, or precious Stone, of a dark or blackish colour; being also called a *Corneol*, or *Onyx* of *Sardinia*.

*Sarmatia*, a very large Countrey, reaching from the borders of *Germany*, and the River *Vistula*, as far as *Hircania*, and is divided into *Sarmatia Europea*, and *Sarmatia Asiatica*.

*Sarmentitious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to branches or twigs.

*Sarpedon*, a King of *Lycia*, he was the Son of *Jupiter*, by *Laodamia*, the Daughter of *Bellerophon*: and going to help the *Trojans*, was killed by *Patroclus*, and carried out of the Field by *Apollo*, at *Jupiter's* command; also the name of a great Mountain in *Asia*.

*Sarplar* or *Serplath*, a quantity of Wool, consisting of eighty Tod, each Tod being two stone, and each stone fourteen pounds.

A *Sarse* or *Serse*, a sieve of Hair; from the *Old French* *sasser*, to sift.

*Sarsaparilla*, (*Smilax Peruviana*,) a Plant growing in *Peru* and *Virginia*, of great use in Gouts, and Venereal distempers. It is vulgarly called Prickly-Bindweed, and is very effectual against Agues.

*Sassafras*, a sort of Plant brought from *Florida*; and other parts of the *West Indies*, and most used among us for Argues, Venereal and Hydropical distempers; it is vulgarly called Argue-tree.

*Satanical*, belonging to Satan, *i. e.* the Devil; from the *Hebrew* word *sinath*, *i. e.* hatred.

It *Sate me sore*, (*old word*) it touched me greatly.

*Satellite*, (*Lat.*) a Yeoman of the Guard; also a Catchpole.

*Satiety*, (*Lat.*) fulness, glutting; whence satiation, a filling, or cloying.

*Satisfaction*, (*Lat.*) a putting in Bail or Surety.

*Satisfaction*, (*Lat.*) a satisfying, or making amends; also a taking great content or pleasure in any thing.

*Satorious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to sowing or sowers.

*Satrap*, (*Greek*) a title anciently given to the chief Governor of any Province under the King of *Persia*.

*Saturnity*, (*Lat.*) the same as *Satiety*!

*Saturnalian Feasts*, certain solemn Feasts and Sacrifices celebrated yearly among the ancient *Romans* on the sixteenth day of *December*, in honor

of their god *Saturn*; some say they were instituted in the year of *Rome* 257. and solemnised for the space of five days together; others say they were a long time before, both in *Greece* and *Italy*.

*Saturn*, an ancient Heathen deity, the Son of *Calus* and *Vesta*, who married his Sister *Ops*, and cut off the Genital Members of his Father *Calus*, and threw them into the Sea; out of the froth of which sprung *Venus*, from thence called *Apheodite*. He fought to devour all his Male Children, wherefore *Ops* as soon as she was delivered of *Jupiter* and *Juno* at a Birth; she gave him instead of *Jupiter*, a great stone wrapt up in swaddling-clouts, which he devoured; next, she brought forth *Neptune*, whom she concealed; as also *Pluto* and *Glaucus*, whom she had at a birth. He was overthrown by his Brother *Titan*, who made War against him for the Kingdom, and shut up him and his Wife in Prison, whence he was delivered by his Son *Jupiter*, against whom also making War himself; he was driven out of his Kingdom, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus*, whom he taught Husbandry, and the use of the Vine. *Saturn* is also the name of one of the Seven Planets, the slowest in motion and of melancholiest influence; also, amongst Chymists, it is taken for Lead.

*Saturnia*, or the Line of *Saturn*, in Chiromancy, that Line which ascends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the middle Finger; which Line if it be cut and parted, is called *Via Combusta*, or the *Burnt way*. Also the ancient name of *Italy*.

*Satyre*, (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their bodies the shape of a Man, in the lower part of a Goat, and being all over hairy.

*Satyrical*, (*Lat.*) bitter, invective, taunting, or scoffing; (from *Satyra* a kind of sharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expressions, against any person or thing.)

*Satyriasis*. See *Priapismus*.

*Satyrium*. See *Orchis*.

*Sauclation*, (*Lat.*) a wounding.

*Saucidge*, (in *French* *Sacisse*) a kind of Pudding made of Meat chopped very small.

*Savine*, (*Lat.* *Savina* or *Sabina*) a kind of Plant, so called as some think, because it was had in great Veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient people of *Italy*. It helps running Sores, Cancers, and Tetters.

*Saul*, (*Hebr.* *Asked, lent*, or a grave,) the Son of *Kish*, and the first King of *Israel*, who being overcome in a great Battle against the *Philistines*, fell upon his own sword.

*Saultoir* or *Sautoir*, (*French*) a term in Heraldry, being a figure resembling *S. Andrews* Cross.

*Saunders*, a sort of *East Indian* Plant, whose Root is much used in Medicine. It is called in *Latin* *Santalum*, and it is of three sorts, *viz.* *Album*, *Rubrum*, and *Citrinum*. All good to open obstructions of the Spleen and Liver.

*Savory*,



*Savory*, (*Thimbra Saturia*) an Herb of Mercury, of very great use in Medicine.

*Sauron*, an ancient Greek Sculptor. See *Batrachus*.

*Saw*, (*old word*) a grave Proverb or Sentence.

*Saw-fish*, (*Pristis*) a sort of Fish so denominated, as having a sharp Saw in its Forehead about three foot long; it is also called *Ulutife*.

*Saw-wort*, an Herb so called from the Leaves, which are nicked about like a Saw, in Latin *Serratella*.

*Saxony*, a Countrey of Germany lying between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, whose Inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela*, vanquished *Britany*, and called it *England*.

*Saxifrage*, (from the Latin *Saxum*, i. e. A stone, and *frangere*, i. e. To break) a kind of Herb so called, because it breaks the Stone in the Kidney and Bladder.

*Saxifragus*, in the language of the Chymists is a pale sort of Crystal, otherwise called *Citrinulus*.

## S. C.

*Scabine*, (*Scabinus*, French *Eschevine*.) a Judge, Senator, or Alderman.

*Scabious*, (*Lat.*) scabby or mangy; also an Herb called in Latin *Scabiosa*.

*Scabrous*, (*Lat.*) rough, rugged, unpolished.

*Scævencule*, a Spirit extracted out of the Bone of a Harts heart. It is a word peculiar to the Chymists.

*Scævity*, (*Lat.*) left-handedness, unluckiness.

*Scævola*. See *Mutius*.

*Scæiole*, in the Chymical Dialect are those four Spiritual Powers, Vertues, or Faculties of the Mind, which answer to the four Elements, that is to say, Phantasie, Imagination, Speculation, and Faith.

*Scalary*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Scale or Ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is also taken for a measure proportionable to the draught.

*Scalons*, (*Ascalonitides*, from the City *Ascalon*, where they grow in abundance) a kind of Plant otherwise called an Onion or Chibbol.

*Scaldis*, a River of the Low Countreys running by *Antwerp*, called in Dutch *Scheldt*.

*Scallop*, (*Span.* *Chalape*) a Ship-boat, called also a Shallop; also a kind of fish called in Latin *Pecten*.

*Scallop-shell*, a figure, which in Coats of Arms is frequently given to Military persons.

*Scalp*, the hairy part of the head which incompasseth the skull; it is called in Greek *Pericranium*.

*Scalper*, or *Scalping Iron*, (from the Latin *Scalpere*, i. e. To scrape or scratch) a Chirurgical Instrument to scrape, or cleanse Wounds withal.

*Scamander*. See *Xanthus*.

*Scammoni*, a kind of Herb, otherwise called Purging Bind-weed. See *Diagrydium*.

*Scandalous*, (*Lat.*) giving scandal, i. e. offence, ill example, or occasion of other Mens sinning.

*Scandalum Magnatum*, signifieth in Common Law a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, &c.

*Scanderbeg*, a name attributed to *George Castriot*, the Son of *John Castriot*, Prince of *Epirus* and *Albania*, who having been brought up by *Amurat* the Second, the Turkish Emperor, at last caused *Epirus* and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia*, against a mighty power of the Turks, which caused *Amurat* to die raging mad.

*Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, (*Schonen*) a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoyning to the Continent of *Russia*, and being a part of the Kingdom of *Denmark*; it was ancient called *Beltia* or *Basilis*.

*Scansion*, (*Lat.*) the scanning or proving of a Verse according to the true number of Feet.

*Scapular*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the shoulders; whence a Scapulary, a long narrow piece of Stuff worn by the Monks and Nuns, over the rest of their habit, and hanging down from their shoulders to their feet.

*Scar*, an old word, signifying a steep Rock; whence *Scarborough Castle*, in *Torkshire*, is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar, or steep Rock.

*Scarabee*, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fly commonly commonly called a Beetle.

*Scarf*, a term in Navigation, when the end of one Timber is let into the other very close and even, or as they term it, Wood and Wood.

*Scarification*, (*Lat.*) a lancing of a sore, or making an incision.

*Scariola*, (*Scariola*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called Broad-leaved Endive.

*Scarp*, a term in Fortification, the slopeneess of the Wall; also in Heraldry, it is the resemblance of a Scarf worn by Commanders in the Field, being a half bend born from the sinister side.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, from the Dutch word *Schaden*, i. e. damage.

*Scaturiginous*, (*Lat.*) overflowing, or running over.

*Scavage* or *Showage*, a kind of a Toll or Custom, exacted of Merchants by Majors or Bailiffs of Towns for Wares shewed to be sold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

*Scavenger*, (from the Dutch word *Schoben*, i. e. to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the streets, and pares away the dirt.

*Emilius Scaurus*, a Roman Historian, cited by *Plutarch* in his Life of *Hannibal*.

*Scedafus*, a certain rich *Baotian*, whose two Daughters *Hippone* and *Milefia*, were ravished in his absence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned; whereupon he killed himself for grief.

*Skeleton*, (*Greek*) the whole structure of the Bones of a Mans Body; the Flesh, Vains, and Muscles being taken away.

*Scellum* or *Schellum*, (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

*Scenical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a scene, *i. e.* The changing of Persons in every Act of a Comedy or Tragedy; also the forepart of a Stage or Theatre.

*Scenography*, (*Lat.*) a term in perspective; the model or description of a Scene, or any work presented with its shadows.

*Septical*, (*Greek*) contemplative, whence *Septicks* are a sort of Philosophers, who only consider and contemplate of things, without determining any thing.

*Sceptiferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing a Scepter.

*Schediasm*, (*Greek*) a sudden invention.

*Schedule*, (*Lat.*) a little Leaf, Bill, or Scrowl of Paper.

*Scheme*, (*Greek*) the form or outward draught of any thing.

*Schesis*, (*Greek*) a kind of Rhetorical figure mentioned by *Ruffinianus*, and called in *Latin* *Adfinitio*.

*Schirrus*, a hard swelling without pain, yet not without sense.

*Schiph*, (*Lat. Schapha*) a Ship-boat; whence *Schipper* or *Scipper*, a Seaman or Mariner.

*Schism*, (*Greek*) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a division, or separation in the Church, caused by a dissenting in opinion.

*Schismatical*, inclining to *Schism*.

*Scholastick*, (*Greek*) belonging to a School, or Scholar.

*Scholiast*, (*Greek*) a Writer of a *Scholia*, *i. e.* a short Exposition upon any Author.

*Sciagraph*, (*Greek*) a Platform, or Description of a House, with the contrivance of every room.

*Sciater*, (*Lat.*) a certain instrument made use of for the better designing out the situation of a City.

*Sciatica*, (*Lat.*) the Gout in the Hip.

*Science*, (*Lat.*) knowledge, skill, or learning.

*Scilcester*, a Town in *Northumberland*, by some thought to have been the same with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the *Northumbers*, was treacherously murdered by *Sigga* a Nobleman.

*Scincus Marinus*, a little Fish used by Apothecaries in the Composition of *Mithridate*.

*Scintillation*, (*Lat.*) a sparkling.

*Sciolist*, (*Lat.*) one that maketh much stir with a little knowledge, a smatterer in learning.

*Sciomanty*, (*Greek*) a divining by shadows.

*Scion*, (from the *Latin* word *Scindere*, *i. e.* to divide) a graff, or tender shoot.

*Scipio*, the name of several famous Romans, as *Scipio Africanus*, the Son of *Cornelius*: He overthrew the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, taking new *Carthage*; afterwards waisting over his Army into *Africa*, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty Battle. *Scipio Emilianus*, the adopted Son of

*Africanus*, who demolished new *Carthage*; and *Numantia* in *Spain*, and was killed by a conspiracy of the *Gracchi*. *Scipio Nasica*, a Man very eloquent, skillful in the Law, and much beloved of the People, by whom he was called *Coronulum Scipio*, the Father-in-Law of *Pompey* the Great, first successful, afterwards unfortunate in the Wars against *Cesar*.

*Scire facias*, a Writ Judicial, to call a Man to shew a cause unto the Court from which it is sent, why Execution of a Judgment passed, should not be made.

*Sciron*, a famous Pirat about *Megara*, who was slain by *Theseus*.

*Scirona*, a Chymical expression, signifying the Dew of Autumn.

*Scirrhus*, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Scirrhus* *i. e.* A hard swelling in the Body without pain.

*Scissure*, (*Lat.*) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing asunder.

*Schiamet*, (*Lat.*) a pleasant witty passage in discourse.

*Sclavonia*, a Countrey joyning Westward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Istria*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*: *Sclavonia* is vulgarly called *Widishmark*.

To *Seoar*, to put a Stone or peece of Wood under a Cart to stop it from going forward.

*Scolopender*, (*Greek*) a kind of venomous Worm, by some called an Earwig; also a certain fish, which having swallowed a hook, vomiteth up her Intrails; and, if of it, sucketh them in again: Also a sort of Worm called a Bear-worm, proceeding from a melancholy humor which makes the Gums to become swollen and exulcerated, and looseth the Sinews and Teeth.

*Scom*, (*Greek*) a mocking, scoffing, or scurrilous jest.

*Sconse*, (*Dutch*) a term in Fortification, a Blockhouse, or chief Fortrefs, whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

*Scopulous*, (*Lat.*) Rocky, full of Rocks.

*Scorbucal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Scorbute*, *i. e.* A disease called the Scurvey.

*Scordium*, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridgeshire*, called in *English* *Water-Germanander*. Its use in Medicine is to defend the Heart from Venom and Infection.

*Scorpion*, a kind of venomous Serpent; also the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac; also a kind of Engine, by which, in some Countreys, persons under question, are put to the torture.

*Scorpion-grass*, (*Scorpidos Myositis*) a sort of Herb resisting the poyson of Vipers.

*Scorzonera*, an Herb somewhat like Goats-beard, but of a broader Leaf, the Root whereof is sovereign against the Cardiack Passion, Melancholy, and the bitings of all venomous Creatures.

*Scot and Lot*, a customary contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their ability: *Escot*, signifying in *French* a Symbole, shot, or reckoning.

*Scotale*,



*Scotale*, where an Officer doth keep an Ale-house without the Forest, under colour of his Office from Scot and Ale, *i. e.* Paying the Shot for Ale.

*Scotia*, (*Scotland*), the most Northerly part of our Island of *Great Britain*, and heretofore a considerable Kingdom of it self.

*Scotomy*, (*Greek*) a Vertigo, or dizziness in the head, which causeth a dimness in the eyes.

*Scovel*. See *Malkin*.

*Scout*, (in *Dutch* *Spout*) an Officer of an Army appointed to discover an Enemies designs.

*Screation*, (*Lat.*) a spitting.

*Screckingham*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where *Alfrick* the second Earl of *Leicester* was slain by *Hubba*, a Dane.

*Scribe*, (*Lat.*) a Writer, Notary, or Scrivener; also, an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

*Scriptorian*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Writing, or Writers.

*Scrophula*, (*Greek*) the Kings Evil, so called, because it comes in the scrophulous parts of the neck.

*Scruple*, or *Scrupulosity*, (*Lat.*) a doubting, or niceness in the point of conscience: also *Scruple* is the third part of a Dram, *i. e.* seven grains and a half Troy-weight.

*Scrutation*, (*Lat.*) a searching, inquiring.

*Scrutiny*, (*Lat.*) the same.

*Sculpture*, (*Lat.*) a graving, or carving.

*Scumber*, (a term in Hunting) the dung of a Fox.

*Scuppers*, in Navigation, are little holes close by all the Decks through the Ships, where the Water runs out, when the Decks are washed, or when you pump.

*Scupper-leathers*, are nailed over those holes to keep out the Sea, *Scupper-nails* are little and short with broad heads, made purposely to nail these leathers, and the coats of Masts and Pumps.

*Scurrility*, (*Lat.*) offensive jesting, or scoffing.

*Scurvy-grass*, (*Lat. Coeblearia*), an Herb so denominated for its particular vertue in healing the *Scorbute*, vulgarly called the *Scurvy*.

*Scut*, (a term in Hunting) the tail of a Hare, or Cony.

*Scutcheon*. See *Escutcheon*: also the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

*Scutiferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing a Shield, or Buckler.

*Scuttle*, a square hole cut through the Hatch, or Deck of a Ship, to go down by, into any Room.

*Seybis*, a *Cretensian* Sculptor in Marble, who flourisht in *Sicyon*.

*Seyld*, (*Saxon*) Debt, or Default.

*Seylla*, the Daughter of *Nisus*, King of *Megara*, which being besieged by *Minos*, King of *Creet*, was betrayed into his hands by *Seylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her Fathers Purple lock (upon which the fate of the City de-

pended) and sent it to him, afterwards feeling her self despised, and dying of grief, she was turned into a Partridge, and at last into a Hawk: Also the Daughter of *Phaon*, who falling in love with *Glauce*, was seduced by *Circe*, who poisoning the Water, wherein she used to bath her self, the lower part of her Body became altogether like the grinning of Dogs; whereupon she threw her self headlong down the next Precipice, and was transformed to a Rock over against *Carybdus*, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*. And this Gulph and Rock lie so near each other, that Ships have been lost in passing between them, which gave occasion to that proverbial verse.

*Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.*

*Scyllar*, one so skillful in diving, that he regained a great quantity of Gold and Silver, which had been lost in a Shipwrack.

*Scyllis*, a *Cretensian* Sculptor in Marble; who lived in great credit and fame in the fiftieth *Olympiad*.

*Scymetee*. See *Semitar*.

*Scythia*, the most Northern Countrey of the World, divided into *Europea*, and *Asiatica*; it was called from *Seythes* the Son of *Hercules*, by one that was half a Woman, and half a viper, it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

*Seysale*, (*Lat.*) a kind of secret way of writing; also a kind of Serpent: also a field-mouse, called an *Ermin* or a *Shrew*.

## S. E.

*Sea-bindweed*, (*Soldanella*) an Herb growing on the Sea-coast, the best in the World for the Dropsie.

*Sea-bream*, a sort of Fish, which is found in great plenty on the Sea-coasts of several parts of *America*; the eye whereof is accounted a great delicacy to the Palat, whence it became a Proverb, it is worth a *Breams-eye*.

*Sea-holly*, (*Lat. Eryngium*) an Herb influenced by *Venus*, and inciting to Venereal performances.

*Seals*, (a term in Hunting) See *Buttons*.

*Sea-Navel*, a turbinated and small shell-fish like a Navel.

*Seafen*, is a Rope by which the Boat rides by the Ships side.

*Seafing*, in Navigation, is a binding Ropes fast with small Rope-yarn.

*Seasnape*, a kind of shell-fish, called in *Latin* *Chocblea Veneris*, *i. e.* *Venus* shell.

*Seax*, a kind of Sword, anciently in use among the *Saxons*.

*Sebastocrator*, (*Greek*) a great Officer in the ancient *Constantinople* Empire; from *Sebastos*, *i. e.* Honorable, and *Crator*, powerful.

*St. Sebastians*, a Town built by the *Portuguese*, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Jansao*, in *Brasil*, being fortified with four strong Bulwarks.

*Sebastian*,

*Sebastian*, a proper name, signifying in Greek, Reverend, or Majestical.

*Sebesten*, a kind of Assyrian Plumb, called in Greek *Myzaria*; very effectual against the roughness of the throat, and other such like distempers proceeding from cold.

*Secandunum*, the ancient name of a Town in Warwickshire, now called *Seckington*, where *Atelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a civil War slain by *Beard*, who usurped the Kingdom, was soon after slain himself by *Offa*.

*Secant*, (a term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extremity of the given Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raised from the Diameter, at the other extremity.

*Secation*, (Lat.) a cutting.

*Seceffion*, (Lat.) a separating ones self, a departing from any side, a revolting.

*Seclusion*, (Lat.) a shutting forth, a putting out of doors.

A *Second* in surveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 50 parts of an inch; also the 60th part of a minute, as a minute is of a degree.

*Second-Deliverance*, a Writ that lyeth after the return of Cattle replevied; for the replevying of the same Cattle again, by reason of some default in the party that replevied.

*Secondary*, (Lat.) the second man in any place; he, who is next to any chief Officer, as Secondary of the Fine-Office, &c.

*Secondine*, (Lat.) the after-birth or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the Womb.

*Seclary*, (Lat.) one of a Sect, a follower of new opinions in matters of Religion.

*Section*, (Lat.) a cutting, or dividing: also, a certain division in a Chapter.

*Seclor*, a Mathematical Instrument, consisting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference assumed by them.

*Secular*, (Lat.) belonging to an age, or the space of an hundred years; whence secular plays were certain Games among the *Romans* performed every hundred years: also a secular Priest, one who is conversant in the World, and not tyed to a monastical life.

*Secondary*. See *Secondary*.

*Secundation*, (Lat.) a secunding, forwarding, or making prosperous.

*Secundus*, an Athenian Sophist, by some surnamed *Epithyrus*, as being the Son of an Architect; he was as saith *Philostratus*, a person of more learning than Eloquence, a Contemporary and Æmulator of *Herodes Atticus*; who there retorted upon him that passage out of *Hesiod*.  $\kappa\epsilon\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$ .

*Securiferous*, (Lat.) bearing a Hatchet, or Axe.

*Sedation*, (Lat.) a quieting, or asswaging.

*Sedative*, (Lat.) having an allaying or asswaging power, which *Sedative Medicines* in Physick, are such as have power or vertue to allay and assuage pain.

*Sedentarie*, (Lat.) sitting much, studious, unactive.

*Sediment*, (Lat.) the Dregs, or Lees of any thing, settling or sinking down to the bottom.

*Sedition*, (Lat. as it were *seorsum itio*, i. e. a going apart) a stirring up to Rebellion or Discord, a raising a Faction, or Mutiny.

*Seduction*, (Lat.) a seducing, or leading out of the right way.

*Sedulity*, (Lat.) diligence.

*Sedunum*, (*Sitten*) the chief City of *Vallesia*, and sometime an Episcopal See.

*See*, (old word) a Seat.

*Seeling*, in Navigation, is the sudden tumbling of a Ship to one side or other, when the wave of the Sea is past from under her; also in Faulconry it is the running of a thread through the eyelids of a Hawk first taken; so that she may see very little, or not at all, the better to make her endure the Hood.

*Segmentation*, (Lat.) a dividing into *Segments*, i. e. small parts, or pieces of any thing.

*Segnity*, (Lat.) sluggishness, or sloth.

*Segovia*, a well fortified, well traded and famous City of *Castilia vetus* in Spain, very remarkable also for three things, the stately Royal Palace there, the admirable Engine for coining of Money, and the rare Aqueduct, being a Bridge of 177. Arches.

*Segregation*, (Lat.) as it were a setting apart from the flock, a severing, or parting.

*Sejant*, (French) sitting upright, a term in Heraldry, wherein any Beast in a posture of sitting is so blasoned.

*Sejanus*, a great Favorite of *Tiberius* the Roman Emperor, of whom he was so highly esteemed; that he had the chief management of State-affairs, yet at last by reason of his Pride and Ambition, he came to a miserable end.

*Seignorage*, (French) a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth allowance for Gold and Silver brought in the Mass to the exchange for Coin.

*Seignior*, (French) Dominion, or Jurisdiction: also a Mannor, or Lordship.

*Seil*, that sort of Sea-monster, which is vulgarly called a Sea-calf, and by the learned *Phoenix*, delighting very much to lie basking on the shore, the skin thereof is used for handles of Knives, Watch-cases, and other Utensils, and is called by the French *Chagrin*.

*Seimours*, the surname of an ancient and honorable Family, stiled in Latin Records *de Sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of Viscount *Beauchamp*, and Marquis of *Hartford*.

*Seisin*, in Common Law, is the possession of Lands, or Inheritance.

*Seising*, in Faulconry, is spoken of a Hawk taking any thing in her feet and holding it fast.

*Sejunction*, (Lat.) a severing, or putting asunder.

*Seker*, (old word) in like manner.

*Sela*, or *Selah*, an Hebrew word, used in several of



of *David's Psalms*; being as some think, a pause or resting time in Musick.

*Seal-graving*, a term in Sculpture, or the Art of graving; being that which is done in Steel or Copper, as that which is done in Wood, is called graving in flat stich.

*Selenite*, a certain stone wherein there is a white spot, which increaseth and decreaseth; according to the course of the Moon.

*Selenographie*, (*Greek*) a description of the Moon.

*Seleucus*, one of the Captains of *Alexander the Great*, who after *Alexander's* death possessed himself of *Syria*, where he reigned Twenty years.

*Self-heal*, (*Lat. Prunella*) an excellent Herb for Wounds, whether inward or outward.

*Selimus*, the Ninth Emperor of the *Turks*, who added *Agypt* and *Arabia* to the *Turkish* Empire.

*Selion*, (most probably from the *French Seille*, which is in *Latin Situla*) a ridge of Land lying between two furrows.

*Sellander*, a kind of Disease in a Horse.

*Sellengers*, contracted from *Saint Legers*, a surname of great note and antiquity, styled in *Latin* Records, *de Sancto Leodegario*.

*Sellarie*, (*Lat.*) a place where Benches, or Forms are set.

*Sellerie*, an Herb which nursed up in a hot bed, and afterwards transplanted into rich ground, is usually whited for an excellent winter Sallad.

*Sem*, or *Shem*, (*Hebr.* a Name or Renowned,) one of *Noah's* three Sons whom some think to be the same with *Melchisedech*.

*Semblance*, (*French*) a likeness, seeming, or outward appearance.

*Sembrief*, in Musick, is a note containing half the quantity of the Brief. See Brief.

*Semele*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, who being got with Child by *Jupiter* brought forth *Bacchus*.

*Semen Veneris*, a term among *Chymists*, signifying the Scum of Brass.

*Semicupium*, a half-bath, or one that reaches up to the Navil.

*Sementation*, (*Lat.*) a bringing forth seed.

*Semicircular*, (*Lat.*) in fashion of a half Circle.

*Semicolon*, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in Writing or Printing, thus marked (;)

*Semidiameter*, half a Diameter, or a line drawn upon a Circular Superficies from some one point of the Circumference to the Center.

*Semidole*, (*Lat.*) a pipe, or measure containing half a Tun.

*Seminary*, (*Lat.*) a seed-plot, or Nursery of young Plants; it is also Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nursery of learning. Particularly for a Colledge approved for the education of Priests of the *Romish* Church, who were to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, or other parts of a different persuasion; whence they were called *Seminary Priests*.

*Semination*, or *Sementation*, (*Lat.*) a sowing, or bringing forth seed.

*Seminifical*, (*Lat.*) producing seed for generation.

*Semipedal*, consisting of half a foot in measure.

*Semi-quadrat*, an Aspect consisting of 45 Degrees.

*Semiquaver*, a note in Musick containing half the quantity of the Quaver.

*Semiquintile*, an Aspect consisting of 36 Degrees.

*Semiramis*, a famous Queen of the *Assyrians*, the Wife first of *Menon* Prefect of *Syria*, afterwards of *Ninus*, whom she made away, and succeeded in the Kingdom; she much enlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a wall of Brick about the City of *Babylon*, and as some say, she died in an expedition into *India*, against *Staurabates*.

*Semitar*, or *Scymitar*, a kind of a short *Persian* Sword, being also much in use among the *Turks*.

*Sempiternal*, (*Lat.*) everlasting, perpetual, or without end.

*Sempronius*, a *Roman* Tribune, who serving under *Scipio Emilianus* at *Numantia*, wrote the History of that War; which History is often cited by *Aulus Gellius*.

*Semuncial*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Semunce, i. e. half an ounce.

*Sena*, a Plant, purging *Cholerick* and *Melancholick* humors, which growing in *Syria*, and *Arabia*, is transported hither from *Alexandria*, there is a Bastard *Sena* called *Colutea*.

*Senacherib*, (*Hebr.* The Bramble of Destruction,) a King of *Assyria*, who made War against *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, at whose prayer his Army was destroyed by an Angel of God, and returning home was slain in the house of his god *Nisroch* by his Sons *Adramelech* and *Sharezer*.

*Senatorian*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Senator, or to a Senate, i. e. a supream Council of a Nation, a Parliament.

*Sendal*, (*French*) a kind of *Cyprus* silk; perhaps from the *Greek Sindon*.

*L. Anneus Seneca*, a famous Philosopher born in *Corduba*, a City of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*; he caused himself to bleed to death, for fear of *Nero* who was his Scholar.

*Senescal*, or *Seneschal*, (*French*) a Marshal, or Steward.

*Senescent*, (*Lat.*) growing old, waining.

*Sengreen*, a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Houseleek*, in *Latin* *Sedum*, also *Sempervivum*, i. e. always green, and *Barba Jovis*.

*Senio Maximus*, a term among the *Chymists*, signifying the Author of long life.

*Seniour*, (*Lat.*) Elder.

*Sensation*, a Philosophical word admitted for *Latin*, rather as a term of Art.

*Sensiferous*, (*Lat.*) bringing sense or feeling.

*Sensory*, (*Lat.*) an Organ of the sense.

*Sensuality*, (*Lat.*) a pleasing, or indulging the sense, a satisfying the carnal appetite.

Senten-

*Sententious*, ( *Lat.* ) full of sentences, *i. e.* grave or wise sayings.

*Sentiment*, ( *French* ) sensibleness, apprehension : also passion, or a tender feeling of the effects of love.

*Sentinel*, ( *French* ) a Military Scout, or Watchman, from the *Latin* *Sentire*, *i. e.* to perceive, because he is to perceive and look narrowly into the Enemies designs.

*Senuie*, a certain Plant called in *Latin* *Sinapis*, of whose seed Mustard is made.

*Separation*, ( *Lat.* ) a setting apart, a putting asunder : also when two Planets have been in partile Aspect, or Conjunction, and part from it : also the same Rhetorical figure, which in *Greek* is called *Diafole*. See *Diafole*.

*Separatory*, ( *French* ) a Chirurgions Instrument, wherewith to pick splinters of bones out of a Wound.

*Sepbirus*, a word used by Chymists for a hard and dry Apopteme.

*Sepiment*, ( *Lat.* ) a Fence, Pale, or Hedge.

*Sepiary*, ( *Lat.* ) a compounder, or seller of sweet Ointments ; also a nice effeminate man.

*Seposition*, ( *Lat.* ) a setting apart, a putting asunder.

*September*, so called, as being the seventh moneth from March.

*Septempedal*, ( *Lat.* ) containing seven foot in measure.

*Septenary*, ( *Lat.* ) the number seven.

*Septennial*, ( *Lat.* ) of the space, or age of seven years.

*Septentrional*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the North.

*Seprimestre*, ( *Lat.* ) of the space or age of a moneth.

*Septuagenary*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the number of seventy.

*Septuagesimal*, ( *Lat.* ) the same ; also belonging to *Septuagesime*-Sunday.

*The Septuagint Translation of the Bible*, the most Original and Authentick Translation of it by the seventy Elders of the *Jews* at the appointment of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, King of *Ægypt*.

*Septuncial*, ( *Lat.* ) containing seven ounces.

*Sepulchral*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the Sepulchre, or Grave.

*Sepulture*, ( *Lat.* ) a burying, or interring in the ground.

*Sequels*, ( *Lat.* ) a following, a conclusion, or consequence of any thing.

*Sequana*, ( *vulg. the Seine* ) one of the principal Rivers of *France*, which rising in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, near *Nivers*, runs by *Paris*, *Roan*, and other considerable places, and near *Harre de Grace* falls into the Sea.

*Sequence*, ( *Lat.* ) a following of things in order, one just after another.

*Sequestration*, ( *Lat.* ) a separating a thing in controversy from the possession of both those that contend for it. It was a word much in use in the times of the late Usurpation for a seizing upon the Rents of the Estates of those they call Delin-

quents, for the use of the pretended Commonwealth.

*Seraglio*. ( *Ital.* ) the Grand Signiors Palace at *Constantinople*.

*Serain*, ( *French* ) the fresh evening air : also a mildew or damp vapor.

*Seraph*, a Turkish coin of Gold.

*Seraphical*, celestial, bright, divine ; like *Seraphim*, *i. e.* one of the highest order of Angels ; so called from the fervency of their love to God ; the word signifying in the *Hebrew*, fiery or burning.

*Seraphis*, a kind of Serpent anciently worshipt by the *Ægyptians*.

*Serapion*, a Painter, who from his Painting of filthy things, was surnamed *Ryparographus*.

*Sercil feathers in a Hawk*, are those that are called Pinions in other Fowl.

*Sere*, or *reser* in *Faulconry*, is the yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

*Serenade*, ( *French* ) an evening Song, sung by a Lover under his Mistresses window.

*Serenity*, ( *Lat.* ) clearness of the sky, fair weather.

*Qu. Serenus*, an eminent Physician among the ancient Romans.

*Serge*, a kind of woollen cloth, called in *Italian* *Sargia*, in *Dutch*, *Kaltch*.

*Sergasso*, an Herb somewhat like our *Sapphire* of a yellow colour, and bearing an empty berry like a Gooseberry ; It lies so thick upon the Sea near the Isle of *Maco*, that it hinders the passage of Ships, except carried with a strong wind.

*Sergeanty*, ( *French* ) Service, the Office of a *Sergeant*, *i. e.* a Satellite-Officer or attendant in Common Law, it is a Tenure by Service, and is either *Grand Sergeanty* ; which is where a man holdeth of the King certain Lands by the service of carrying his Banner or Lance, or leading his Host, or being his Carver or Butler at his Coronation ; or *Petit Sergeanty*, that is where a man holds Lands or Tenements of the King, by yielding him a Buckler, Knife, Arrow, Bow without string, or the like.

*Sergeant*, a Griffin so termed in Heraldry.

*Sericated*, clothed in Silk, which is called in *Latin* *Sericum*.

*Series*, ( *Lat.* ) an order, row.

*Sormocination*, ( *Lat.* ) communing, or holding a Discourse.

*Serosity*, ( *Lat.* ) the thinner or waterish part of the mass of Blood.

*Serotine*, ( *Lat.* ) late, done about the Evening-time.

*Serpentary*, ( *Serpentaria* ) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Vipers grafs*.

*Serpentine*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Serpents or Snakes ; whence *Serpentine verses*, those that begin and end with the same word ; as *Ambo florentes atatibus, Arcades ambo*.

*Serpet*, probably from *Scirpus* a sort of Rush, of which is made a kind of Basket.

*Serphera*, a word made use of the Chymists for a Medicine which dissolveth the Stone.

*Serred*,



*Serred*, ( *Lat.* ) sawed: also ( from the French *Serre* ) compact, joyned close together.

*Sertorius*, a famous Roman Captain, who took part with *Marinus* and *Cinna*: after *Scilla*, returning from the *Mithridatick* War had got possession of *Rome*, he fled into *Spain*, and being chosen Captain by the *Lusitanians*, overthrew the *Romans* in several Battels; at last having stoutly defended himself against *Pompey*, he was slain by *Perpenna* as he sat at Supper. *Diana* is said to have attended him in all his designs, in the form of a *Hart*.

*Servia* or *Rascia*. See *Dacia*.

*Servile*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a servant, slavish; whence *Servitude*, slavery, or thralldom.

*Serviteur*, ( *French* ) a Serving-man, or Waiter; also a poor Scholar in the University.

*Seselia*, ( *Greek* ) a kind of plant, otherwise called *Hart-wort*.

*Sesotris*, a King of *Egypt*, the Son of *Maris*, he indeavoured to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranean* into the *Red Sea*.

*Sesquipedal*, or *Sesquipedalian*, ( *Lat.* ) containing a foot and a half in measure.

*Sesquiterian*, ( *Lat.* ) containing a third part over and above another thing.

*Sesson*, ( *Lat.* ) a sitting; Sessions are more particularly taken for a quarterly sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission.

*Sesterce*, ( *Lat.* ) an ancient Coin among the *Romans*, containing four *Denarii*, which value about a half-penny of our Money; the *Sesterce* was commonly marked with this Character *H. S.*

*Sestain*, ( *French* ) a Stanza consisting of six verses.

*Sestos* and *Abydos*, two Cities on each side the *Hellepont*, directly opposite each to other, and anciently famous for the amorous intercourse of *Hero* and *Leander*.

*Set-bolts*, in Navigation are pieces of Iron used for forcing the works and planks of the ship together.

*Sethim*. See *Sittim*.

*Setigerous*, ( *Lat.* ) bearing bristles.

*Setines*. See *Athens*.

*Setterwort*, a kind of Herb so called from setting, i. e. curing of Cattle. It is otherwise called *Bearsfoot*.

To *Set* a Land, Sun, or ship among Navigators, is to observe how the Land bears upon any point of the Compass, or upon what point of the Compass the Sun is, or when two ships sail in sight of each other, to mark upon what point of the Compass your ship bears.

To *set* taught the Shrouds, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them stiffer when they are too slack.

*Setfoil* or *Tormentil*, ( *Lat.* *Tormentilla*, *Heptaphyllum*, *Stellaria*, ) a very effectual Herb to stop all Fluxes of blood and humours.

*Setting-down*, in Faulconry, is when a Hawk is put into the Meu.

*Set-wall*, a kind of Herb growing near walls; called also *Valerian*.

*Severance*, in Common Law, is the singling of two or more, that joyn in one Writ.

*Severia*. See *Siberia*.

*Severians*, a kind of Hereticks that condemned Marriage and eating of flesh.

*Severity*, ( *Lat.* ) gravity, strictness, sourness, or austereness.

*Severn*, a famous River of England, in *Latin* *Sabrina*; so denominated, as *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* affirmeth, from a Virgin so called; who was here drowned by the means of her step-mother, *Gwen-dolene*.

*Sevil*, the chief City of *Andalusia* a Province of *Spain*, from whence those Oranges come, which are called *Sevil Oranges*. This City hath several handsome structures and things of Remark in it, and is of that Reputation with the *Spaniards*, that it is a Proverb among them, *Qui no ha visto Sevilla. No ha visto Meravilla*; who hath not seen *Sevil*, hath not seen a wonder.

*Sevocation*, ( *Lat.* ) a calling aside, a drawing apart.

*Sewer*: *Cowel* thinks from the *French* *Issuer*, by casting away the *I*. He that cometh before the meat of any great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table: also a gutter, which carrieth Water into the Sea, or into any River.

*Sewed*, in Navigation, is when the Water is gone, and the ship lies dry. Sewed a head, is when her head only lies dry.

*Sewel*, a term in Hunting, being a thing set to keep a Deer out of any place.

*Sexagesm-Sunday*, the Sunday before Shrove-Sunday.

*Sexennial*, ( *Lat.* ) of six years continuance, or age.

*Sextant*, ( *Lat.* ) a kind of Coin of a very small value: also a weight of two ounces; by some called *Obolus*.

*Sextarie*, ( *Lat.* ) an ancient Roman measure, containing in liquid things somewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24 ounces, or two pound Roman, a pound and a half *Aver du pois*.

*Sexten*, contract from *Sacristan*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Priests Vestments.

*Sextile*, ( *Lat.* ) the month *August*, being the sixth from *March*; or an Aspect consisting of sixty degrees, thus Charactered \*.

*Sextule*, ( *Lat.* ) the sixth part of an ounce; also a Land-measure.

*Sextuple*, ( *Lat.* ) six-fold, or containing any thing six times over.

*Sextus Julius Frontinus*, an ancient Roman Writer of *Agriculture*.

## S. H.

*Shad*, ( *Clupea* ) a sort of Fish about the bigness of a Herring.

*Shadrach*, ( *Hebr.* a little tender dug ) the name of one of the three Children ( mentioned in *Daniel* ) who being cast into the fiery Furnace, were miraculously preserved.

T t

Shafment,

**Shafment**, a kind of measure containing about half a foot, being commonly measured on a hand of the largest size from the top of the thumb held out straight to the lowermost angle of the outside of the Palm.

**Shafi**, a kind of Well made by Miners to free the works from the Springs that rise amongst them.

**Shafisbury**, a Town in Dorsetshire, so called from the Churches Spire-steeple, such as they anciently termed Scheafst, in Latin *Septonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (some say a real Eagle; others a Prophet so called) who foretold that the British Empire, after the Saxons and the Normans should return again.

**Shalop**, (Span. *Chalupa*) See *Scalop*.

**Shamgar**, (Hebr. *Desolation of the stranger*,) the Son of *Anath*, he judged Israel after *Ehud*, and slew six hundred *Philistines* with an Oxe goad.

**Shamois**. See *Chamois*.

**Shamshcer**, a kind of Sword among the Persians somewhat like a Scymitar.

**Shank-painter**, in Navigation, is a short Chain fastened under the Foremasts shrouds with a belt to the ships sides, and at the other end a Rope to make fast the Anchor to the Bow.

**Shapournes**, a term in Heraldry, being a resemblance of that kind of hood, which in French is called *Chaperon*.

**Shateer**, (Hebr.) a Treasurer. See *Senacherib*.

**Shark**, a sort of ravenous Sea-fish, otherwise called a *Bunch*.

**Shash**. See *Turbant*.

**Shaw**, (Persian) a King.

**Shaw-bander**, a kind of Vice-Roy, or Grand Officer among the Persians.

**Shawfowl**, an artificial Bird made on purpose by Fowlers to shoot at.

**Shawb-Zawdeh**, the Grand Signiors son; the word signifieth in the Persian tongue a Kings son.

**Shepherds Needle**, an Herb called in Latin *Scandix*, good against all Nephritic pains.

**Sheering**, in Navigation is to keep the Boat by a Cheetrope from swinging to and fro.

**Sheath-fish**, an Indian-fish of great delicacy, and so called, as being covered with a thin shell, like the sheath of a knife, it is of the colour of a Muscle.

**Sheets**, in Navigation, are Ropes bent to the Clews of all sails, the sheet-Anchor is the biggest Anchor in a Ship.

**Sheen**, or **Shene**, (old word) Bright-shining.

**Shepherds-purse**, a Herb called in Latin *Bursa Pastoris*; good to stop all manner of Fluxes.

**Sheldaple**, a sort of Bird, commonly called a *Chaffinch*. (Lat.) *Fringilla*.

**Shem**. See *Sem*.

**To Shend**, (old word) to blame.

**Shent**, (old word) a Barrow Pig.

**Sherber**, a kind of pleasant drink, much in request among the Turks and Persians; 'tis made of fair Water, Sugar and juice of Lemmons, the word in the Arabick is *Zerbet*.

**Sbilob**, (Hebr.) a Saviour, it is a word used in the Scripture, for our Saviour Christ.

**Shingler**, (from the Latin *scindere*, i. e. to cleave) slates, or slates to cover houses with: also (from *cingere*, i. e. to gird) a certain Disease which causeth a redness in the breast, belly, or back.

**Shireve**, (Sax.) a Questor, or Prefect of a County, or Shire; of whose Office and Authority. See *Lord Cooks Reports*.

**Ship-wash**, a dangerous course that lies North and South, and by West without *Baudsy*, Nine mile long, and for the most part about a quarter of a mile broad. It is so called, as having washed away many Ship.

**Shiraz**, a City of great Magnificence in the Persian Empire.

**Shoares**, a term in Navigation, pieces of Timber set to bear up any other from sinking, or falling.

**Shooberry-nest**, part of a great Flat, which lying a mile off from the shore, begins below *Lee-town*, and runs down the River Northerly, to the North-east end of the *Whistaker*. This Nest is steep, hath 10 fathom Water very near it, and falls dry at low Water.

**Shoot**, a term in Navigation, the ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other.

**Shoot**, (a term in Hunting) a young Boar.

**Shoud**, a certain Magistrate among the Turks.

**Shoulder**, (a term in Archery) is that part of the head of an Arrow, which a man may feel with his finger, before it come to the point of the head.

**Shouldered-head**, (a term in Archery) the best made heads of an Arrow for pricking, being between blunt and sharp, made with shoulders.

**Shoulder-pight**, a Disease in Horses, is when the pitch or point of the shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt down-right.

**Shrew**, (*Mus Araneus*) a kind of Field-mouse, which doth great hurt to Cattle; whence the word *Shrend*, i. e. crafty, or curst: also *Shrew*, a Scold.

**Shrewsbury**, the chief Town of Shropshire, anciently called *Shroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of shrubs upon a hill; It is called in the British tongue *Imwisbig*, from *Mewisban*, which is as much as *Placentia*, or *Plaisance*, in regard that, for the pleasantness of the situation, the Princes of Wales chose it in times past for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Streona* Duke of the Mercians, lay in wait for Prince *Afhelm*, and slew him as he rode on Hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*.

**Shriker**, Forresters say a Badger shriker, when she makes a noise at rutting time.

**Shrift**, (Sax. from the Latin *Scrinium*, i. e. the inward breast) auricular confession; whence Shrovetide among the Catholics, is the time of thriving, or confessing of their sins.

**Shrine**, (Lat. *Scrinium*) a Chest or Cabinet: also the same as *Rood-loft*; a place where Offerings and Prayers are made to some Saint; also, a Conservatory



servatory, for the keeping of the Image of any Saint or Crucifix.

## S. I.

*Siam*, a large Kingdom (denominated from its principal City) of the most Easterly part of the *East Indies*, called also *India extra Gangem*.

*Sib*, (*Sax.*) Kinred; whence Gossip in commonly used for a God-father, i. e. A kin in God.

*Siberia* or *Severia*, a large Territory or Dukedom, in the most Southerly part of the Empire of *Russia*.

*Sibilatio*, (*Lat.*) a hissing.

*Sicambri*, an ancient People of Germany inhabiting on either side the *Rhine*: Some think them to be the same with those, which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, only of a larger extent, happily possessing also that part which is called *Zutphany*.

*Siccity*, (*Lat.*) drouth, dryness.

*Sicily*, an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, so called from *Siculus*, the Son of *Neptune*: It was of old called *Trinaeria*, from the three Promontories, *Pachynus*, *Pelorus*, and *Lilybaum*.

*Sicle*, (*Hebr. Shekel*.) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing four Drachms, or three hundred eighty four Grains.

*Sicyonia*, one of those little Regions of Greece, which lies within the *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*; the chief City whereof is *Sicyon*.

*Sidelays*, (a term in Hunting) when the Dogs set upon a Deer, by the way as he passes.

*Side-men*, the same as Quest-men. See *Quest*.

*Siderated*, (*Lat.*) Blasted or Planet struck.

*Sidereal* or *Siderean*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Stars.

*Siderite*, a Loadstone, from the Greek word *Sideron*, i. e. Iron; also a kind of Plant called in *English* Clowns Allheal, because it speedily cureth all wounds made with Iron or Steel.

*Sidneys*, the surname of a very honorable Family, whose chief seat is *Penshurst* in *Kent*; they derive themselves from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* the Second. But the flower and chief glory of this Family, was that most accomplished Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, lost his life.

*Sidon*, a City of *Phœnicia*, so called from the plenty of fish which is there. *Sidon* signifying in the *Phœnician* tongue a Fish.

*Sierra Lionea*, a Promontory of a vast height in that part of *Africa*, which was anciently called *Nigritarum Regio*, now *Guinea* or *Guinny*.

*Sierra Morena*, a Ridge of Stony Hills or Rocks in the Road between *Toledo* and *Sevil*.

*Sigillar*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Seal or Sealing.

*Sigillum Hermetis*, *Hermes Seal*; a sealing or luting of Glasses in a more excellent way, than is ordinarily used.

*Sigistan*, See *Drangiana*.

*Sigles*, (*Lat.*) Initial Letters which by abbreviation are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

*Signature*, (*Lat.*) a signing, marking, or sealing; also the resemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a Mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

*Signiferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing an Ensign or Standard.

*Signenza*, anciently called *Segunria*, a famous City of *Castilia Vetus* in *Spain*; and so much the more famous, by reason of an Academy or University there flourishing.

*Sike*, (*old word*) such; sike mister men, such kind of men.

*Silannion*, an ancient Sculptor among the *Greeks*.

*Silentiary*, (*Lat.*) an Usher, one that makes room, or keeps silence.

*Silenus*, a Pastoral Deity among the ancient *Ethnicks*, and said to be the Nurse of *Bacchus*, and the first inventor of the Shepherds Pipe.

*Silery*. See *Gilery*.

*Silefia*, one of the Confederate Provinces belonging to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

*Siliceous*, (*Lat.*) flinty, full of flint, of a flinty substance.

*Silures*, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

*Silverbush*, a Plant called in *Latin* *Barba Jovis*, kept as a great rarity by divers Herbalists.

*Silver-spoon-head*, in Archery is the Head of some sort of Arrows, so called from the resemblance they have to the knobs of some sort of Silver-spoons.

*Silverweed*, an Herb called in *Latin* *Argentina*.

*Simeon* or *Shimon*, (*Hebr. Hearing or Obedience*.) *Jacobs* second Son by *Leah*; and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

*Simenus*, an ancient Graver among the *Greeks*.

*Similar*, (*Lat.*) like, or of the same substance; whence Similar parts of the Body, are those which are altogether composed of the same substance.

*Similitude*, (*Lat.*) likeness; in Rhetorick it is taken for a form of Speech, wherein the Orator compares one thing with another; as Power constrained is like a glorious slave.

*Simmias*, a *Theban* Philosopher, who wrote twenty three Books of Dialogues, which are all mentioned in order by *Diogenes Laertius*.

*Simon*, a proper name, signifying in *Hebrew*, Obedient: The chief of this name was an Apostle, besides several others mentioned both in the *New Testament*, and the *Maccabees*; also an *Athenian* Philosopher, and Disciple of *Socrates*, who wrote thirty four Books of Dialogues.

*Simoniacal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Simony*, i. e. A buying or selling Church Livings; so called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for Money of the Apostles.

*Simonides*, a famous *Lyriek* Poet of *Theffaly*, of such an exact memory, that when divers men

were killed by the fall of a House, and were so disfigured they could not be known; he could exactly tell who every one of them was, by the order in which he had observed them to have been placed.

*Simous*, (Lat.) having a flat nose.

*Simplist*, one that is skillful in Plants; which perhaps are called Simples, in regard they are the chiefest ingredients, of which compounded Medicines are made.

*Simulachre*, (Lat.) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

*Simulation*, (Lat.) a feigning, counterfeiting, or making a resemblance of any thing.

*Simultaneous*, (Lat.) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice toward any one.

*Sinalus*, a Physician, mentioned by *Silius Italicus*, l. 5.

*Sincerity*, (Lat.) pureness, uprightness, plain dealing.

To *Sink a Deck*, in Navigation is to lay it lower.

*Sine*, (Lat.) a Mathematical term used in Astronomy and Surveying, and signifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right Line falling perpendicularly from one extrem of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extrem of the Arch.

*Singeries*, (French) apish tricks.

*Single*, a term in Hunting, the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

*Singular*, (Lat.) being alone, having no companion or fellow. Singular number in Grammar is that, whereby a Noun Substantive is denominated, to signify but one person or thing, as *Homo*, a Man, whereas the Plural signifies more, as *Homines* Men.

*Sinister*, (Lat.) belonging to the left side; also unlucky, unfortunate; handsome or dishonest.

*Sinister Aspect*, is according to the succession of the Signs.

*Sinister Point*, in Heraldry is the place in an Escutcheon, near the left corner of the Chief. The Sinister Base Point, is under it at the lower part of the Escutcheon.

*Sinon*, the Son of *Sisyphus*, and Grandchild of *Autolycus* the Thief; he went with *Ulysses* to the Wars of Troy, and betrayed that City to the Grecians, by the means of the Trojan Horse.

*Sinonia*, a Paracelsian term for the white Glue of the Joynts.

*Sinople* or *Sinaper Lake*, (*Cinnabaris*) a kind of red Stone or Semimetal, so called from *Sinope*, a City of Pontus: It is vulgarly called *Ruddle*, and used by Painters for a deep Red, or Purple colour.

*Sinus*, a part of the Sea imbosoming it self within Land; as *Sinus Persicus*, it is called in English a Gulf, as the Gulf of Venice.

*Siphack*, (Arab.) the inner Rim of the Belly, joynted to the Cawl, where the Intrails are covered.

*Si quis*, (Lat. i. e. If any one) a Bill stuck upon a Wall or Post, to proclaim any thing that is lost.

*Sirens*, certain Sea deities, three in number, *Parthenope*, *Ligea*, and *Leucosia*, the Daughter of *Achelous*, and *Calliope*, having their upper parts like Maids, and their lower parts like Fishes; they used by the sweetness of their voices, to allure Mariners to Rocks, and cause them to be cast away; which *Ulysses* foreseeing, stoppt the ears of his associates with soft Wax, and caused himself to be bound to the Mast of a Ship; whereupon they seeing themselves contemned, cast themselves headlong into the Sea.

*Siringe*, from the Latin *Sirinx*, a kind of Pipe, in Chirurgery is an Instrument for the squirting of liquor into any wound, or into any Fistular passage of the Body.

*Sirius*, a Star in the Mouth of that Constellation which is called *Canicula*, or the Dog, which toward the latter end of Summer, casts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-days derive their name.

*Sirocco*, (Ital.) a South-East wind.

*Sisamnes*, a Judge whom *Cambyses*, caused to be fled for Bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

*Siserna*, a Roman Historian, whom *Priscian* testifies to have written something also of Agriculture.

*Sirken* or *Sirken*, a little Bird, otherwise called a Finch, in Greek *Acanthis* or *Ligurinus*.

*Sisley*. See *Cicely*.

*Sisyphus*, the Son of *Aeolus*, who was slain by *Theseus* for his robberies, and is feigned by the Poets to row a great stone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which still falls down again, and makes an endless labor.

*Site* or *Situation*, (Lat.) the seat or standing of any House, or Building; in Logick it is that Predicament which denominates a subject to be so or so placed.

*Sitient*, (Lat.) thirsting.

*Sitomagus*, the ancient name of a Town in Norfolk, now called *Ibsford*. This Town was sacked by the Danes, in the year 1004. For the recovery whereof, Bishop *Arfast* removed his Episcopal See from *Elmham* hither.

*Sittim* or *Sethim*, (Hebr.) a certain Wood growing in Judea, of which the Ark was made.

*Sitten*. See *Sedunum*.

*Size*, a term used among the Scholars in the University of Cambridge, signifying so much Bread or Beer set upon any of their names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the value of a farthing: Also that glutinous oily matter which Painters in distemper mix in their colours.

## S. K.

*Skarving*, in Navigation is one piece of Wood let into another, or so much Wood cut away from the one as the other: For when any of those Timbers



Timbers are short, they are skarfed thus, to make two or three as one.

*Skek* or *Skeg*, in Navigation is that little part of the Keel, which is cut slaunting, and is left a little without the Stern-post: Also a kind of wild Plumb of a reddish colour growing in Hedges.

*Skinker*, (*Dutch*) a filler of Drink, a Cup-bearer or Butler.

To *Skirmish*, (*Ital. Scaramucciare*), to fight as stragling parties do before the main Battles joyn.

*Skirret*, (*Sisarum*, *Cicer*, and *Chervillum*), a Plant whose Root is somewhat like a Parsnip, and drest and eaten after the same manner for a great dainty, and a lusty strengthening meat.

*Skippers*, the holes close to the Decks, through the Ships side, whereat the water runs forth of the Ship from the Decks. See *Scuppers*.

*Skute*, (*Dutch*) a little Boat.

## S. L.

*Slavonia*, one of the four Provinces of *Illyricum*; the other three being *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Dalmatia*.

*Slay of a Weavers Loom*, a certain Instrument, having teeth like a Comb; it comes from *Slaegen*, *Dutch*, i. e. to strike.

*Sledway*, the name of a Channel, through which, all Ships pass that come within the Sands at *Ordfordness*.

*Sleepers*, in Navigation are pieces of Timber that run before and after on the side of the Keeelson, well bolted to the foot Hooks on the floor.

*Slego*, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

*Sleswick*, the principal Town of the South part of *Jutia* or *Jutland*, of the *Peninsules*, that make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

*Sliming*, in Faulconry is said of a Hawk, mutting longways in one intire substance, not dropping any part thereof.

To *Sling*, in Navigation is to fasten any Cask, Yard, Ordnance, or the like, in a pair of Slings, spliced at either end to receive the Cask, &c.

*Slackster*, (*Dutch*) a Plagiary, or one that inticeth away Mens servants.

*Slot*, the print of a Stagsfoot, a term in Hunting.

*Slough*, (*old word*) a Ditch; also a term in Hunting, the bed or place where the Bore lies.

*Slug*, in Navigation is a Ship that sails heavily and ill.

*Sluce*, an ancient Town of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

## S. M.

*Smallage*, (*Lat. Paludapium*, *Apium Palustre*) an Herb often used medicinally in Broths, as very wholesome.

*Smalt*, a kind of blue colour used in Painting.

*Smaragde*, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

*Smegmatick*, (*Greek*) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

*Smelt*, (*Eperlanus*) a sort of Fish sufficiently known, yet much esteemed as a great delicacy.

*Smesh*, a certain ointment to take away Hair.

*Smilax*, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Crocus*; and being despised by him, pined away, and was turned into a Plant of that name, called in *English* a Kidney Bean.

*Smired*, (*Saxon*) anointed.

*Smiris*, a stone wherewith Glasiers cut their Glafs; some would have it to be a kind of Emerald.

To *Smite*, in Faulconry is said of a Hawk wiping her beak or bill after feeding.

*Smolensko*, a large Province, having the title of a Dukedom of the most Westerly part of the Empire of *Russia*.

*Smoterlich*, (*old word*) Snout-fair.

*Smyrna*, a City of *Ionis*, watered by the River *Milete*, built, as some think, by *Smyrna*, the *Amazonian*, who possessed *Ephesus*. In this City, most conclude, *Homer* was born.

## S. N.

*Snakeweed*, (*Lat. Bistorta*) a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Bistort* and *Adderswort*. See *Bistort*.

*Snapdragon*, a Plant called in *Latin* *Antirrhinum*; also a kind of Hobgoblin.

*Snapbaunce*, a Firelock, a kind of Gun that strikes fire without a Match.

*Sneefwort*, (*Parmica*) an Herb, so called from its nature in causing to sneeze.

*Snet*, (a term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

## S. O.

*Soapwort*, a sort of Herb, which in *Latin* is called by an agreeable name *Saponaria*.

*Soccage*, a certain Tenure of Lands by inferior Husbandry services; from the *French Soc*, i. e. a Ploughshare.

*Sockets*, in Navigation, are the holes whereinto the Pintels of the Murderers or Fowlers enter.

*Sociality*, (*Lat.*) fellowship, company.

*Socinians*, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ, first taught by *Laelius Socinus*, and afterward propagated by *Faustus Socinus* of *Siena*.

*Socion*, a Peripatetick Philosopher, whom some call *Phocion*.

*Socome*, a term in Common Law, signifying a Custom of Grinding at the Lords Mill.

*Socotrina* or *Socotora*, an Island lying at the mouth of the Red Sea, being miles long, and fifty broad: It abounds with divers good Medicinal Drugs, and among the rest, that sort of Aloes which is commonly *Aloes Socotrina*.

*Socrates*,

*Socrates*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, the Son of *Sophroneiscus* a Statuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wisest of Men; at length being accused of Irreligion, by *Melitus* a Poet, *Lycus* an Orator, and one *Anytus*, and being condemned to death by the Magistracy. He had a Hemlock Potion given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience. He is reported by *Quintus Fabius*, to have learned to play on the Harp when he was a very ancient Man. He had two Wives at the same time, *Myrto* the Daughter of *Aristides*, and *Xantippe* a froward and troublesome Woman.

*Sodality*, (Lat.) fellowship, brotherhood, or Society.

*Sodomitical*, (Lat.) belonging to *Sodomy*, i. e. buggery, or unnatural lust.

*Sofees*, those *Turks* that would fain be accounted Religious Puritans, who commonly read in publick streets and places, being ever very busie with their Beads, that the World may take notice of their counterfeited devotion; and when they say any thing, it is but two words, as; *Subhawn Allah*, which is, God is pure; or *Istigfie Allah*, God defend; and sometimes *Alloho Ekbec*, God is great.

*Sokmans*, those Tenants that hold by Soccage Tenure.

*Solace*, (Lat.) comfort and delight.

*Solachs*, those of the Grand Seigniors Foot-guard, who are about three hundred, attending upon him with Bows and Arrows.

*Solar*, (Lat.) belonging to *Sol*, i. e. One of the Seven Planets, *Apollo* or the Sun.

*Solary*, (Lat.) a yearly pension paid to the Prince, to live free from publick business; also a yearly Rent paid for a House; from *Solum*, i. e. the ground or floor.

*Soldures*, among the *Old Gauls*, were such as vowed friendship to any, and to take part with them in their good or bad fortunes.

*Soleated*, (Lat.) shod, having on Shoes or Sandals.

*Solegrove*, an old name for the Moneth of February.

*Solemnity*, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly; from the Latin *solum*, i. e. alone; and *annus*, i. e. a year.

*Solicitation*, (Lat.) a moving to do a thing.

*Solicitude*, (Lat.) care, anguish of mind.

*Solidation*, (Lat.) a making firm or solid.

*Solididian*, one that depends upon Faith alone, without Works.

*Solifuge*, (Lat.) a certain venomous animal, found chiefly in the Silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

*Soliloquy*, (Lat.) a talking or discoursing with ones self alone.

*Solitude*, (Lat.) loneliness or privateness.

*Solivagant*, (Lat.) wandring alone.

*Sollar*, (Lat.) an upper Roof of a House, the story next the Tiles.

*Solæcism*, (Greek) a speaking contrary to the

Rules of Grammar; from *Soli*, a barbarous people of *Pamphylia*.

*Solomon*, (Hebr. Peaceable) *David's* Son by *Bathsheba*, and his successor in the Kingdom: He is famous for his Wisdom, his riches and his building of the Temple; but his being seduced to Idolatry by his Wives, leaves some blot upon him.

*Solomons Seal*, an Herb whose leaves grow one above another, like the Rounds of some Ladders; and therefore it is called *Scala Cali*, and *Jacobs* Ladder. It seals up the lips of green Wounds and Ruptures, and stops Fluxes.

*Solon*, one of the seven wise Men of *Greece*: He made excellent Laws for the Government of *Athens*, and abolished those of *Draco*, afterwards he flying his Countrey, went first into *Egypt*, next to *Cyprus*; lastly, to *Crasus* of *Lydia*. See *Crasus*.

*Solstitial*, (Lat.) belonging [to the *Solstice*, or *Sunstead*, i. e. The time when, the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the days and nights are at the longest, which is about the midst of *June*.

To *Solve*, (Lat.) to loosen or undo; whence *Solution*, a loosning or undoing; also a resolving a doubt.

*Solution*, (Lat. a loosening) in Chymistry it is so taken for a dissolving or attenuating of bodies.

A *Sommer*, vide a *Summer*.

*Somniferous*, (Lat.) bringing or causing sleep.

*Sonnet*, a sort of *Italian* Poësie, consisting of a certain number of Verses, to wit, fourteen in all, whose Rimes curiously answer one another.

*Sonorous*, (Lat.) sounding, or making a loud noise.

*Sontage*, a Tax of forty shillings laid upon every Knights Fee.

*Sontick*, (Lat.) hurtful or noisome.

*Sopater*, an ancient Sophist, the Disciple of *Jamblichus*, and Counsellor of *Constantine* the Great.

*Sopewort*, a Traumatick and Diuretick Herb, putting forth joynted stalks, with leaves like Plantane. It is of a scouring and cleansing quality, and is much used in the cure of the Drople and French Pox.

*Sopbi*, the title given to the supream Monarch of *Persia*, being equivalent to that of King or Emperor. The word is *Arabick*, and properly written *Tzscopbi*, i. e. Pure and holy.

*Sophia*, a proper name of a Woman, signifying in *Greek*, Wisdom.

*Sophism*, (*Greek*) a cunning evading Argument or Oration: In Logick, it is when the form of a Syllogism is not legally framed, or false matter brought in under colour of truth. Whence *Sophister*, a subtle caviller in words.

*Sophistication*, (Lat.) a falsifying, counterfeiting, or adulterating.

*Sophocles*, a Noble Tragick Poet, well known and famed for those Tragedies of his which are extant, though he writ many more. Also a Grammarian who



who interpreted *Lycophron*, and some other of the Greek Lyrick Poets.

*Sophrania*, (Greek) prudent, and temperate, a Christian name of several Women.

*Sopition*, (Lat.) a laying to sleep.

*Soporation*, (Lat.) the same.

*Sopariferous*, (Lat.) bringing sleep.

*Sorani*, there were of that name two Physicians both of *Ephesus*.

*Sorb*, (Lat.) a kind of fruit, called a service.

*Sorbtion*, (Lat.) a supping.

*Sorbonists*, the Divines of a Colledge in Paris, called the *Sorbone*, from one *Robert de Sorbonne*, who was the founder of it.

*Sorcery*, or *Sorcelery*, (French) a kind of Witchcraft, or enchantment; perhaps derived from the Latin *Sortilegium*.

*Sordet*, or *Sordine*, (French) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

*Sordid*, (Lat.) foul, filthy, sluttish, also base, or dishonest.

*Sore-age*, The first year of every Hawk.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer, of three years old.

*Sore-Hawk*, is from the first taking her from the Eiry, till she hath mewed her feathers.

*Sori*, a sort of Mineral much celebrated by the ancients, but now scarce known; yet by some supposed a species of Vitriol.

A *Sorrel* colour, a kind of brownish, dun, or dark red; perhaps from the Italian *Sauro*; more likely at least, than from *Satur*, with Dr. Skinners good leave.

*Sorites*, (Greek) a kind of a Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped together, wherein the prædicate of the former Proposition becomes the subject of the latter, untill from the prædicate of the last proposition, and the subject of the first, a conclusion be inferred; as *Homo est Animal*, *Animal est Corpus*, *Corpus est substantia*, ergo *Homo est substantia*.

*Sororiation*, (Lat.) a swelling, or becoming round, and embossed like a young Virgins Breasts.

*Sorority*, (Lat.) sister-hood.

*Sorrel*, (Lat. *Acetosa*,) a cooling Herb, and of a fine sharp poynant taste, which makes it very desirable in Sallads.

*Sortilegie*, (Lat.) a divination by Lots.

*Sortition*, (Lat.) a casting of Lots.

*Sofibuis*, a Grammarian of *Laconia*, mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Sofigenes*, an Astronomer, whose help *Cesar* made use of in the correcting of the Calendar, and regulating the Computation of the year according to the course of the Sun; as *Pliny* testifies, l. 18. c. 25.

*Sofipatra*, the Wife of *Aedesius* the Sophist, a very learned Woman, and much addicted to Philosophy, as *Eunapius* testifies.

*Sofitation*, (Lat.) a keeping safe, and in health, a preserving from danger.

*Softratus* a *Gnidian*, the Son of *Dexiphanes*, he built that so celebrated Watch-tower in the Island

*Pharos* near *Alexandria*, by the appointment of *Ptolemaeus Philadelphus*.

*Sote*, (old word) sweet.

*Soteridas*, a Musician of *Epidaurus*, who wrote three Books of the Theory of Music; mentioned by *Dionysius*.

*Sotiale*, a kind of Entertainment made by Bayliffs to those of their Hundred for their gain; it is also called *Filiale*.

*Sotthernwood*. See *Southernwood*.

*Sotbfast*, (Sax.) true, faithful.

*Sotion*, an Author cited in the *Geoponicks* of *Constantine*, and mentioned by *Plutarch* in the life of *Lyfander*.

*Soulack*, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

A *Sounder of Swine*, a term used by Forresters for a Company of *Swine*.

*Sounding-line*, in Navigation, is a line bigger than the diplic line, to find the depth of the Water with a piece of lead at it, about six or seven pound weight, and near a foot long.

*Source*, (French) a spring-head: also, a rise, or beginning of anything; from the Latin word *Surgere*, to arise.

*Sourd*, (Lat.) deaf.

*Sourdet*. See *Sordet*.

*Sows*, a kind of French Coin, valuing about a penny.

*South-Hampton*, or *South-Anson*, the chief City of *Hantsire*, so called, as being situate on the South-side of the River *Test*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Claesentum*, from the British *Cladw-Hentan*, i. e. The Haven of *Hemon*. In the Wars between King *Edward* the Third, and *Phillip Valoise* it was burnt to the ground by the French; out of the ashes whereof immediately sprung the Town which is now in being.

*Southernwood*, a Herb, which by Herbalists, is distinguished into Male and Female, and is called in Latin *Abrotanum*. Of this Herb it is said, that no Vermin will come near the place where it grows; it is also being drunk in Wine accounted a good Antidote against Poison.

*Sowbread*, (Lat. *Cyclamen*, *pauis porcinus*, *Arstennita*) a Herb which Swine love very much to feed on, whence it takes that denomination.

*Sownder*, a term used by Hunters for a Company of wild Bores; as a Herd for Deer.

*Sowbistle*, an Herb of *Venus*, otherwise called *Hares Lettice*, in Latin *Sonchus*, *Lactuca Leporina*, *palatinum Leporis*, *Leporinum cubile*.

## S. P.

*Spade*, (Lat.) gelded.

*Spadiceous*, (Lat.) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date tree.

*Spagyrical*, (Lat.) belonging to Chymical operations.

*Spaby*, (Persian *Esfarhee*) a Turkish Horseman, compleatly armed.

*Spaid*,

*Spaid*, or *Spayad*, a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

*Spalatum*, a noted City of *Dalmatia*.

*Spanish-Wool*, a parcel of Wool so coloured by *Spanish Art*, and therefore so called, that it imparts its tincture to Ladies that are studious; either to improve what colour they have, to refresh what is decayed, or to counterfeit what never was before.

*Sparre*, a kind of Mineral Excrement.

*Sparrow-hawk*, a sort of short winged Hawk, called in *Latin* *Merlarius Accipiter*.

*Sparson*, (*Lat.*) a sprinkling.

*Sparta*, a famous City of *Peloponnesus*, built by *Spartus*, the Son of *Phoroneus*, or, as some say, by *Sparta* the Daughter of *Eurotas*, it is otherwise called *Lacedemon*. It was the Seat of great Actions, first under Kings, afterwards under a Commonwealth Government.

*Sparadrap*, an old Linnen rag dipped all over in any kind of Salve melted.

*Spartacus*, a *Thracian* Gladiatour, or Sword-player; who with *Chrysus*, and *Oenomaus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of Slaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glabe*, *Lentulus* and *Cassius*; thereby making himself very formidable to the *Romans*, at last he was put to flight by *Crassus*; but afterwards making head again, was vanquished and slain.

*Spasmatial*, (*Greek*) troubled with a *Spasm*, i. e. a cramp, or shrinking in of the sinews.

*Spat*, the spawn of Oysters, which is cast in the month of *May*, so called by the Dredgers.

*Spashule*, or *Spae*, (*Lat.*) an Instrument, wherewith Chirurgeons and Apothecaries spread their Plaisters; it is also called a splatter or slice.

*Spatiation*, (*Lat.*) a walking at length, or in a large compass.

*Spawbawn*, the imperial City of *Persia*, it stands in *Parthia*, by some it is called *Spaan*, by others *Spahan*, *Jesphaa*, or *Hissban*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*, the ancient *Greeks* called it *Hecatompyles*, from the Gates, which were a Hundred in number; and the *Persians* Hyperbolically term it, half the World.

*Spayad*. See *Spaid*.

*Species*, (*Lat.*) a different kind or form of any thing, in Logick it is reckoned one of the five Prædicables, viz. That which is predicated of its individuals in *Quid*, as if it be asked *Quid est Socrates*, Resp. est *Homo*.

*Specificial*, (*Lat.*) special, distinguishing the species, or kind.

*Specification*, (*Lat.*) a signifying, declaring, or manifesting.

*Specious*, (*Lat.*) beautiful to the sight, fair to behold.

*Spectacle*, (*Lat.*) a publick or solemn shew.

*Spectator*, (*Lat.*) a beholder, or looker on.

*Spētre*, (*Lat.*) a frightful Apparition, a Vision, Ghost, or Spirit.

*Speculum oris*, an Instrument to skrew open the mouth, that the Chirurgeon may discern the Dis-

eased parts of the throat, or for the conveying in of nourishment or of medicines.

*Spel*, (*Sax.*) a word, or saying: also, vulgarly used for a charm.

*Speedwell*, otherwise called *Fluellin*, in *Latin* *Betonica Pauli*, and *Veronica Mas*, and *Femina*: for this (as many other Herbs) is by Herbalists distinguished into Male and Female.

*Spelt*, a kind of Corn growing in some parts of the World, called in *Latin* *Zea*.

To *Spend*, a Malt, or Yard; is said when they are broke by foul weather.

*Sperage*. See *Asparagus*.

*Spermatical*, (*Greek*) belonging to Sperm, i. e. The natural Seed of any living Creature.

*Sperma Ceti*. See *Parmaceti*.

*Speusippus*, an *Athenian* Philosopher, *Plato's* Sisters Son, who succeeding his Uncle in his School kept it Eight years; it is reported of him, that growing old, he to avoid the tediousness of age made himself away. But *Plutarch* affirms that he dyed of a *Pthiriasis*, he wrote several Dialogues, which are mentioned by *Laertius*.

*Spenslick*, (*Greek*) done, or made up in haft.

*Sphacelism*, (*Greek*) a kind of Ulcer, or dangerous inflammation.

*Spherical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sphere, i. e. a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compass of the Heaven.

*Spheroid*, a term in Geometry, being a figure not altogether Spherical, but something resembling it.

*Spheromachy*, (*Greek*) a playing at Bowls, or Tennis.

*Sphincter*, (*Greek*) the Muscle of the Arse.

*Sphinx*, the name of a certain Monster, that kept anciently near *Thebes*, proposing a riddle to all Passengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, she destroyed them all: at last *Oedipus* coming that way, and expounding it, she threw her self headlong down a Rock for grief.

*Spiciferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing ears of Corn.

*Spicilegy*, (*Lat.*) a gleanings, a gathering ears of Corn.

*Spiderwort*, (*Lat.* *Phalangium*) an Herb so called, as effectual against the Venome of Spiders.

*Spignel*, (*meum*) an Herb effectual against Catarrhs, and Rheums, it is otherwise called *Mew*, *Baldmony* and *Bearwort*.

*Spigurnels*, a word now out of use; anciently the Sealers of the Kings Writs were known by that term; which Office, together with the Serjeancy of the Kings Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the Son of *France*, resigned unto King *Edward* the First.

*Spikenard*, (*Nardus Indica*,) an Odoriferous Plant, the Oil whereof is much used in Medicine, being of a warming, and digesting quality.

*Spinage*, (*Lat.* *Spinachia*) an Herb of great request in Cookery, whether for Broths or for Sal-lats.

*Spinal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Spine*, i. e. a Thorn, Prickle, or Sting: also the back-bone.

*Spinel*, a sort of precious stone.

*Spingard*,



*Spingard*, ( an old word ) by some taken for a Chamber, or some such like sort of brass Gun.

*Spindle*, in Navigation is the main body of the Cap-stern.

*Spinosity*, ( *Lat.* ) a being full of Spines, or Thorns.

*Spintharus*, a noble Architect of *Corinth*, who built the Temple at *Delphus*.

*Spinner*, a Law term, being appropriated to unmarried Women in all Deeds, Bonds, and Evidences. Spinning being Synecdochically taken for all sorts of works, which Maids or unmarried Women are supposed to be employed in.

*Spintrian*, ( *Lat.* ) inventing new actions of Lust.

*Spiracle*, ( *Lat.* ) a breathing-hole, a place through which smoak may have a vent.

*Spiral-line*, in Geometry, is that which rowls in several circles one about the other, and is called in Greek *Helix*.

*Spiration*, ( *Lat.* ) a breathing, or exhaling.

*Spiritualities*, the profits which a Bishop receiveth from his spiritual Living.

*Spiritualization*, a term in Chymistry, being a changing of the whole body into spirit, so that it becomes no more sensible to us.

*Spissitude*, ( *Lat.* ) thicknets, or grossness.

*Spitter*. See *Pricket*.

*Spittle-House*, ( *Italian Spedale* ) See *Hospital*.

*Spaying of the shoulder*, a Disease in Horses, occasioned by some slip, whereby the shoulder parteth from the breast, and so leaveth a rift, or rent in the film under the skin, which makes him trail his legs after him.

*Spleen-wort*, ( *Lat. Asplenium* ) an Herb having its name from its nature, as being esteemed very efficacious in Diseases of the spleen, it is otherwise called *Ceterach*, and *Miltwast*.

*Spleget*, the same as *Pleget*.

*Spplendid*, ( *Lat.* ) bright, clear, shining, glorious.

*Splenetic*, ( *Lat.* ) troubled with a Disease, or ill humours, in the spleen, or milt, *i. e.* a Bowel in the left side, under the mid-rife, over against the Liver.

*Splicing*, in Navigation, is to let one Ropes end into another, so that they shall be as firm as an entire Rope, and this is called a round *Splice*, the *Cut-splice* is to let one into another with what distance you will, so that they be strong, and yet may be undone at pleasure. Also a term in Grafting, as when the stock of one Tree, and the top of another are cut sloping and fastned together.

*Spodium*, a sort of foot which rising from the trying of Brass, falls down at length to the bottom, whereas *Pompholix*, still flies upward.

*Speliation*, ( *Lat.* ) a robbing, or spoiling: also a Writ that lyeth for one incumbent against another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

*Spoleto*, a Dutchy ( with its chief City of the same name ) of that part of *Italy* which was anciently the Province of *Umbria*.

*Sponde*, ( *Greek* ) a foot in verse, consisting of two long syllables.

*Spondyles*, ( *Greek* ) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

*Spongius*, ( *Lat.* ) full of holes like a sponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

*Sponsal*, or *Sponsalitions*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Spouse.

*Sponsion*, ( *Lat.* ) a bargain, or promise; but more especially relating to Marriage.

*Spontane*, ( *Lat.* ) done willingly, unconstrained, or of ones own accord.

To *Spoon*, in Navigation, is to put a Ship right before the wind.

*Sporades*, certain Islands that lie scattered up and down in the *Carpathian Sea*.

*Spout*, in Navigation, is like a small River running out of the Clouds, as out of a water-spout, which happens in the *West-Indies*.

*Spraints*, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Otter.

*Spray*, ( old word ) a Bough, or Sprig.

*Spreion*, ( *Lat.* ) a contemning, despising, or scorning.

*Sprights*, a sort of short or flight Arrows. Also a Contraction from Spirits when taken for Ghosts or Apparitions.

To *Spring a Mast*, is said, when it is cracked in any place.

*Springe*, a snare or kind of device, wherewith small Birds are caught.

*Spring-tides*. See *Neap-tides*.

*Springall*, ( *Dutch* ) a stripling, or young man.

*Spullers*, of Yarn, those that try if it be well spun and fit for the Loom.

*Spume*, ( *Lat.* ) foam, froth, or scum.

*Spunge*, in the Art of Gunnery, is a staff, with a piece of Lambs-skin about the end of it to scour the Gun.

† *Spurcical*, ( *Lat.* ) speaking filthily, or uncleanly.

*Spurge*, a sort of Plant called by the Learned *Tithymallus*: the juice whereof is so hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropt upon Warts eats them away.

*Spurge-flax*, ( *Thymelæa* ) a sort of shrub, whereon grows that rich berry called *Coccum Gnidium*.

*Spurious*, ( *Lat.* ) base-born: also counterfeit.

*Spurkets*, a term in Navigation, the spaces between the Futtocks by the Ship-sides, fore and aft, above and below.

*Spurrey*, a sort of Herb, called in *Latin* *Spergula*.

## S. Q.

*Squadron*, ( *French* ) a certain number of Soldiers formed into a square body.

*Squalid*, ( *Lat.* ) unclean, sluttish, ill-favoured.

*Squamigerous*, ( *Lat.* ) bearing scales, scaly.

*Squash*, a little Creature in some parts of *America*, somewhat resembling an *Ichnumon* or *Indian*

U u

Rat;

Rat; Also a certain summer fruit growing in those parts in manner of, and much like a Pumpkin.

*Squill*, ( *Lat.* ) a kind of Plant, otherwise called the Sea-Onion; good against Head-ach and falling sickness.

*Squinancy*, or *Squincy*, a kind of Disease which causeth a swelling in the throat, called in *Latin* *Angina*.

*Squinanth*, an odoriferous *Arabian* plant, otherwise called the Sweet-Rush, and Camels-hair, in *Latin* *Juncus Odoratus*, in *Greek* *Schœnanthos* from whence *Squinanth*.

*Squobble*, a term among Printers; and is spoken of lines that fall out of Order, is making room for other lines in another part of the Form; whence perhaps to *Squobble* is usually taken Metaphorically for to fall out or disagree.

## S. T.

*Stability*, ( *Lat.* ) stableness, firmness, sureness.

*Stable-stand*, a term in Forreſt Law, when one is found standing in the Forreſt with his Bow bent ready to shoot at the Deer, or his Grey-hound in a Leace ready to ſlip.

*Stabulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a ſtanding of Cattle in a Stable or Stall.

*Stæle*, ( *Lat.* ) a kind of Gum or creamy juice, ſqueezing out of the Myrrh-tree.

*Stade*, ( *Lat.* ) a furlong, or the eighth part of an *Italian* mile, which conſiſteth of a Thouſand paces.

*Stafford*, the chief Town of *Staffordſhire*, called in ancient time *Bethany*, where *Berteline*, a holy man led an *Eremites* life; it hath a Caſtle on the South-bank of the River, built in the year 914. by King *Edward* the Elder.

*Staggard*, ( a term in Hunting ) a red male Deer of four years old; and at five years old it is called a *Stag*.

*Stagira*, a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Ariſtotele* was born; whence that Philoſopher is called the *Stagirite*.

*Staind-colours*, in Heraldry are tawney and murrey.

*Stalker*, a certain Bird reported to be in the Countrey of *Mandingos* in *Africa*, which ſtanding upright is taller than a man.

*Stallage*, ( *French* ) in Common Law, ſignifieth Money paid for ſetting of Stalls in Markets, or Fairs.

*Stallion*, ( *Ital.* *Stallione qu. Dominus Stalle* or *Stabuli.* )

*Stamboli*, a name for *Conſtantinople* among the *Turks*.

*Stanch*, ( probably from the old *Saxon* word *Standan*, to ſtand firm ) ſolid, ſubſtantial, and ſo a man of Credit and Reputation, and well to paſs in the World, is uſually called a *Stanch-man*.

*Standard*, ( *French* ) the chief Enſign of an Army belonging to the King, or General; alſo the ſtanding meaſure of the King, or State, to which all other meaſures are framed.

*Standing-ropes*, in Navigation, are the ſhrouds and ſtays which are not removed, unleſs they be to be caſed, or ſet taugther.

*Stanford*, in *Saxon* *Steanford*, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Welland*; It is ſo called, as being built of rough ſtone, *Stean* ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, a ſtone. In this Town, under the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, an Univerſity was inſtituted, and publick profeſſion of Arts began to flouriſh; but this Academy continued not long, it being ſoon after provided by Oath, that no Student in *Oxford* ſhould publickly profeſs at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is alſo another *Stanford*, ſituate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonſhire*.

*Stank*, ( old word ) from the *Italian* *Stanco*, ſignifying weary, weak, or faint.

The *Stannaries*, ( *Lat.* ) the Mines, or Tin-works in *Cornwall*. See *Lode-work*.

*Stanza*, ( *Ital.* ) a certain number of verſes, which is commonly called a ſtaff; at the ending of which, the *Stroph* is concluded.

*Staple*, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their Commodities for the better utterance of them by the great.

*Staple-Inn*. See *Inn*.

*Star-board*, a term in Navigation, is the right ſide of a Boat, or Ship, *Star-board* the Helm, is to put the Helm a *Star-board*, then the Ship will go to the *Lar-board*.

*Star-Chamber*, ( ſo called from a Chamber in *Weſtminſter*, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was firſt kept ) a Court conſiſting of the Members of the Kings Council; wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from Subjects to their Prince.

*Star of Bethlehem*, a ſort of Herb called by the learned *Orniſbogalum*.

*Start*, applyed to a Hare, when you force her to leave her ſeat, or form; for then you are ſaid to ſtart a Hare.

*Starrulet*, ( *Diminutive* ) a little Star.

*Starting*, among the Brewers, is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed to revive it again.

*Starwort*, ( *Lat.* *Babonium*, and *Aſter Articus*, ) an Herb of *Venus*, of a drying and cooling quality, that ſort called *Water-Starwort* is termed *Stellaria Aquatica*, the Sea *Starwort* *Tripolinum*.

*Staſem*, a *Platonick* Philoſopher of *Naples*, mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *de finibus*.

*Staſiarch*, ( *Greek* ) a Captain, or chief Ring-leader in any tumult, or ſedition.

*Stater*, ( *Greek* ) a certain ancient Coin, valuing about Two ſhillings in Silver, Seventeen ſhillings in Gold.

*Statics*, ( *Greek* ) a Mechanick Art treating about weights, and meaſures.

*Station*, ( *Lat.* ) a ſtanding place: alſo, a Bay, or Road for Ships.

*Station-ſtaff*, an Inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, being a ſtreight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.]

*Stationary*,



*Stationary*, is when a Planet stands still, and moves neither backward nor forward.

*Stasierates*, an Artift of *Alexandria*, in great esteem with *Alexander* the Great. He was of opinion, that the statue of a Man might be formed out of *Asbos*, a Mountain of *Thrace*.

*Statuary*, ( *Lat.* ) a Graver of Statues or Images.

*Statumination*, ( *Lat.* ) an underpropping or setting up.

*Statute*, ( *Lat.* ) signifieth in Common Law, a Decree or Act of Parliament.

*Statute Merchant*, and *Statute Staple*, are certain Bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Major, and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants assigned for that purpose.

*Statute Sessions*, are certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every Hundred.

*Steccado*, ( *Span.* ) the Lifts, a place railed in for the beholding of any famous Combat; also a kind of Pale or Fence of Fortification set before Trenches, that the Enemy may not get into them.

*Stede*, ( *old word* ) place.

*Stedship*, ( *old word* ) firmness, or sureness.

*Steel*, a term in Archery, it signifies the Body of an Arrow, or Shaft made of Wood.

To *Steer*, in Navigation is to govern the Ship with the Helm; also by Metaphor, to govern or manage any affair.

*Steerage room in a Ship*, is before the great Cabin, where the Steerman always stands.

*Steganography*, ( *Greek* ) the Art of secret or abstruse Writing.

*Stellar*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Star.

*Stellation*, ( *Lat.* ) a blasting.

*Stelliferous*, ( *Lat.* ) starry, bearing Stars.

*Stellion*, ( *Lat.* ) a little beast so called from certain little spots upon his skin, almost in the fashion of Stars.

*Stellionate*, ( *Lat.* ) deceit, couzenage, counterfeiting any kind of Merchandize.

*Stem*, ( *Greek* ) that part of any Flower, Herb, or Tree, that divideth it self into Boughs or Branches; also a Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree; also in Navigation, the Stem is a great piece of Timber wrought, compassing, and scarfed into the Stocks at one end, and all the But-ends forward of the Planks are fixed to the Stem.

*Stenography*, ( *Greek* ) the Art of Short-writing.

*Stentorian voice*, a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor*, a *Greek*, whose voice is said to have been as loud as fifty Mens voices together.

*Stephanopolis*, ( *Cronstadt* ) one of the most eminent Cities of *Transylvania*; it is also called *Corona*.

*Stephen*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in *Greek* a Crown.

*Stercoration*, ( *Lat.* ) a dunging, or covering with dung.

*Stereometry*, ( *Greek* ) the measure, or dimension of solid Bodies.

*Sterility*, ( *Lat.* ) barrenness.

*Sterling*. See *Easterling*.

*Stern*, the aftermost part of a Ship; also among Hunters, the Tail of a Grey-hound is so called; as also the Tail of a Wolf.

*Sternfast*, is a Rope made fast to the Stern of the Ship, to hold her Stern firm.

*Sternon*, ( *Greek* ) the great Bone of the Breast.

*Sternutation*, ( *Lat.* ) a sneezing.

*Sterquilinous*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Dung-hill.

*Stesimbrotus*, the Son of *Epaminondas*, a famous *Theban* Captain; he was put to death by his Father, for fighting against the Enemy contrary to his command.

*Stetin*, the chief City of *Pomerania*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of the Empire. This Town, after a long siege, by reason of the valiant defence of the Burghers, hath been at last lately surrendered by the *Suedes*, to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

*Stews*, (from the *French* word *Estuve*, a Hot-house,) a Brothel-house, or places where Women prostitute their Bodies for gain.

*Sthenelus*, a famous Captain in the Wars of *Troy*, the Son of *Capennus* and *Enadne*.

*Sthenebea*, the Daughter of *Jobatus*, King of the *Lycians*, and the Wife of *Prætus*, King of the *Corinthians*, who receiving a repulse from *Bellerophon*, complained to her Husband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

*Stibium*, a kind of Mineral, whereof there is great plenty in *Derbshire* Mines; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

*Stichwort*, ( *Gramen Leucanthemum*, *Hiplostemum* ) a sort of Herb accounted effectual against stiches and pains of the side. It is by some called *Birds-tongue*.

*Stift*, a *German* word, which hath been lately used among us for the small division of a Region or Province.

To *Stigmatize*, ( *Greek* ) to brand or mark with a hot Iron.

*Stiletto* or *Stelletto*, ( *Ital.* ) a sharp pointed Dagger or Ponyard.

*Stillatory*, ( *Lat.* ) dropping or distilling; also a place to put a Still or Limbeck in.

*Stillicide*, ( *Lat.* ) a dropping from the Eves of a House.

*Stilyard*, a place in *London*, where in old time the Merchants of *Hannse* and *Almain* used to reside. It is so called, as it were *Steelyard*, because Steel used to be sold there.

*Stilpo*, a *Megarensian* Philosopher, who lived in the time of *Ptolomeus Lagi*. He was the Disciple of *Pasicles*, the *Theban*, and wrote twenty Books of Dialogues, as *Suidas* testifies, and is particularly mentioned by *Cicero* in his Book *De Fato*.

*Stimulation*, ( *Lat.* ) a provoking, moving or stirring up.

*Stipation*, ( *Lat.* ) a guarding or invironing about.

*Stipendial* or *Stipendiary*, (*Lat.*) serving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

*Stipone*, a kind of sweet compounded drink, used in hot weather.

*Stiptical*, (*Greek*) stopping or binding, a word used in Physick.

*Stipulation*, (*Lat.*) a solemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law.

*Stiricide*, (*Lat.*) a dropping of Iicles from the Eaves of a House.

*Stirling*, a County in the South part of *Scotland*.

*Stirrup*, a term in Navigation, is an Iron that comes round about the piece of a Keel that is patched to a Keel, when a piece of the Keel is lost, strongly nailed with Spikes.

*Stoaked*, a term in Navigation when the Water cannot come to the Well, by reason that Ballast or something else is got into the Limber holes.

*Stoccado*, (*Span.*) a prick, stab, or thrust with a weapon; also certain sharp pieces of Wood, wherewith Trenches of Fortifications are impaled.

*Stock*, that part of a Tree which is close to the Roots whereon the Cions are ingrafted.

*Stock-Gilliflower*, a Woody Plant, of which there are several varieties, both single and double.

*Stockholmia*, *Stockholm* the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Sueden*.

*Stocks*, in Navigation are certain Posts much of the same nature, as the Cradle framed on the shore to build a Pinnace, Catch, Frigate, or Boat upon.

*Stoical*, (*Greek*) belonging to, or of the humor of the Stoicks, i. e. A certain Sect of Philosophers at *Athens*; they were so called from *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch, because *Zeno*, their first Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

*Stoke*, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*, where Sir *John de la Pool*, Earl of *Lincoln*, pretending a title to the Crown of England, was overthrown in a great pitched Battle, and slain.

*Stole*, (*Greek*) a long Robe or Garment of Honor, amongst the *Romans*; it is now more especially taken for a Priestly Ornament.

*Stolidity*, (*Lat.*) foolishness, fondness, dulness, blockishness.

*Stomachous*, (*Lat.*) angry, disdainful.

*Stomatick*, (*Greek*) having a fore mouth.

*Stone of Wool*. See *Sarplar*.

*Stonecrop*, (*Lat.* *Vermicularis Illecebra*, *Minor Acriis*.) an Herb of a very hot temperature, sharp and biting.

*Stone-falcon*, a kind of Hawk that builds her Nest in Rocks.

*Stonefly*, a certain kind of Insect. See *Mayfly*.

*Stonehenge*, a wonderful Pile of Stones upon *Salisbury Plain*, erected within the circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another; whereof some are twenty eight foot high, and seven foot broad: Upon the heads of which, others lie overthwart with Mortises; so as the whole frame seemeth to hang. It

is termed by the old Historians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. e. The Giants dance.

*Stooming of Wine*, a putting bags of Herbs, or other infusions into it.

*Storax*, the Gum of a certain *Syrian Tree* very fragrant, and of great use in Medicine.

*Stooping*, in *Faulconry*, is, when a Hawk being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth down violently to strike the fowl.

*Stork*, a kind of Bird so called, from the *Greek* word *Storge*, i. e. Natural affection, because of the care which is observed in these kind of Birds toward their Parents, when they grow old.

*Storky-Bill*, a Chirurgical Instrument, the same as *Crows-Bill*, which see.

*Stormaria* and *Detbmarfia*, two Provinces adjoining to *Holsatia* or *Holstein*, and under the Dominion of the Duke of *Holstein*.

To *Stow*, a term in Navigation to pay any Victuals or Goods in order, in the Hold of a Ship.

*Stounds*, (*old word*) sorrows, dumps.

*Stours*, (*old word*) shocks or bronts.

*Strabism*, (*Greek*) a looking a squint.

*Strage*, (*Lat.*) a falling of Trees, a great ruine, or fall of any thing; also a great slaughter in an Army.

*The Strake of a Wheel*, the Iron wherewith the Cart-wheel is bound.

*Straineib*, a term in *Faulconry*, they say the Hawk straineth, and not snatcheth.

*Stralsund*, the chief Town of *Pomerania*, next to *Stetin*.

*Strangury*, (*Greek*) a certain disease, wherein the Urine is voided drop by drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangullion*.

*Strappado*, (*Ital.*) a certain kind of punishment inflicted on Soldiers for some heinous offence, by drawing them up on high, with their arms tied backward.

*Strasburgh*. See *Argentina*.

*Stratagem*, (*Greek*) a policy, or subtle invention in War.

*Strath*, an old *British* word, signifying a Vale or Dale; whence are derived the names of several places, as *Strathee*, i. e. The Vale of *Dee*, *Stratbearn*, the Vale of *Earn*.

*Stratification*, a term in Chymistry, a strewing of Corroding Powder on Plates of Metal by course.

*Stratonic*, (*Greek*) belonging to Soldiers; warlike.

*Straton*, a Philosopher of *Lampsacus*, whom *Suidas* delivers, to have been the Successor of *Theophrastus*, and the Master of *Ptolomem Philadelphus*, and to have written very many Books, Of the same name there were two other Philosophers; the one a Peripatetick who lived at *Alexandria*, the other a hearer of *Isocrates*.

*Stratoniceus*, a Sculptor famous for his work of the sleeping *Satyr*; also an expert Citharist, who had in great derision and contempt two ignorant Harp players of his age, *Propin* a *Rhodian*, and one called *Bor*.

*Strato;*



*Strato*, an ancient Physician mentioned by *Aristotle*.

*Strawberry*, (*Lat. Fragaria*) a Ground creeping Plant, bearing a sweet Berry very wholesome, and eaten in the season with Cream, or Clarret Wine and Sugar, as a great dainty.

A *Streight*, (*Lat. Fretum*) a narrow passage at Sea, between two Lands, [as the *Streight of Magellan*.

*Streme-works*. See *Lode-works*.

*Strenuous*, (*Lat.*) stout, valiant, hardy.

*Strepitous*, (*Lat.*) jarring, making a noise.

*Stricture*, (*Lat.*) a gathering, or cropping of fruit; also a spark that flies from red hot Iron.

*Strident* or *Stridulous*, (*Lat.*) making a creaking noise.

*Strigilation*, (*Lat.*) a currying of a Horse.

*Strigment*, (*Lat.*) the filth which is wiped off from the body, or any part of it.

*Strigonium*, (*vulg. Graan*) one of the principal Cities of *Lower Hungaria*.

To *Strike sail*, a term in Navigation to pull down the Sails, in token of respect to another Ship.

*Stromatick*, (*Greek*) belonging to strewings, or any thing that is spread upon the Ground.

*Strond* or *Strand*, a shore, or street lying upon the Sea, or River side.

*Stroph*, (*Greek*) the first of the three Members of a *Greek Lyrick Ode*, and oftentimes the *Chorus* of a *Greek Tragedy*; the second is the *Antistroph*, which answers to the *Stroph*; and the third is *Epode*, which answers to neither, but is answered in the next return.

*Structure*, (*Lat.*) a building, frame, or fabrick, of any thing.

*Strumatick*, (*Lat.*) troubled with a strume, *i. e.* with an Impostume, or swelling in the Neck.

*Studios*, (*Lat.*) seriously bent upon a thing, musing, or meditating, intent upon Books or Study; whence formerly Academies were called *Studia*, *i. e.* Studies, as the Study of *Oxford*, &c.

*Stutgard*, the Ducal Seat of the Dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, in the Circle of *Suevia*.

*Stultiloquy*, (*Lat.*) a talking or speaking foolishly.

*Stul-Weissenberg*. See *Alba Regalis*.

*Stupefaction*, (*Lat.*) a making stupid, *i. e.* dull, senseless, astonished, or dismayed.

*Stupendous*, wonderful, admirable, to amaze, wonder, and astonishment.

*Stupes*, Pledgets of Lint, Tow, or Cotton.

*Stupper*, Stoves, or Hot-houses to sweat in.

*Stupration*, (*Lat.*) a committing a rape, a deflowering a Virgin.

*Stygian*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the River *Styx*, *i. e.* A Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcadia*, whose waters are of a nature so vehemently cold, that nothing but the Hoof of a Mule is able to contain them. The Poets feigned it to be a River of Hell, and that the most solemn Oath, which the gods swore by, was by the Waters of *Styx*.

*Styloglossum*. See *Ceratoglossum*.

*Stylo Novo*, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian* account, as *Stylo Veteri* is the computation, according to the *Julian* account.

## S. ti.

*Suada*, a certain goddess among the *Romans*, called the goddess of Eloquence, as *Pisbo* was among the *Greeks*.

*Suasory*, (*Lat.*) apt to persuade, or exhort.

*Suaviation*, (*Lat.*) an amorous kissing.

*Suaviloquy*, (*Lat.*) a sweet or pleasant manner of speaking.

*Suavity*, (*Lat.*) sweetness.

*Subaction*, (*Lat.*) a bringing under, or subduing, also a kneading.

*Subagitation*, (*Lat.*) a driving to and fro; also a soliciting; also a knowing a Woman carnally.

*Subalbid*, (*Lat.*) whitish, inclining to white.

*Subaltern*, (*Lat.*) a taking turns under another.

*Subaudition*, (*Lat.*) a hearing a little, a perceiving somewhat.

*Subclavicular Vein*. See *Vein*.

*Subcutaneous*, (*Lat.*) being under the skin.

*Subdial*, (*Lat.*) being under the Skie, or in the open Air.

*Subditiuous*, (*Lat.*) put under, or laid in the room of another.

*Subdolous*, (*Lat.*) somewhat crafty or deceitful.

*Subduction*, (*Lat.*) a bringing or leading under; also a leading away, or withdrawing.

*Subbustation*, (*Lat.*) an ancient manner of selling things among the *Romans*, which were consecrated to the publick use, namely under a Spear or Javelin.

*Subject*, (*Lat.*) cast or brought under; also in Logick, it is taken substantively, for that substantial body, to which any quality adheres; also the matter which any Art or Science treats of.

*Subingression*, (*Lat.*) a subtle or undiscerned entering into.

*Subitaneous*, (*Lat.*) done suddenly or hastily.

*Subjugation*, (*Lat.*) a bringing under the yoke, a subduing.

*Subjunction*, (*Lat.*) a joyning under, a certain Rhetorical figure of speech, of which see more in *Julius Ruffinianus de Schematis Lexico*; it is otherwise called *Subnexio*, and *Subinsertio*, in *Greek Hypozexis*.

*Subjunctive*, (*Lat.*) under-joyning; *Subjunctive Mood*, in Grammar is that which is commonly distinguished by some Adverb or Conjunction; which serves to that Mood, though to say truth, the *Optative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive*, are but one and the same Mood, under different names.

*Sublation*, (*Lat.*) a taking away.

*Sublevation*, (*Lat.*) a lifting up; also a helping, or easing.

*Subligation*,

*Subligation*, (Lat.) a binding or tying underneath.

*Sublimation*, (Lat.) a raising or carrying up on high; also a Chymical operation, wherein dry Exhalations ascending upward, stick to the sides of the Alembick.

*Sublimity*, (Lat.) height.

*Sublition*, (Lat.) a plaistering, or daubing underneath. In Painting, it is the grasing, or laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

*Sublunary*, (Lat.) being under the Orb of the Moon, beneath the Skie, or Firmament.

*Submerſion*, (Lat.) a plunging under water.

*Submission*, (Lat.) a sending under; also a submitting, yielding, or humbling ones self.

*Subordinate*, (Lat.) placed, or appointed under another.

To *Suborn*, (Lat.) to prepare, instruct, or set any one on upon the bearing false witness, or any other mischievous design.

*Subpedaneous*, (Lat.) set under foot, used as a footstool.

*Subpena*, a Writ to call a Man into the Chancery, upon such case only, as the Common Law faileth in; also a Writ for the calling in of witnesses to testify.

*Subreptitious*, (Lat.) See *Surreptitious*.

*Subrison*, (Lat.) a smiling.

*Subrogation*, (Lat.) See *Surrogation*.

*Subsannation*, (Lat.) a mocking, jeering, or scoffing.

*Subscription*, (Lat.) a writing underneath, a setting ones name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

*Subſidence*, (Lat.) a settling to the bottom.

*Subſidiary*, (Lat.) sent to the aid, succor, or assistance of any one.

*Subſidy*, a Tax or Tribute assessed by Parliament, and Imposed upon every Man according to the valuation of his Lands or Goods.

*Subſortition*, (Lat.) a chusing by lot, after others have chosen.

*Subſtantive*, in Grammar is that sort of Noun which for the rendering of any sentence the more intelligible, requires not of necessity any other word to be joyned with it, to shew its signification.

*Substitution*, (Lat.) a putting in the place or room of another.

*Subſtraction*, (Lat.) a drawing a lesser number out of a greater.

*Subſtruction*, (Lat.) a term in Architecture, an under-building, a laying the Foundation of an Edifice.

*Subſultation*, (Lat.) a leaping under.

*Subterfluus*, (Lat.) flowing under.

*Subterfuge*, (Lat.) an evasion, or cunning shift; also a safe retreat, or refuge.

*Subterraneous*, (Lat.) a being under ground.

*Subtiliation*, a term in Chymistry, the turning of a Body into a liquor, or into a fine powder.

*Subtily*, (Lat.) craft, cunning; whence subtilties, quirks, or witty sayings.

*Subventaneous*, (Lat.) lying under the wind.

*Subverſion*, (Lat.) an over-turning, or overthrowing.

*Suburban*, (Lat.) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town or City.

*Succedaneous*, (Lat.) succeeding, or coming in the room of another.

*Succedent Houſes*, second, fifth, ninth, eleventh.

*Succentour*, (Lat.) vulgarly *Sincantour*. See *Incentour*.

*Succenturation*, (Lat.) a term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Soldiers wanting in any Company, or Troup.

*Succernation*, (Lat.) a bolting, or sifting of Meal.

*Succiduous*, (Lat.) tottering, ready to fall.

*Succinē*, (Lat.) fenced; or girt about; also brief or short.

*Succinow*, (Lat.) belonging to *Succinum*, i. e. Amber.

*Succollation*, (Lat.) a bearing on the shoulders.

*Succory*, (*Cichorium*) an Herb which cooleth and openeth the obstructions of the Liver.

*Succubus*, (Lat.) See *Incubus*.

*Succulent*, (Lat.) juicy, full of juice.

*Succuſſation* or *Succuſſion*, (Lat.) a violent jolting or shaking.

*Suſtion*, (Lat.) a sucking.

*Sudation*, (Lat.) a sweating; whence *Sudatory*, a Stew, or Hot-house.

*Sudorifick*, (Lat.) bringing or causing sweat.

*Suecia*, a Kingdom of Europe, lying on the North of Germany, anciently inhabited by the Goths. The chief City of which is called *Stockholm*.

*Suffarraneous* or *Subfarraneous*, (Lat.) being under another servant; it being an ancient custom among the Romans, that the chief Servant took his portion of Corn from the Master, the under servant from him.

*Suffeſtion*, (Lat.) a putting under, or in the room of another.

*Suffition*, (Lat.) a perfuming, by casting perfumes upon hot coals.

*Sufflaminatio*, (Lat.) a stopping the Wheels of a Coach or Cart, with an instrument called a *Sufflumen* or Trigger.

*Sufflation*, (Lat.) a puffing up, a making to swell with blowing.

*Suffocation*, (Lat.) a choaking, stifling, or stopping up of the breath.

*Suffoſſion*, (Lat.) an undermining or digging under.

*Suffragation*, (Lat.) a giving suffrage, i. e. ones vote or voice, in favor of any person or design.

A *Suffragan*, is one who hath a voice in Ecclesiastical Causes, and executes the Office of a Bishop, but hath not the title.

*Suffamigation*, (Lat.) a fuming or smoaking underneath; in Physick it is taken for a conveying a fume into the Body, from under a Close-stool.

*Suffuſion*,



**Suffusion**, (Lat.) a pouring, or spreading abroad; also a disease in the eye, called a Pin and Web.

**Suggestion**, (Lat.) a prompting, or putting into ones mind.

**Sugilar**, the Architect that built that stately Mausoleum, or Sepulchre of *Mausolus*, by the appointment of Queen *Artemisia*, in honor of her deceased Husband.

**Sugillation**, (Lat.) a beating black and blew; also a reproaching, or slandering.

**Subit**. See *Gazul*.

**Sulcation**, (Lat.) a making Furrows.

**Sulphureous**, (Lat.) full of Sulphur or Brimstone.

**Sulpitius Gallus**, an Astronomer who following *Paulus Aemilius* in his Expedition against *Perseus*, foretold an Eclipse of the Moon, for which he was much admired: He is mentioned by *Cicero* and *Pliny*.

**Sultan** or **Soldan**, among the *Turks* is taken for a King or Prince.

**Sultan** or **Sultanin**, a kind of *Turkish* Coin of Gold, valuing about seven shillings six pence, so called, because coined at *Constantinople* where the *Sultan* lives.

**Sumach** or **Sumack**, a kind of rank smelling Plant, with a black berry wherewith Curriers use to dress their Leather.

**Sumage**, (from the French word *Somme*, i. e. A burthen or seam, which in the Western parts signifieth a Horse-load) a Toll for carriage on Horse-back.

**Sumbriero**, a certain Canopy of State held over Princes, and great Persons in *Spain*, or other hot Countreys, when they walk forth to keep them from the Sun.

**Summary**, (Lat.) a brief gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

**Summed**, in Falconry is when a Hawk hath her Feathers, and is fit either to be taken from the cry or mew.

**Sum**, in Arithmetick, is the number which ariseth from two or more numbers added together; as of four added to three, the sum is seven.

A **Summer**, in Architecture is a great piece of Timber, or Beam which supporteth the building.

**Summit**, (Lat.) the highest part, or top of any thing.

**Sundew**, a Solar Herb, otherwise called *Lustwort*, *Moorgrass*, and *Redrot*, and in Latin *Ros Solis*.

**Sunflower**, another Solar Herb bearing a large yellow flower: it is called by the Learned *Chamae-cistus Angl*.

**Superable**, (Lat.) to be overcome or vanquished.

**Sumpter-horse**, a Horse that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a journey, from the Latin *Sumptus*, Charges or Expences.

**Superaffusion**, (Lat.) a shedding upon, a pouring on the top.

**Superannuation**, (Ital.) an out-living, or growing out of date.

**Superbiloquent**, (Lat.) speaking proudly or haughtily.

**Superbipartient number in Arithmetick**, that number which divides another number not exactly into two parts, but leaves something over and above.

**Superchery**, (old word) wrong, injury, an outrageous assaulting.

**Supercilious**, (Lat.) having great eye-brows as of a sour countenance, severe in carriage.

**Supereminence**, (Lat.) excellence or authority above others.

**Supererogation**, (Lat.) a performing more good Works than a Man is bound to do, a term in Theology.

**Superfation**, (Lat.) a second conceiving, being the first young is brought forth; a breeding of young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

**Superficiary**, (Lat.) he that builds a house upon another Mans ground, and pays quit Rent.

**Superficies**, (Lat.) the surface, or uttermost part of any thing. In Geometry it is defined to be a magnitude consisting of lines, having only length and breadth without profundity.

**Superfluity**, (Lat.) excess, an overabounding, more than enough.

**Superjellion**, (Lat.) a casting upon.

To **Superinduce**, (Lat.) to bring or draw one thing over another.

**Superintendens**, (Lat.) an Overseer.

**Superiority**, (Lat.) a being superior, i. e. higher, set above, or over others.

**Superior Planets**, those that are above the Sun, ♃ ♄ ♅.

**Superlative**, (Lat.) highest, advanced; in Grammar, Superlative degree is the highest degree of comparison, as *Dulcissimus*, sweetest.

**Supermation**, (Lat.) a flowing or passing over.

**Supernal**, (Lat.) coming from above.

**Supernatation**, (Lat.) a swimming over or upon.

**Supernatural**, (Lat.) being above nature, or natural cause.

**Superscription**, (Lat.) a writing over, or on the outside of any thing.

To **Supersede**, (Lat.) to omit, to leave off, to let pass.

**Supersedes**, a Writ signifying a command to stay the doing of that which in appearance of Law were to be done.

**Superstition**, (Lat.) overscrupulousness in Religion, overmuch Ceremony in Divine Worship.

**Supertripartient number in Arithmetick**, that number which divides another not into three equal parts, but leaves some remainder.

**Supervacaneous**, (Lat.) more than just, or serveth for common use, needless, vain, unnecessary.

To **Supervene**, (Lat.) to come upon on a sudden, or unexpected.

To **Survive**, See *Survivus*.

*Supine*,

*Supine*, (Lat.) lying with the face upward; also negligent, or careless.

*Supines*, (Lat.) certain words which by common Grammarians are reckoned as parts of a Verb Active, and usually placed within the limits of the Formation thereof; the first Supine so called, endeth in *um*, and hath an Active signification, and is commonly set after Verbs of Motion, as *eo cubitum*, I go to lie down; the second endeth in *u*, and coming after an Adjective, hath the signification of an Infinitive Mood Passive generally attributed to it, as *dignus lectu* worthy to be read.

*Suppedaneous*, (Lat.) See *Subpedaneous*.

*Suppeditation*, (Lat.) a supplying, ministering, or affording what is needful.

*Suppilation*, (Lat.) a pilfering, or stealing underhand.

To *Supplant*, (Lat.) to plant, or set under; also to deceive or beguile.

*Supplement*, (Lat.) a supplying that which is defective, a filling up a place that is vacant, or empty.

A *Suppliant*, (French) a Petitioner, or humble Suiter.

*Supplication*, (Lat.) a Petitioning, or making an humble Request.

*Supplice*, (Lat.) punishment, or correction.

*Supplosion*, (Lat.) a making a noise by stamping with the feet.

*Supposititious*, (Lat.) laid in the place, or room of another.

*Suppository*, (Lat.) put under; also in Physick it is used substantively for any solid composition put up into the Body, to make it soluble.

To *Suppress*, (Lat.) to press under, to stifle or keep down.

*Suppuration*, (Lat.) a ripening of a Bile or Impostume, gathering or resolving into matter.

*Suppurgation*, in Medicine, is a too often using of Purgative Medicaments; which by too much opening the Veins, excites the Dysentery, evacuates the Blood, and prostrates the Integrity of Nature's strength to danger.

*Supputation*, (Lat.) a pruning of Trees; also a counting, or casting up.

*Supremacy*, (Lat.) a being supream, i. e. highest in power and authority.

A *Surbating*, (French) a beating, or galling on the soles of ones feet.

To *Surcease*, (French) to give over.

*Surcharge*, (French) charge upon charge, or load upon load.

A *Surcharger of the Forest*, he that Commons with more Beasts, than a Man hath right to Common withal.

A *Surcingle*, (French) an upper girth, or girdle; but most particularly taken for the Girdle, wherewith Ministers usually tie their Cassocks.

*Surcoat*, (French) a Coat of Arms to wear over Armor; also any upper Garment.

*Surcrew*, (French) an over-growing; also advantage, amends, over-measure.

*Surculation*, (Lat.) a pruning of Trees, a

cutting off Surcles, i. e. young Grasses, Shoots, or Sprigs.

*Surdity*, (Lat.) deafness.

*Surd Numbers*, in *Algebraick* Arithmetick, otherwise called Irrational Numbers, are such, as no Numbers can be found, which being cubically multiplied into themselves, will produce exactly.

*Surd Solid*, in Arithmetick the Product of the Square of any Number multiplied upon the Cube of the same Number; as sixteen the square of four, multiplied upon sixty four, the Cube of the same is One hundred twenty four.

*Surge*, a Wave; from the Latin *Surgere*, i. e. to rise.

*Sureby*, a Port Town in *Yorkshire*, which some think to be the same with that ancient Town called by *Antonine*, *Euxilevov Gabrantovicorum*, and by the *Latins* *Sinus portuosus & salutaris*, each of these names implying as much, as, sure, or safe Haven.

*Surface*. (French) the same as *Supercifies*.

*Surkney*, a kind of white garment like a Rotchet.

To *Surmount*, (French) to excel, to overcome.

To *Surpasse*, (French) the same.

*Suria*, the name of a certain gods; to whom an Altar was anciently erected at *Melkraig* in *Northumberland*, by *Licinius Clemens*, a Captain under *Calphurnius Agricola*, Lieutenant to *Augustus*.

*Surplusage*, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a superfluity, or addition, more than needeth, which is the cause sometimes, that the Writ abateth.

*Surprisal*, (French) a sudden assaulting, or setting upon, a coming upon a Man unawares.

*Surquedry*, (old word) pride, presumption.

*Surrejoinder*, (French) a second defence of the the Plaintiffs Action, opposite to the Defendants Rejoinder. The Civilians call it Triplication.

A *Surrender*, in Common Law is an Instrument or Writing, signifying a Tenants consent or agreement, to yield and give up his Lands to the possession of him that hath the next immediate Remainder or Reversion.

*Surrentum*, a Town of *Campania*, in *Italy*, built by the *Greeks*, anciently called *Petra Surrentum*.

*Surreptitious*, (Lat.) taken deceitfully or by stealth.

*Surrogation*, (Lat.) an appointing as Deputy in the room of another.

To *Survive*, (French) to outlive; whence a Survivor in Common Law, is taken for the longer liver of two Joynt-tenants.

*Susanna*, (Hebr. Lilly) the Daughter of *Helcia*, and Wife of *Joachim*, she being condemned to death through the false witness of the Elders, was freed by the just judgment of *Daniel*. It is now among us, the Christian name of many Women.

*Susception*, (Lat.) an enterprising or undertaking a thing.

*Susceptible*,



*Susceptible*, (Lat.) plicable, apt to receive any Impression.

*Suscitation*, (Lat.) a raising, quickning, or stirring up.

*Suspension*, (Lat.) a hanging up: also a being in doubt, or uncertainty; in Common Law it is taken for a temporal stop of a Mans right.

*Suspiral*, (French) a breathing hole, a vent or passage for air: also a spring of Water passing under ground to a Conduit.

*Suspiration*, (Lat.) a fetching a deep sigh.

*Susurratio*, (Lat.) a whispering, or muttering.

*Sutherland*, the name of a Country in the North part of Scotland.

*Sutorious*, (Lat.) belonging to a Shoemaker.

*Suture*, (Lat.) a seam, or sewing together, a fastning together of Bones. There are three remarkable Sutures in the head, the *Coronal*, *Lambdoidal*, and *Sagittal*.

## S. W.

*Swabber*, one that is to keep the Ship, and Maps clean.

*Swainmoot*, (Sax.) a Court of Free-holders within the Forest, kept by the Charter of the Forest thrice a year.

*Swallows-tail*, a term among Architects, and Carpenters, a fastning together of two pieces of Timber so strongly, that they cannot fall asunder.

*Swallow-wort*, (*Asclepias*, *Hirundinaria*) an Herb eminent for the vertue it hath to resist poison.

*Swamp*, among those of *Virginia* and *New-England*, a Bog or Marshie place.

The *Swan*, *Cygnus* or *Olor*, one of the Constellations consisting of Twelve Stars.

*Swart-ruiter*. See *Ruiter*.

To *Sweep*, a Hawk after she hath fed, is said to sweep, not wipe her beak.

*Swope*, a certain Instrument with cross beams, to draw Water with.

*Swiftng*, in Navigation, is the encompassing the Gunwale, with a strong Rope, and fastning the Chestrope thereunto.

*Swilpough*, a Dilling, or child born, when the Parents are old.

*Swink*, (old word) labour.

The *Swim*, a Channel that leads from the Buoy of the middle ground up to the Buoy of the Nower, and hath for the most part Nine or Ten fathom Water in the midst of the Channel.

*Swisbin*, a proper name, signifying in the Saxon tongue, very high. There was a Bishop of Winchester famous for Holiness, called St. *Swisbin*.

*Switzerland*. See *Helvetia*.

## S. Y.

*Sybaritical*, dainty, wanton, effeminate; from the *Sybarite*, the Inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a people advanced to that height of Luxury, and

Voluptuousness, that they had their Horses taught to Dance to the sound of the Flute; by which means the *Crotoniate*, who waged War with them, bringing Pipers along with them into the Field, made their Horses to fall a Dancing, whereupon they rushed in among them, broke their Ranks and utterly overthrew them, and destroyed their City.

*Sybill*, (Heb.) Divine Doctrine, a Christian name of divers Women.

*Sybilline*, (Lat.) belonging to the *Sybills*, who were certain Women that Prophesied concerning the birth of our Saviour Christ; they were thought to be Ten in number, the *Persian*, *Cumean*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythraean*, *Samian*, *Hellepontian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburtine*, *Cuman*.

*Sycamore*, (Greek) a kind of fair Tree, abounding in many parts of *Aegypt* and *Judea*, having Fruit like Figs (very wholesom to eat, and pleasant to the Palate) and Leaves like those of the *Mulberry Tree*; so that those Trees which go by the name of *Sycomores* in *England*, are not rightly so called; being rather a sort of *Maple*.

To *Sycophantize*, (Greek) to play the *Sycophant*, i. e. a Parasite, Flatterer, or Tale-bearer. The word is compounded of *συκός*, a Fig, and *φαίειν* to discover, and signifies Originally one that to get a reward of the Magistrate, used to betray those Fig Merchants who made any Exportations without paying the Customs enjoyned by Law among the ancient *Greeks*: Whence it came to signifie Metaphorically any one that carries favour of another for gain.

*Syderation*, (Lat.) a blasting. *Sideration*, in Physick is, when not only the solid parts, but the bones also are corrupted.

*Sylla*, a famous Roman Captain, who brought *Jugurth* in Chains to Rome, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the Tyranny of *Cinna*, and banished *Marinus*; afterwards being made Dictator, he became Tyrannical himself, till at last the Commonwealth being settled, he retired to *Puteoli*, where he lived a private life.

*Syllabical*, (Greek) consisting of, or pertaining to *Syllables*, or a *Syllable*, i. e. a word, or part of a word which is expressed by one tone of the voice, and no more.

*Syllabical Augment*, is an augmentation which is made in Greek Verbs, by prefixing i (and thereby adding one syllable) at the beginning of some Tenses, as from *πρω* comes the Preterimperfect Tense *ἔπρωον*, the *futurum secundum* *ἔπρωμι*, the *Aoristus primus* *ἔπρωκα*.

*Syllepsis*, (Greek) a figure of construction, in which two Nominative Cases singular of divers persons come before a Verb plural, which agrees with the more worthy Case, as *Ego & Tu sumus intuto*, and in the same manner two Substantives agree with one Adjective: it is called in Latin *Comprehensio*.

*Syllogistical*, (Greek) belonging to a *Syllogism*, i. e. a kind of argumentation, wherein some things being granted, there follows necessarily a conclusion different from those things which were granted;

granted : a Syllogism is of two sorts, *Categorical* and *Hypothetical* : a *Categorical Syllogism*, is that wherein both propositions are *Categorical*, or *positive*, as *omnis homo est Animal*, &c. an *Hypothetical Syllogism*, is that wherein one or both propositions are *Hypothetical*, or upon supposition, as *si homo est Animal*.

*Sylvanectum*, a Town of Picardy in France, now called *Sentis*.

*Sylvanus*, the Son of *Valerius*, by his Daughter *Valeria*, *Tusculaniaria*, he was called the god of the Woods, and by some thought to be the same with *Pan* : also, a Companion of *St. Paul*, and to this day a name given sometimes to Men.

*Sylvatical*, or *Sylvestrious*, ( *Lat.* ) Woody, full of Trees, belonging to Woods or Forests.

*Symbolical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to a Symbol, *i. e.* a sign, or token, a secret note, a short, or mysterious sentence.

*Symmachus*, a Roman Orator, whose Oration in Defence of the Vestal Virgins ( when he was sent Embassador upon that affair, from the Senate to *Constantinople* ) was smartly answered and confuted by *Prudentius* and *Ambrosius*.

*Symmachy*, ( *Greek* ) a joyning in War against a common Enemy.

*Symmetry*, ( *Greek* ) a due proportion of each part in respect of the whole.

*Symmetrall Surds*, in *Algebraick* Arithmetick, are those *Homogeneous Surds*; which being contracted by their greatest divisor, are rational Roots of the same kind.

*Sympathetical*, ( *Greek* ) having a sympathy, *i. e.* a natural agreement, or consent in mutual affection, or passion.

*Symploce*, ( *Greek*, a folding together, ) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein several sentences or clauses of sentences have the same beginning, and the same ending, as

*Quam bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse parenti.*

*Quam bene, Caune, meo poteris gener esse parenti.*

This figure is called in *Latin* *Complicatio*, or *Complexio*.

*Symphoniacal*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to Symphony, *i. e.* consent in Harmony, agreement in Tune, or Time.

*Symphosist*, ( *Greek* ) the Master or Overseer of a Feast, or Banquet.

*Symptomatical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to a Symptom, *i. e.* an accident, or effect accompanying any Disease, as the Head-ach, want of sleep, sickness at the Stomach, fainting, swooning, &c.

*Syneresis*, ( *Greek*, a contracting together ) a figure of Prosodie, wherein two vowels are clapt together into one syllable in the same word, as *Alvaria*, for *Aluearia*.

*Synagogical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to a Synagogue, *i. e.* a Congregation, or Assembly.

*Synalepha*, ( *Greek*, a contraction ) a taking away the ending vowel of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, as *vis' est* for *vita est*.

*Synecategorematical*, ( *Greek* ) a term in Logick, having no predicamental, or self-signification.

*Synchondrosis*, ( *Greek* ) a joyning together by a Cartilage, or Gristle.

*Synchronical*, ( *Greek* ) being, or done together at the same time.

*Synchronism*, a hapning of several remarkable accidents, passages, or persons at one and the same time.

*Synchoresis*, ( *Greek* a granting ) a Rhetorical figure of sentence, wherein an Argument is mockingly yielded unto, and then marred with a retort upon the Objector. As

*I grant indeed he is poor, he is forsaken, he is destitute of Friends. Yet he is vertuous. This figure is called in Latin* *Concessio*.

*Synchrisim*, ( *Greek* ) a kind of liquid or spreading ointment.

*Syncope*, ( *Greek*, a cutting away ) in Medicine it is a Disease caused by a sudden or hasty decay of the strength, through a dissolution of the natural heat : It is also a figure of Prosodia, in which a letter, or syllable is taken away from the middle of a word ; as *Amarunt*, for *Amaverunt*.

*Syncretism*, ( *Greek*, a comparing ) a Rhetorical figure of sentence, in which contrary things and divers persons are compared in one sentence : as *the subtle commit the fault, and the simple bear the blame*.

*Syndick*, ( *Greek* ) A Magistrate of a City, being in Germany, *Suisierland*, and other parts equivalent to that of Alderman among us.

*Synodrome*, ( *Greek* ) a concourse, meeting, or running together.

*Synecdochical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to the figure *Synecdoche*, *i. e.* A taking, a part for the whole, as the *Genus* for the *Species*, and contrarily.

*Syneresis*. See *Syneresis*.

*Syngraph*, ( *Greek* ) a Deed, or Writing signed with ones hand.

*Synodale*, ( *Greek* ) a Cense, or Tribute in Money paid to the Bishop, or some other person for his use by the inferior Clergy.

*Synodical*, ( *Greek* ) belonging to a Synod, *i. e.* an Assembly, or meeting together of Ecclesiastical persons to consult about the affairs of the Church.

*Synoesiosis*, ( *Greek*, a reconciling, or joyning together of things that differ ) a Rhetorical figure of sentence in which contraries are attributed to the same thing, as *the covetous Man wants as well what he hath, as what he hath not* : This figure is called in *Latin* *Conciliatio*.

*Synonymous*, or *Synonymal* words, ( *Greek* ) several words having all the same signification ; as *Abiit*, *Excessit*, *Evasis*, *Erupit*.

*Synople*, ( *French* ) a term in Heraldry, signifying Green.

*Synopsis*, ( *Greek* ) a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

*Syn-*



*Syntagme*, (Greek) an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together.

*Syntax*, (Greek) the same: also, in Grammar it is taken for a joining together of the several parts of speech in an orderly construction.

*Synteresis*, (Greek) a remorse, or sting of conscience.

*Synteme*, (Greek) a Watch-word: also an intricate sentence: also the same as *Diploma*.

*Synthesis*, (Greek a compounding) a figure of construction, wherein a noun Collective singular is joined to a verb plural, or to a participle plural, and of a different gender, as *Pars mensi tenuere ratem*: This figure is called in Latin *Compositio*.

*Syracuse*, the chief City anciently of the Isle of Sicily, where the Poet *Theocritus* was born.

*Syria*, a Region of Asia, by some divided into Syria, Assyria, Calosyria, and Leucosyria.

*Syrianus*, a Platonic Philosopher of Alexandria the Master and Predecessor of *Proclus*, as *Suidas* testifies; he wrote Commentaries upon *Homer*, and Seven Books upon *Plato's* Commonwealth.

*Syrinx*, an Arcadian Nymph, one of the *Naiades*, who flying from the violence of *Pan*, was turned into a Reed, of which *Pan* made his Pastoral Pipe, which for her sake he much delighted to play upon.

*Syrtis*, two dangerous Creeks in the Libyan Sea: called the greater *Syrtis*, and the lesser *Syrtis*. Also taken for any quick-sands or shelves in the Water caused by that drift of Sand or Gravel.

*Systatque*, (Greek) compacting, ordering, or placing together.

*Syngie*, (Greek) a conjunction, a joining, or coupling together.

*System*, (Greek) a composing, or putting together: Also a Treatise, or body of any Art, or Science: Also the compass of a Song.

*Systole*, (Greek) a contraction, or drawing together: Also in Physick it is taken for that motion of the Pulse, which compresses the Heart and Arteries, as *Diastole*, dilates them: Also a figure in Prosodia, being a contracting, or making short a vowel which is long by nature as *steterunt*, for *stetererunt*.

## T. A.

St. **T** *Abs*, or St. *Ebber*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, otherwise called *Ebbechefer*, from *Ebba*, a Virgin of the blood Royal of the *Northumbers*, who for the great opinion that was conceived of her Sanctimony, was Canonized among the Saints. Also the name of a Parish in *Cornwal*.

*Tabefaction*, (Greek) a melting, corrupting, or consuming.

*Tabellary*, or *Tabellion*, (Lat.) a Scrivener, or publick Notary: Also a Letter-carrier.

*Taberd*, (Sax.) a Jerkin, or Coat without sleeves: Also a Herald's Coat of Arms in service.

*Tabernacle*, (Lat.) a Booth, or little Shop: Also a Pavilion, or Tent for War. There was anciently among the *Jews* a certain holy Structure; so called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place.

*Tabernarius*, (Lat.) belonging to Taverns, or Shops.

*Tabid*, (Lat.) troubled with the *Tabes*, i. e. a Distemper wherein the body waists and consumes away by degrees.

*Tabitha*, the proper name of a Woman signifying in the Hebrew *Roe-buck*, the principal of the name is mentioned, *Acts* 9. 36.

*Tabouret*, (French) a little stool to sit on.

*Tabularious*, (Lat.) belonging to Writings, Evidences, or Accounts.

*Tabulation*, (Lat.) a fastning together of Planks, or Boards, a making of a floor.

*Taces*, (French *Cuisseaux*) Armour for the thighs.

*acamahacca*, A sweet Gum, whereof usually Plaisters are made for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ach.

*Tachos*, a King of *Aegypt*, who for jeering at the short stature of *Agésilas* was the cause of the breach of the league between them, and of the loss of his own Kingdom.

*Tachygraphy*, (Greek) the Art of swift Writing.

*Tacit*, (Lat.) silent.

*Taciturnity*, (Lat.) a being silent, a holding ones peace.

*P. Annius Tacitus*, an ancient Roman Emperor, who beginning his Reign in the year of our Lord, 279. was slain after six months, and succeeded by *Aurelius Probus*; Also *Publius Cornelius Tacitus* a noble Roman Historian of the Equestrian Order, who began to flourish in the time of *Augustus Caesar*, from whose death he began his *Annals*, which with some other things of his Writings are yet extant.

*Tackle*, or *Tackling*, a term in Navigation: the furniture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby she is fitted for Sailing.

*Tacticks*, (Greek) Books treating of the ordering of Soldiers in an Army.

*Traction*, (Lat.) a touching.

*Taddy*, a sort of pleasant juice issuing out of a spongy Tree, growing streight and tall, and having all its branches sprouting out at the very top. This is used among the *Indians* for a delicious sort of Drink; it is preserved in earthen pots, which are hung under the top where Incisions are made for it to run out, it must be saved in the night, and drunk betimes in the morning; since the heat of the Sun spoiles it: It is of a pleasant taste and good against the Stone.

*Tenarum*, a Promontory in the Country of *Lacedemon*, near which is the Den where *Heracles* ascended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the deep.

*Tages*, the Grand-child of *Jupiter*, and Son of *Genius*: he is said to have taught the *Hebræans*

the art of divining, when he was a boy of Twelve years old.

*Tagliacotius*, a famous Chirurgion of *Bononia*, who had an Art of putting on new Noses.

*Tagus*, a River of *Portugal*, famous among the ancients for its gravel resembling Gold.

*Taile*, in Common Law, is a kind of Inheritance in Fee, when a man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and is taken opposite to Fee-simple.

*Tail*, after possibility of Issue extinct, a term in Law where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their own bodies begotten, and one of them surviveth the other without Issue, by them begotten; he shall hold the Land for term of his own life, as Tenant in Tail after possibility of Issue extinct.

*Taint*, a little red coloured Insect, being a kind of Spider that infesteth Cattle in the Summer time.

*Takel*, (old word) a Feather, or Arrow.

*Talaries*, (Lat.) the winged Shoes, which the Poets fain that *Mercury* wrote.

*Talc*, a squamous, white, and lucid stone, of which is made an oil, with which Women that are curious to preserve their beauty use to wash their faces.

*Talent*, (Lat.) a certain weight of Gold or Silver, which among the *Hebrews* valued 4500. pound sterling if Gold, 357. if Silver. The *Greek* Talent was either *Atticum Majus*, which valued 233 pound sterling, or *Atticum Minus*, which valued 175 pound sterling. Talent, is also Metaphorically taken for that portion or measure which any one hath of Power, Capacity, Knowledge, Ability, Learning, or the like.

*Tales*, (Lat. i. e. such like;) it is used in Common Law for a supply of Men impannell'd upon a Jury, and not appearing, or challenged as not indifferent.

*Talismanical*, belonging to *Talismans*, (Arab.) i. e. Images, or Figures made under certain Constellations.

*Tallage*, or *Tailage*, (French) a Tax, Tribute, or Imposition.

*Tallion*. See *Lex Talionis*.

*Tally*, or *Taley*, (from the French *Tailler*, i. e. to cut) a score, or tick of Wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a reckoning between two parties: Also, in Navigation to *Tally* is to hale off the Sheets.

*Talmudical*, belonging to the *Talmud*, i. e. a certain Book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing the Law, Ceremonies, and Religious Rites of the *Jews*.

*Talus* a Sisters Son of *Dædalus*. He found out the use of the Saw, by seeing the Jaw bone of a Serpent, and invented the Potters wheel, but was at length treacherously slain by his Uncle, who envied his Art and Ingenuity.

*Tabwood*, a term used in the Statutes for such Wood as is cut into short Billets, for the sizing whereof those Statutes were made.

*Tamarinds*, (*Tamarindi*) a kind of Indian

Fruit somewhat like a bended finger, having within it a black substance or Pulp, which is very pleasant to the Palate and Stomach, and is of great use in Medicine; especially for the purging of the Spleen and Liver.

*Tamarisk*, (Lat. *Tamariscus* Greek *Μελιχ*) a kind of Shrub having a red bark, and a leaf like Heath; very good against the Spleen and Rickets.

*Tambarine*, an old Musical Instrument, supposed the *Clarion*.

*Tamerlane*, a *Scythian*, who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vast multitude of men, and having overthrown and taken *Bajazeth* the Emperor of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Asia* in an Iron Cage; he was, as some say, at first a Swineherd, but by a full gale of Fortune was blown up into the Imperial Throne.

*Tamesis*, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Ifis*, two Rivers, which meeting together, joyn into one stream, thenceforth assumes a name compounded on them both.

*Tampoy*, a kind of pleasant Drink much used in the *Moluccoes*.

*Tampoon*, or *Tampkin*, a small piece of Wood serving for a bung, or stopple to a piece of Ordnance.

*Tamworth*, a Town so called from the River *Tame*, and the Saxon word *Weordb*, which signifieth a *Berton*, *Ferm-bouse*, or *River-Island*; it is situate partly in *Warwickshire*, partly in *Staffordshire*, and was anciently the chief residence of the Kings of the *Mercians*: this Town after it had suffered much by the *Danish* Wars, was repaired by *Æthelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*: Also *Edith* King *Eadgars* Sister, founded here a Religious House for veiled Virgins.

*Tanacles*, certain Instruments of Torment, like *Pincers*.

*Tanet*, an Island in *Kent*, so called as some vainly Imagine *tan* *et* *baydru*, i. e. from the death of Snakes; here the *Saxons* first seated themselves, but were vanquished with a great slaughter at *Stovar*; nevertheless afterwards at *Whipped fleet*, a place so called from *Whipped*, a *Saxon* there slain, *Hengist* overthrew the *Britains*, and put them to flight.

*Tangent*, (Lat.) a Mathematical term used chiefly in Astronomy, and signifies a right line perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by the one extrem of the given Arch and terminated by the Secant, and from the Center through the other extrem of the said Arch.

*Tangible*, (Lat.) that may be toucht.

*Tangier*, a maritime Town of the Kingdom of *Fesi* in *Africa*, being now in the hands of the *English*.

*Tangrolipix*, the first King of the *Turks*, under whom they overcame the *Saracens*, whom they were called to assist.

*Tanistry*, a certain ancient Custom in *Ireland*, whereby a man of ripe age is to be preferred before a Child, and the Uncle before the Nephew whose Grandfather surviveth his Father; from whence



whence it came to pass that he that had most Power, or Policy, inherited in any Principality, or Lordship, it comes from the Saxon word *Thane*, i. e. a Nobleman.

*Tank*, (old word) a little Pool or Pond.

*Tansie*, (Lat. *Tanacetum*, Greek *Asbanasia*) a Garden Herb attributed to the particular influence of *Venus*, the Wild-Tansie is called in Latin *Argentina*. See *Silverweed*.

*Tantalus*, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, the Son of *Jupiter* by the Nymph *Plotis*: he inviting the gods to a Feast, killed his Son *Pelops*, and set before them to eat, for which he was condemned to his punishment in Hell; namely, to stand up to the chin in Water, and to have pleasant Apples to hang over his head, and yet to be neither able to eat, nor to drink; whence a man that is brought near to happiness, and yet deprived of it, is commonly said to be *Tantalized*.

To *Tap*, vide to *Beat*.

*Taper-board*, in Gunnery, is when a piece is wider at the mouth than towards the breech.

*Taphus*, and *Telebus*, the Sons of *Pterelus*, the Son of *Neptune*, and *Hippothoe*, the Daughter of *Nestor*, their Successors the *Tapheii*, and *Teleboe*, inhabited the *Tapbian*, or *Echinades* Islands. See *Amphitryon*.

*Tapinage*, (French) a lurking, or lying secret, whence *Tapassant*, lurking, or squatting, a term in Hunting.

*Taprobane*, an Island in the Indian Sea, 1000. miles long, and 625. miles broad, now called *Sumatra*.

*Tarantula*, a kind of Venemous Creature abounding in *Tarantum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which casteth forth a sting, only curable by the sound of Musick.

*Tardigrade*, (Lat.) going a slow pace.

*Tardity*, (Lat.) slowness, or delaying.

*Tare*, among Merchants and other Tradesmen, is that wherein any Commodity is made up, as Barrels, Frails, Bags, &c.

*Tarentum*, a City of *Magna Grecia* in *Italy*, built by *Tarentus*, the Son of *Neptune*, and augmented by *Phalantus* a *Lacedemonian*.

*Tares*, a sort of Vetches called *Vicia* and *Araabus*.

To *Tarnish* any thing that is Gilded, is said, when it begins to lose its Lustre.

*Tarpawling*, a term in Navigation, a piece of Canvas that is all Tarred over to lash upon a Deck, or grating; to keep the Rain from soaking through. It is now Metaphorically taken for a person bred up at Sea, and consequently thoroughly experienced in Sea affairs, in contradistinction to one brought into Command or Office that never was at Sea before.

*Tarpeia*, a vestal Virgin, the Daughter of *Tarpeius*; she betrayed the Roman Capitol to the *Sabines*, desiring a reward, whatever they carried upon their right Arms: whereupon they all threw their Shields upon her, and pressed her to death.

*Tarpeius*, an expert Roman Citharist, who as

*Suetonius* testifies, lived in the time of the Emperor *Vespasian*.

*Tarquinius Priscus*, the Son of *Demaratus* a *Corinthian*, who by the persuasion of his Wife *Tanaquil*, went to *Rome*, where by insinuating himself into the favour of *Ancus Martius*, he at length obtained the Kingdom.

*Tarquinius Superbus*, the Seventh King of the Romans, whose Son *Tarquinius Sextus* Ravishing *Lucretia*, the Wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, was the cause that Kingly Government was utterly expelled out of *Rome*.

*Tarracon*, the chief City of *Arragon*, anciently called *Tarraconia*, a Province of *Spain*.

*Tarragon*, (Lat. *Draco herba*, *Dracunculus Hortensis*) a good Sallad Herb to be eaten with Lettice, Purselan, and other cool Herbs.

*Tarras*, a certain kind of Mortar, which no Water can soak through. Also see *Terrasse*.

*Tarsus*, the chief City of *Cilicia*, where *St. Paul* was born; which City, together with *Anchialus*, are said to have been built in one day, by *Perseus* the Son of *Danae*.

*Tartan*, a Ship of great bulk and burden, very frequent in some of the more Easterly parts.

*Tartarean*, (Lat.) belonging to *Tartarus*, i. e. a deep place in Hell, often mentioned by the Poets.

*Tartaria*, a large Country of *Asia*, containing *Sarmatia Asiatica*, the two *Scythias*, *Cataia* and *Sagatai*.

*Tarter*, the Lees of Wine: also, a kind of Gravelly stone, growing in the inside of Wine Vessels. It is also called *Argol*.

*Taruntius*, a Latin Philosopher, mentioned by *Plutarch*.

*Tasck*, an old British word, signifying as much as Tribute; from whence haply cometh our word *Task*, which is a duty, or labour imposed upon any one.

*Tassel*, (French) a term in Falconry, the Male of any Hawk.

*Tasses*, (French) Arms for the Thighs.

*Taunt-Mast*. See *Overmasted*.

*Titus Tatius*, a Captain of the *Sabines*, who after great Wars with the Romans, at length concluding a Peace with them, was received as a sharer in the Government.

*Tavistoke*, or *Teavistock*, a Town in *Devonshire*, so called from the River *Teave*, it hath been famous in times past, for the Abbey built by *Ordolph*, the Son of *Ordgare*, Earl of *Devonshire*, in the year 961. He being admonished, as some say by a Vision from Heaven. This Abby was destroyed by the *Danes*, but afterwards flourished again, and in it Lectures were instituted of the English Saxon Tongue.

*Tawnton*, or *Tbonton*, a Town in *Somersetshire*, so called, as it were a Town watered by the River *Thone*; Here *Ina* King of the West Saxons built a Castle, which *Desburgio*, his Wife raised to the ground, after she had expelled from thence *Eadbritch*, King of the South Saxons.

*Taurine*,

*Taurine* or *Taurean*, (Lat.) belonging to a Bull.

*Taurinum*, a City by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly called *Turin*.

*Tauris*, a City of *Media Atropatia* so called, as lying under the Mountain *Taurus*; and some think it to be the same with the ancient *Ecbatana*.

*Taurocolla*, a glutinous substance made out of Bulls Hides, and therefore so called, though oft-times it is made of the Ears and Feet of fourfooted Creatures.

*Taurus*, a very great ridge of Mountains, stretched out a mighty length through divers Countreys, and called by several names; as *Imaus*, *Parapomifus*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caucasus*, *Sarpedon*, *Ceraunius*, &c. Also the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; the word signifying in *Latin* a Bull: Also a *Berysian* Philosopher, who flourished under the Emperor *Antoninus*, who wrote a Book of the two Sects of *Plato* and *Aristotle*, with some other things mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Tautology*, (Greek) a repeating of one thing several times over, in different expressions.

*Taximagulus*, a petty King of *Kent*, one of those that opposed *Julius Caesar*, when he made War with the *Britains*.

*Taygetus*, a very steep Hill by the City of *Sparta*.

## T. E.

*Team* or *Theam*, (Sax.) a Royalty granted by the Kings Charter to a Lord of a Mannor.

*Teasels*, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin* *Dipsacus*, *Labrum Veneris*, and *Cardus Fullonum*.

*Technical*, (Greek) artificial, done by art.

*Tetonic*, (Lat.) belonging to a building.

*Tedder*, a tying of any Beast in a Rope, that he may graze within a certain compass.

*Tediferous*, (Lat.) bearing a Taper or Torch.

*Tegea*, a Town in *Arcadia*, whose inhabitants having great Wars with the *Pheneate*; it was decided in a Duel between the three Sons of *Therimachus*, for the *Tegeans*; and the three Sons of *Demostratus*, for the *Pheneate*, like that of the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*.

*Tegment*, (Lat.) a covering or cloathing.

*Teisidale*, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, so called as it were a Dale, by the River *Teif*.

*Teine*, a disease in Hawks that makes them pant more for one batting, than another will for three; growing heavy, and losing her breath when she flies.

*Tierce*. See *Tierce*.

*Teladeus*. See *Theodorus*.

*Telary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Weavers Web.

*Teliferous*, (Lat.) carrying or bearing Darts.

*Tellers*, of the *Exchequer*; four Officers appointed to receive all Moneys due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clerk of the Pell, to charge him therewith.

*Telamon*, the Son of *Æacus*, King of *Salamis*. He was the first that got upon the Walls of *Troy*, when *Hercules* besieged it; whereupon he gave him *Hesione*, the Daughter of *Laomedon*.

*Telegonus*, the Son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, who slew his Father at *Ithaca*, not knowing him, afterwards going into *Italy*, he built *Tusculum*.

*Telephus*, the Son of *Hercules*, and the Nymph *Ange*, who being exposed to the Wood by his Grand-father, was brought up by a Hart; afterwards becoming King of *Mysia*, he was wounded by *Achilles*, whom he denied passage through his Countrey going to the Wars of *Troy*; but at length was cured by the same Dart that wounded him; also a Grammarian of *Pergamus*, whom *Stephanus* delivers to have been the first that wrote a compleat System of Grammar.

*Telescope*, (Greek) a certain Mathematical Instrument, by which the proportion of any thing is discerned at a great distance.

*Tellus*, the goddess of the Earth, and oftentimes taken for the Earth it self.

*Temerity*, (Lat.) rashness, unadvisedness.

*Tempe*, certain pleasant Fields in *Thessaly*, five miles long, and six miles broad, watered by the River *Peneus*, which makes them so ever green and flourishing, that all delightful places are by Metaphor call *Tempe*.

*Temperament*, (Lat.) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humors of the Body.

*Temperance*, (Lat.) moderation, and abstinence, a restraining the violence of a Mans affections or passions.

*Temperature*, (Lat.) the same as temperament.

*Tempestivity*, (Lat.) seasonableness, due, or convenient time.

*Templars*, or Knights of the Temple. See in *Knight*.

*Temporal Augment*, an Augmentation which is made in a Greek Verb, by increasing in several Tenses, the quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong, as *αγω αυγω*.

*Temporalities of Bishops*, such Lands or Revenues, as are added to Bishops Sees by great persons of the Land.

*Temporaneous* or *Temporary*, (Lat.) belonging to time, done suddenly, or at a certain time.

To *Temporize*, to live according to the times, to comply with the times.

*Temulency*, (Lat.) drunkenness.

*Tenacity*, (Lat.) an aptness to keep or hold fast.

*Tenderlings*, a term among Hunters, the soft tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

*Tendons*, (Lat.) certain small ligaments or chords, in which the Muscles do end; also a term in Hunting. See *Doucets*.

*Tendrils*, from the *Old French*, *Tendron* or *Tendrilion*, the young Branches of a Tree, and chiefly of a Vine.

*Tenebres*,



*Tenebres*, certain Divine Services performed among the Catholics, some days of the week before Easter Sunday, in representation of our Saviour's Agony in the Garden, there being put out of the fifteen Lamps which they light, one at the end of every Psalm they repeat, until all the lights be extinguished.

*Tenebrion*, (Lat.) one that lurks in the night, to pilfer, or steal; also a night spirit.

*Tenebrosity*, (Lat.) darkness, or obscurity.

*Tenedos*, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and *Hellepont*. Hither the *Greeks* retired, while the *Trojans* received the great Horse.

*Teneriff*, the chiefest and largest of the *Canary* Islands, being about seventeen leagues long; it is a Hilly Countrey, but remarkable for one of a prodigious height above all the rest, that is to say, about fifteen leagues high. By some called *Tereyra*, by others, the Peak of *Teneriff*.

*Tenerity*, (Lat.) tenderness, or softness.

*Tenesmus* or *Tenasmus*, (Greek) a disease wherein a Man hath a continual desire of going to the stool, yet can do nothing.

*Tenne*, *Color Ravus*, a kind of tawny colour, a term used in Heraldry; from the Old French word *Tane*.

*Tenon*, a term in Building, a piece of a Rafter put into a Mortise-hole, to bear it up.

*Tenor*, (Lat.) the effect or purport of any thing; also a rule or proportion; also one of the five parts in Musick.

*Tenses*, the distinctions of time in a Verb. Of these variations of time, the principal are five, viz. The Present tense so called, because it speaks of the time Present, or that now is, as, *Lego*, *I read*; secondly, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect tense, speak all of the time past, but after a different manner, as, *Ligebam*, *Legi*, *Legeram*; the Future tense which speaks of the time to come, as, *Legam*, *I shall*, or *will read*. To these are added in the Greek tongue two *Aorists*, a second Future, and a *Paulo post futurum*; all which betoken only different manners of the time past, or to come.

*Tensile*, (Lat.) easie to be bent, or stretched out.

*Tensity*, (Lat.) stiffness, a being stretched out hard.

*Tent*, among Jewellers, is that which they put under Table Diamonds, when they set them in work: It signifieth also a Pavilion; also a Chirurgicals Instrument to search wounds with.

*Tentation*, (Lat.) a tempting, trying, or proving.

*Tentorian*, (Lat.) belonging to a Tent or Pavillion.

*Tenuity*, (Lat.) smalness, thinness, slenderness; whence *Tenuation*, a making thin or slender.

*Tenure*, in Common Law is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

*Topefaction*, (Lat.) a making lukewarm.

*Tepidity*, (Lat.) lukewarmness.

*Teratology*, (Greek) a discourse of prodigies and wonders.

*Tercel*, the Male of any Hawk in general, as, *Tercel Gentle* is the Male of a Faulcon only.

*Tercera*, one of the Isles which the Spaniards call *Acores*.

*Terebellum*, a Chyrurgions instrument used much to the same purpose, as the Crowsbil and Storksbil. See *Crowsbil*.

*Terebinthine*, (Lat.) belonging to *Terebinth*, i. e. the Turpentine-tree; as also a certain Gum issuing out of that Tree.

*Terebration*, (Lat.) a boaring through.

*Terentia*, the Wife of *Cicero*, who putting her away, *Salust*, his utter enemy, married her; and the rather, as it is supposed, that he might pry into the Orators most secret Counsels and Designs.

*M. Terentius Varro*, an elegant and learned Roman Author, of whom we have extant his Books of Agriculture or Husbandry, which are commonly published with *Cato*, *Columella*, *Palladius*; as also his Book *De Lingua Latina*.

*Tereus*. See *Philomela*.

*Tergeminous*, (Lat.) three born at a birth, also threefold.

*Tergiversation*, (Lat.) a turning ones back, a flinching, or withdrawing; also a Nonsuit in Law.

*Terms*, those four seasons of the year, peculiarly set apart for the hearing and determining of all Controversies and Suits in Law, in the Courts at *Westminster*. The first is called *Hillary Term*, beginning on the Twenty third of *January*, (if it be not Sunday) and ending on the Thirteenth of *February*, and having Four Returns, viz. *Oñabis Hillarii*, i. e. *Jan. 20. Quindeno Hillarii. Jan. 27. Crastino Purificationis. Febr. 3. Oñabis Purificationis. Febr. 10.* The second is called *Easter Term*, beginning Seventeen days after *Easter*, and ending four days after *Ascension* day, and containing five Returns, viz. *Quindeno Pasche, Tres Pasche, Mense Pasche, Quinque Pasche, and Crastino Ascensionis.* The third is called *Trinity Term*, beginning next after *Corpus Christi* day, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after, and containing four Returns, viz. *Crastino Trinitatis, Oñabis Trinitatis, Quindeno Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis.* The fourth and last is called *Michaelmas Term*, beginning on the Twenty third (or if that prove Sunday) on the Twenty fourth of *October*, and containing six Returns, viz. *Tres Michael, Mense Michael, Crastino Animarum, Crastino Martini, Oñabis Martini, Quindeno Martini.*

*Terminals*, (Lat.) certain Feasts made in honor of *Terminus*, an ancient god among the Romans, called the god of bounds; because after the banishment of *Saturn*. He used to decide the Controversies of Husbandmen, falling out about the limits of their Ground.

*Termination*, (Lat.) a limiting, ending, or bounding.

*Ternary* or *Ternion*, (Lat.) the number three.

*Ternate*,

*Ternate*, one of the *Molucca* Isles, in which, the *Spaniards* have a strong Castle called *Gamalama*.

*Terpnus*, a *Citharist*, in whose singing and playing, *Nero* is affirmed by *Suetonius* to have taken much delight.

*Terra Lemnia*, an exceeding Red Earth of the Island of *Lemnos*, digged from a Red Hill; it is often used as an astringent Medicine.

*Terra Samia*, a kind of white, stiff, and tough Earth, from the Isle of *Samos*.

*Terra Sigillata*, (*Lat.*) a kind of Earth much used in Physick; so called, because it used to be sent from the Isle of *Lemnos* sealed.

*Terre Filius*, (*Lat.*) one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting Speeches at an Act at *Oxford*.

*Terrapine*, a word used among the *Virginians* for that which we commonly call a Tortoise, and many call a Turtle, which is an animal much abounding in those parts, and is of three sorts. A Land Turtle or Tortoise, which is commonly found among the Rubbish of old Houses, or upon dry Sandy Banks. The River Turtle which casts forth a stinking smell, and is accounted poisonous. And the Lake Turtle which lives in Lakes, and is that most properly called the *Terrapine*.

*Terraqueous*, (*Lat.*) composed of Earth and Water together.

*Terrar*, (*Lat.*) a Survey of the whole quantity of Acres in any Mans Land.

*Terrasse*, (*French*) a Bulwark of Earth; also an open Walk or Gallery raised higher then the main Plot of the Garden.

*Terrene* or *Terrestrial*, (*Lat.*) Earthy, belonging to the Earth.

*Terre-tenant*, in Common Law is a Land-tenant; or he that hath a natural, and actual possession of Land, which is otherwise called Occupation.

*Terrisonant*, (*Lat.*) sounding terribly.

*Territory*, (*Lat.*) Lands that belong to the Jurisdiction of any State, City, or Commonwealth.

*Terse*, (*Lat.*) neat, clean, polite.

*Tertiation*, (*Lat.*) a dividing into three; also a doing any thing the third time.

*Tessararius*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a *Tessera*, i. e. a Die; also a Signal or Watch word.

*Test*, a place made of Bricks for the melting down of Iron.

*Testaceous*, (*Lat.*) made of Tile, Brick, Sherd, or the Shell of a Fish.

*Testamentarius*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Testament, i. e. A Mans last Will, which is of two sorts, either in Writing or Nuncupatory.

*Testation*, (*Lat.*) a witnessing.

*Testator*, (*Lat.*) a bearer of witness; also he that makes a Will and Testament.

*Testich*, a sort of *Persian* Carpet made of the finest Lawn, and so large, that in the carriage, (for they are often sent as Presents to the greatest Princes) one of them is a sufficient, if not too great a burden for seven lusty Men.

*Testicular*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Testicles or Stones.

*Testiff*, (*old word*) wild brained, furious.

*Testification*, (*Lat.*) a proving by witness.

*Testudineous*, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a *Testude*, i. e. Tortoise-shell; also an Engine of War, used among the Ancients.

*Tetchy*, (*old word*) (perhaps *qu. Touchy*, as it were provoked to anger with the least touch) forward, peevish.

*Tethys*, the goddess of the Sea, the Daughter of *Calus* and *Vesta*, and the Wife of *Neptune*.

*Tetrachord*, (*Greek*) an Instrument of four Strings.

*Tetraeterid*, (*Greek*) the space of four years, a word used by Astronomers, and Astrologers.

*Tetracedron*, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure consisting of four sides.

*Tetragonal*, (*Greek*) belonging to, or representing a *Tetragon*, i. e. A figure consisting of four Angles or Corners, in *Latin Quadrangulum*.

*Tetragrammaton*, (*Greek*) the ineffable Name of God *Jehovah*, among the *Hebrews* so called, because it consisteth of four *Hebrew* Letters.

*Tetraptos*, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, a Noun declined with four Cases.

*Tetrarch*, (*Greek*) a Prince or Ruler of a fourth part of a Kingdom.

*Tetrastick*, (*Greek*) an order of four Verses.

*Tetrasyllabical*, (*Greek*) consisting of four Syllables.

*Tetricity* or *Tetritude*, (*Lat.*) sourness, or severity of countenance.

*Tencer*, a King of *Troy*, the Son of *Telamon*, and *Hesione*.

*Teuthras*, a King of *Cilicia* and *Misia*, the Son of *Pandion*; he had fifty Daughters, who were all got with child by *Hercules* in one night.

*Teutonic*, (*Lat.*) belonging to an *Almain* or *German*; so called, as some think, from *Tuisco*, the Son of *Mercury*.

*Tewksbury*, a Town in *Glostershire*, called by the *Saxons* *Theocsbury*, by the *Latins* *Theoci curia*, from one *Theocur*, who here led an Hermites life. Here was fought that memorable Battle between the Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, where King *Edward* the Fourth had the Victory, and Prince *Edward*, the only Son of King *Henry* the Sixth, was killed in a barbarous manner. This Town is also famous for making of Woollen Cloth, and the best Mustard.

*Textile*, (*Lat.*) woven or knit.

*Texture*, (*Lat.*) a Weaving or knitting.

## T. H.

*Thalassarch*, (*Greek*) a Supream Officer at Sea, an Admiral.

*Thalassion*, (*Lat.*) a Nuptial Song; from *Thalassius*, the god of Marriage Rites among the *Romans*.

*Thales*, an ancient *Greek* Philosopher, reckoned among the Seven wise Men. He is said to have first



first found out Geometry, and the motion of the Spheres.

*Thalestris*, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went thirty days journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her request got with child by him.

*Thamesis*, (the *Thames*) the chief River of *England*, upon which *London* is situate.

*Thane*, (*Sax.*) a Nobleman or Magistrate, called also *Thingus* or *Thegne*.

*Thavis Inn*. See *Inns of Chancery*.

*Theamedes*, a Stone said to be found in a certain Mountain of *Æthiopia*, of a contrary quality to the Loadstone; for it repels Iron, as the other attracts it.

*Theano*, the Wife of *Metapontus* King of *Icaria*; she wanting children of her own, brought up two Twins, the Sons of *Neptune* and *Menalippe*, the Daughter of *Desmontes*; but afterwards bringing forth two Sons of her own, which were likewise Twins, and seeing her Husbands affections inclining more to *Menalippes* Sons, than to her own, she was much troubled; and as soon as her Sons came to age, she set them on to kill their supposed Brethren: But *Neptune*, their Father coming to their aid, they killed the Sons of *Theano*; which as soon as she came to hear, she killed her self.

*Theatral*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Theater, *i. e.* place where publick Shews or Plays are exhibited.

*Theatins*, an order of Religious persons instituted by *John Peter Caraff*, Bishop of *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Thebe* or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Stibes*, the chief City of *Thebais* in *Egypt*, built by King *Bufris*, and called also *Hecatompyles*, from its hundred Gates; also a City of *Bæotia*, built by *Cadmus*.

*Theft-bote*, (*Sax.*) a maintaining a thief, by receiving stolen Goods from him.

*Theme*, (*Greek*) a putting the ground of any Argument laid down, whereon to write or discourse.

*Themis*, the Daughter of *Calus* and *Terra*, who flying the Nuptials of *Jupiter*, was ravished by him in *Macedonia*; she was worshipped as the goddess that first taught Men Right and Justice, and had an ancient Oracle in *Bæotia*.

*Themis*, a Botanick Writer, mentioned by *Pliny*. He wrote a particular Volume of Plantain.

*Themison*, an ancient Physitian of great fame, mentioned by *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, and *Cornelius Celsus*, his name is used Synecdochically by *Juvenal*.

*Themiscyra*, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watered by the River *Thermodon*, having also its chief City of the same name.

*Themistoclea*, the Sister of *Pythagoras*; she had authority for Learning and Knowledge in Philosophy, that her Brother himself oft-times gave place to her judgment.

*Themisticles*, a famous *Athenian* Captain, who fortified the *Pyreum*, and overcame the *Persians*

at *Salamina*; but afterwards being banished his Countrey, he was entertained by *Xerxes*, and made Captain of an Army against the *Athenians*; whereupon he drank Oxes blood, and poisoned himself, that he might neither be ingrateful to the King, nor fight against his Countrey-men.

*Theodamas*, a King of *Chaonia*, against whom *Hercules* made War (because he denied him Provisions, when he came to *Dryope* with *Deianira*) and having got the Victory, he slew *Theodamas*, carrying away his Son *Hylas*, whom he always had in very great esteem.

*Theobald*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in the *Saxon*, Bold over the people.

*Theodolite*, a certain Mathematical instrument, chiefly used in Surveying, consisting of the Planisphere, Geometrical Square, Quadrant, and Scale.

*Theodom*, (*Sax.*) servitude.

*Theodoricus*, a King of the *East Goths*, who having overcome *Odoacer*, was Crowned King of *Italy*, and Reigned there Thirty three years; also the name of the King of the *Gauls*, who with his Favorite *Ebroinus*, was desposed, and *Childrick* set up in his room. The word signifieth in *Dutch*, Rich in people.

*Theodorus*, a proper name of several famous Men, particularly a *Samian*, both Sculptor and Architect, and the Brother of the famous Sculptor *Teladeus*; also a Sophist of *Byzantium*, who was stiled by *Plato* Λογισταρχος. He wrote against *Thrasibulus* and *Andaides*, besides other things, mentioned by *Suidas*. Also a Physitian, whose *Therapettica* have been found extant in *Italy* and *Greece*; also an ancient Physitian of great note. The word signifieth in *Greek*, A gift of God.

*Theodosia*, a Christian name of a Woman, answering to *Theodorus* or *Theodosius*, in Men.

*Theodosius*, the name of two famous Emperors of *Constantinople*: The first the Son of the Emperor *Gratian*, the second the Son of *Arcadius* and *Endoxia*: He had wars with the *Persians*, *Vandals*, and *Huns*.

*Theogony*, (*Greek*) the generation of the gods.

*Theological*, (*Greek*) belonging to Theology, *i. e.* Divinity, or discourse of God, and Divine things.

*Theomachy*, (*Greek*) a warring, or fighting against God.

*Theomagical*, (*Greek*) belonging to Divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

*Theomancy*, (*Greek*) a divination by calling upon the Name of God.

*Theomnestus*, one of those *Mulomedick* Writers, whose fragments were set forth with *Aspyrtus*.

*Theon*, a *Samian* Painter, mentioned by *Quintilian*, l. 12.

*Theonville*, a noted Town of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, a Province of the *Spanish* *Netherlands*.

*Theophilus*, a proper name of a Man, signifying a friend, or lover of God.

*Theorba*, (*Ital. Tiorba*) a Musical Instrument, being a kind of Lute, used for the most part in playing of Grounds and through Bases.

*Theorematick*, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Theoreme*, i. e. An axiom, or undoubted truth of any Art.

*Theory*, (*Greek*) the contemplation or study of any Art or Science, without practice.

*Theramenes*, an *Athenian* Philosopher, who being cast into prison by *Critias*, and being forced to drink a cup of poyson, with an undanted resolution took the cup and drank a health to *Critias*.

*Therapeutick*, (*Greek*) healing, or curing; the *Therapeutick* part of Medicine, is that which treats of the healing or curing of diseases.

*Theraphim*, (*Hebr.*) Images made in the form of Men.

*Theriaca*, (*Greek*) belonging to Treacle, i. e. A Medicine against poyson made of the flesh of a wild Beast.

*Therimachus*, an *Arcadian* of *Tegea*, by the combat of whose three Sons, with those three of *Nicostratus*, the war arose between the *Tegeans*, and the *Phaneates*: Also a noble Painter, mentioned by *Pliny*, l. 35. c. 10. He flourished in the 107 Olympiad.

*Thermometre*, (*Greek*) a certain Instrument, whereby one may guess at the change of weather, a weather Glass.

*Thermopylae*, a long ridge of Mountains in *Greece*, at whose streights *Leonidas* the *Spartan* King, with three hundred *Lacedemonians*, stoutly fighting, were all cut off by *Mardonius* the *Persian*.

To *Thesaurize*, (*Greek*) to treasure or heap up riches.

*Theseus*, the Son of *Aegew*, King of *Athens*, he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolyte*, on whom he begat *Hippolytus*. He slew the *Minotaur* at *Creet*, and brought away *Ariadne* and *Phadra*, the Daughters of *Minos*, the last of whom he took to Wife. He overthrew three famous Thieves, *Sciron*, *Procrustes*, and *Schinis*: Lastly, he went down with *Pirithous* into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*. See *Pirithous*.

*Thesis*, (*Greek*) a General Argument or Position.

*Thespos*, an ancient Tragick-Poet, who flourished in the sixty first Olympiad, as *Suidas* testifies.

*Thessalia*, a Region of *Greece*, lying between *Baotia* and *Macedon*, it was anciently called *Pelasgia*, from *Pelasgus*; *Amonia*, from King *Amon*; *Pyrrhaea*, from *Pyrrha*, the Wife of *Democalion*.

*Thessalonica*, the now chief City of *Macedon*, in *Greece*; vulgarly called *Salonichi*.

*Thessalus*, a Physician of *Cous*, his chief remedy for all Diseases, was to fast for three days. He undertook to teach the whole Body of Medicine in six months; against several of his opinions *Galen* disputes in many places of his Works.

*Thesselis*, a most learned Woman of *Argos*, who wrote divers Epigrams, and other things.

*Thetford*. See *Sisomagus*.

*Thetis*, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, whom *Jupiter* being about to have married, was dissuaded by *Prometheus*; so that she married *Peleus*, the Son of *Aacus*, to whom she brought forth *Achilles*.

*Thight*, (*old word*) well compacted or knit together.

*Thiller*, a Horse which is put under the Thills, i. e. The Beam of a Cart or Wain, called in *Latin* *Temo*.

*Thirdendean*, a Liquid Measure used in *Salisbury*, containing three Pints.

*Thisma*, in the Chymical Phrase, Mineral Veins.

*Thistles*, (*Lat. Carduus*) a sort of Herb of which there are several kinds, as our *Ladies Thistle*, *Carduus Marie*; *Blessed Thistle*, *Carduus Benedictus*; *Carline Thistle*, *Carolina*; *Cotton Thistle*, *Acanthium*.

*Thete*, (*Lat.*) a term in Building, the scutchin or knot in the midst of a Timber-vault; also a place in the Temples where Donaries are hung up.

*Tholosa*, (*Ibolonse*) the chief City of *Langue-dock*, a Province of *Gallia Narbonensis*. It is situate upon *Garonne*, and is both a University and Parliament Town.

*Thomas*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in *Hebrew* Deep, or, as some say, Twin.

*Thomyris*, a Queen of *Scythia*, who enraged that *Cyrus* had slain her Son *Spargapises*, in a Battle, recollected all her forces, overthrew his Army, and slew him; and putting his head in a tub of Blood, in an upbraiding manner said, Fill thy self with Blood, for which thou hast thirsted.

*Thon*, a King of *Canopus*, who falling in love with *Helena*, was slain by *Menelaus*. He is said to have been the first among the *Egyptians*, who reduced Medicine into an Art.

*Thong-caster*, a Castle in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Castor*, in *British Gaeregary*; it took the name from the same occasion, as *Byrsa*, a Castle of the *Carthaginians*. For *Hengist* obtaining so much ground in this Tract of *Vortigern*, as he could measure out with an Ox-hide, cut the hide out into very small Lancers, which we commonly call Thongs; and therewith measuring out the ground, built upon it this Castle.

*Thor*, a certain Idol worshipped by the ancient *Saxons*, thought to be the same with *Jupiter*, or the god of Thunder; whence Thursday took its denomination.

*Thoracique*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Stomach or Brest.

*Thorough-wax*, (*Perfoliata*) a Martial Herb, somewhat bitter and astringent and good against Ruptures.

*Thorp*, an ancient *Saxon* name, for a Village or Countrey Town.

*Thoughts*,



*Thoughts*, the Seats whereon the Rowers sit in the Ships Long-boat.

*Thowles*, the small Pins which they bear against with their Oars, when they row.

*Thracia*, a Countrey of Europe, lying on the East of Macedon, now called *Romania*.

*Thracksat*, a Chymical term for a Metal, which is yet in the Mine.

*Thrafonical*, (Greek) insolently boasting.

*Thrasyas* of *Mantineia*, a most curious inquirer into those Plants, whose virtue chiefly consists in their Roots; as *Theophrastus* in his History of Plants delivers of him.

*Thrasylulus*, an *Athenian* exile, who freed the City from the oppression of the thirty Tyrants.

*Thrasymachus*, a *Carthaginian* Sophist, a Disciple of *Isocrates*.

*Thrave*, a certain quantity of Corn containing four Shocks, each Shock consisting of six Sheaves.

*Threnody*, (Greek) the singing of a Threne, i.e. A Mourning or Funeral song.

To *Threpe*, (Sax) to affirm.

*Thresher*, a Fish with a broad and thick tail, with which he thresheth upon the head of a Whale, with such violent blows, that they sound like a piece of Ordnance, and may be heard two leagues.

*Thrift*, a sort of Plant called by Herbalists *Cariophyllus Marinus*.

*Thrilled* or *Thirled*, (Sax.) killed.

*Thridborough* or *Thirdborough*, a word used in some old Acts for a Headborough or Constable.

*Throat-wort*, (*Trachelium*, *Nummularia*, *Cervicaria*, *Campanula*) a sort of Herb so called as being good against Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat.

*Throb*, (Sax.) the vehement beating or panting of the heart.

*Thrones*. See *Angel*.

*Throster*, one that twisteth Silk or Thred.

*Thucydides*, an *Athenian* Historian, the Son of *Olorus*, and descended from those renowned Captains *Miltiades* and *Cimon*. He wrote a History of the *Peloponnesian* War, in so elegant a stile, *Demosthenes* transcribed it eight times over, as *Dionysius Halicarnassensis* affirms. He had for his Masters *Anaxagoras* in Philosophy, in Rhetorick *Antiphon*.

*Thule*, an Island on the North of *Scotland*, now called *Iceland*.

*Thummim*. See *Urim*.

*Thuriferous*, (Lat.) bearing Frankincense.

*Thyatira*, a City of *Lydia*, in *Cyrus* his time, next to *Babylon* for wealth.

*Thyestes*, the Son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, and the Brother of *Atreus*. See *Atreus*.

*Thymetes*, a *Trojan*, who marrying *Arisbe*, the Daughter of *Priamus*, had a Son born on the same day with *Paris*. And because the *Augurs* had foretold, that one born that day, should be the destruction of *Troy*. *Priamus* commanded,

that both the Children should be slain; but *Paris* being saved by his Mother, *Thymetes* Son was only killed; for which, he bearing a revenge in his mind, was the first that caused the *Trojan* Horse to be let in.

*Thymelea*. See *Spurge-flax*.

*Thymele*, a Woman who living in the time of *Domitian*, is said to have given great delight to the Emperor by her skill, in dancing and activity of body.

*Thymick-Vein*. See *Vein*.

*Thymomancy*, (Greek) a kind of presaging from a Mans own hopes and fears.

*Thyrse*, (Greek) a stalk, or stem, of any Herb, or a truncheon wrapped with Ivy, which was anciently used by the *Bacchides*, in the Feasts of *Bacchus*.

## T. I.

*Tiara*, a high sharp pointed Cap, worn by Sovereign Princes, and those of the Blood Royal, among the *Persians*; and probably it is, that thence our word *Tire* is derived.

*Tiberis*. See *Tyberis*.

*Tibial*, (Lat.) belonging to a Pipe or Flute.

*Tibicination*, (Lat.) a playing on a Pipe.

*Tibiscus*, one of the chief Rivers of *Transylvania*.

*Tibur*, (now *Tivoli*) a Town of *Campania di Roma*, and not far from *Rome*, where the *D'Estes* have a most pleasant Seat, and stately Palace.

*Ticinum*, a City of *Lombardy*, once the chief Seat of the *Lombard* Kings.

*Tidegate*, in Navigation is where the Tide runs strongest.

To *Tide-over*, in Navigation is to go over to a place with the Tide of Ebb or Flood, and stop the contrary by Anchoring till the next Tide.

*Tidor*, one of the *Moluccaes*, which are five little Islands lying in the Eastern Ocean.

*Tiercel*, (French) the same as *Tassel* and *Tercel*.

*Tierce*, (French) a certain Liquid measure, containing forty two Gallons.

*Tiercet*, (French) a Stanza, or Staff of three Verses.

*Tier*, in Navigation are the Ropes by which the Yards hang, and they carry up the Yards, when the Halyards are strained.

*Tigillum*, (Lat.) a Melting-pot, or Crucible, used by Chymists.

*Tigrine*, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a *Tyger*.

*Tigris*, (now *Tigel*) a famous River of *Asia*, in that part now called *Turcia Asiatica*.

*Tiller*, in Navigation is a strong piece of Wood fastned to the Rudder.

*Tilius Castrinius*, a Writer of Horticulture or Gardening, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Aulus Gellius*.

*Timagenes*, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who being led captive to *Rome*, in the time of *Pompey* the Great, was bought by *Gabinus*, and afterwards professed at *Rome*, till the time of *Augustus*.

*Timariots*, certain Soldiers among the *Turks*, who out of conquered Lands have a certain portion allowed them, during term of life, to serve on Horse back, as oft and as long as he should be required, and to find Horse and Arms at his own proper cost. This portion is called *Timara*, and from thence they are denominated *Timariots*, and is judged equivalent to a hundred pound yearly revenue among us.

*Timbers of Ermine*, a term in Armory or Blazon; the rows or ranks of Ermine in the Noblemens Capes.

*Timbrel*, (*Dutch Trommel*) a kind of Musical Instrument, by some called a Taber.

*Timidity*, (*Lat.*) timorousness, fearfulness.

*Timochares*, one that belonged to *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, who would have covenanted with *Fabricius* the Consul, to have poisoned *Pyrrhus*; but *Fabricius* disdaining so great a baseness, revealed the intention to *Pyrrhus*.

*Timocracy*, (*Greek*) a certain Government, wherein Men of most honor bear sway.

*Timoleon*, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who at the request of *Dion* the *Syracusan*, freed *Syracuse* from the Tyranny of *Dionysius*.

*Timon*, a four *Athenian*, who shunned and hated the company of all Men.

*Timotheus*, the Son of *Conon*, an *Athenian* Captain, who had his statue erected in the Market place, for the great victory he obtained over the *Lacedemonians*; it being also a proper name of many Men, signifying in *Greek*, An honor of God.

*Tinsel*, a kind of Cloth composed of Silk and Silver, glittering like Stars, or sparks of Fire; from the *French Estincelle*, a sparkle.

*Tincture*, (*Lat.*) a staining or dying; also a term in Heraldry, signifying a variable hew of Arms.

*Tinglass*. See *Bismutum*.

*Tinkar*, a Chymical word for *Borax*.

*Tinmouth*. See *Tinnocellum*.

*Tinniment*, (*Lat.*) a tingling or sounding of Metals.

*Tintamar*, (*French*) a kind of clashing or jingling noise.

*Tintinnation*, (*Lat.*) a ringing like a Bell.

*Tippet*, a certain long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity wear when they go abroad in their Gowns.

*Tiresias*, a *Theban* Sooth-sayer, who being struck blind by *Juno*, received in recompence thereof the gift of Prophecy from *Jupiter*. See *Ovid. Metamorph. l. 3.*

*Tiring*, in Faulconry, a giving the Hawk a Leg or Pinion of a Pullet or Pidgeon to pluck at.

*Tissue*, (*French*) a kind of Cloth of Silver woven.

*Titanick*, belonging to *Titan*, i. e. The Son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, and the Brother of *Saturn*. He is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

*Tithe*, the tenth part of any thing, but most particularly taken for that Spiritual Revenue which in every Countrey Parish is allowed to the Parson, being a tenth part out of the Fruits of the Earth, and other things.

*Tithing*, a company of Ten Men, with their Families joyned together in a Society; the chief whereof is called a Tithing-man.

*Tithonus*, the Son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in love, snatched him up into her Chariot, and carried him into *Æthiopia*, where she had *Memnon* by him; being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Grasshopper.

*Titillation*, (*Lat.*) a tickling, or pleasant itching.

*Title*, in Law is a lawful cause to claim a thing which another Man hath, he having no action for the same.

*Titubation*, (*Lat.*) a stumbling.

*Titular*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a title, having a title.

*Tyrtius*, the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Elara* the Daughter of *Orchomenus*. He for endeavoring to force *Latona*, was slain by *Apollo*, and cast down into Hell, where a Vulture is said continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which grows again as fast as it is devoured.

*Tivoli*. See *Tibur*.

## T. L.

*Tlascala*, a very flourishing City of the Kingdom of *Mexico*, in *America*, by some called *Angelorum Civitas*.

*Tlepolemus*, the Son of *Hercules* and *Astioche*, he was of a vast stature and strength, and reigned over three Cities in *Rhodes*; at last he was slain by *Sarpedon* in the *Trojan War*.

## T. M.

*Tmesis*, (*Greek*, a cutting,) a figure of Pro-fody, wherein a compounded word is, as it were, cut asunder, and divided into two parts by some other word which is interpolated, as *Septem Subjelia Trioni*, for *Subjelia Septem-trioni*.

*Tmolus*, a Mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out of which riseth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its Golden Sands.

## T. O.



## T. O.

*Tobacco*, a certain Plant, whose smoke taken in Pipes, is generally in much request; it was first brought into these parts out of the *Indies* by Sir Francis Drake, and is so called as some say, from an Island of that name.

*Tobiah*, or *Tobias*, (*Heb.* *The goodness of the Lord*,) the name of several persons mentioned in the old Testament, particularly in *Ezra*, and *Nehemiah*, and that Apocryphal Book called the Book of *Macchabees*, which last was the Son of *Hircanus*. It is also still made use of, though not very frequently as a *prænom* among us.

*Tobit*, (of the same signification in *Hebrew*) the name of a person, whose History at large, see in that Apocryphal Book, commonly called the Book of *Tobit*.

*Tod*, of Wool. See *Sarlar*.

*Tofi*, a term in Law, for the place where a house once stood that is fallen, or pulled down.

*Toiler*, snares set by Huntsmen for the catching of wild Beasts.

*Toletum*, (*vulg.* *Toledo*) a very ancient and stately City, and the Metropolis of *Castilia Nova* in *Spain*: It is situate upon the River *Tagus*, and Fortified with a strong Wall and 150 Turrets. It is an ancient University, and an Archiepiscopal See, (whose Archbishop is the Metropolitan of all *Spain*) and one of the Tribunals of the Inquisition. Lastly, it hath three Structures of great remark; its Cathedral Church, its rare Aqueduct, and the Royal Palace begun by *Charles* the Fifth.

*Toll*, a liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Mannor: also Tribute, or Custom.

*Tolsey*, a kind of Exchange, or place where Merchants meet.

*Toman*, a kind of *Persian* Coin.

*Tomasus*, a Mountain in *Thessprotia*, where there are a Hundred Fountains.

*Tome*, (*Greek*) a Part, or Volume of a Book.

*Tomin*, a certain weight among Jewellers, weighing about three Carrats.

*Tomkin*, is a term in Gunnery, is a round piece of wood put into a Gunmouth, and covered with Tallow.

*Tonical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Tone, or Accent.

*Tonitruation*, (*Lat.*) a Thundering.

*Tonnage*, a Custom due for Merchandize brought, or carried in Tuns.

*Tonfils*, (*Lat.*) certain kernels at the Root of the Tongue.

*Tonforious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to trimming, or barbing.

*Tontontack*, a Province of that part of Northern *America*, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, or the South Sea.

*Toothwort*, a sort of Herb, called in *Latin* *Dentaria*.

*Toparch*, (*Greek*) a Governor, or Ruler of any place.

*Topaze*, a kind of pretious stone, of a golden or saffron colour.

*Topical*, (*Greek*) belonging to *Topicks*, i. e. a part of Logick, treating of places of invention.

*Topography*, (*Greek*) a particular Description of any place.

*Top-rope*, in Navigation, is the Rope wherewith the Seamen strike the Main, or Foremast.

*Torce*, a term in Heraldry. See *Wreath*.

*Torch-Royal*, a term in Hunting; the next start in a Stags head, growing above the Royal; and is otherwise called the *Surroyal*.

*Torcularious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Winepress.

*Torcular-vein*. See *Vein*.

*Tormentil*, a kind of Plant called *English* Setfoil, good against griping of the Guts.

*Torminous*, (*Lat.*) troubled with the *Tormins*, i. e. gripings of the Belly.

*Tornacum*, (*Tournay*) one of the principal Cities of the Earldom of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spanish* *Neatherlands*.

*Tornado*, (*Span.*) a sudden, or violent storm of ill weather at Sea.

*Torosity*, (*Lat.*) brawniness, or fulness of flesh.

*Torpedo*, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fish of that stupefying quality, that if any one touch it with a long Pole, it benums his hand.

*Torpid*, (*Lat.*) numb: also, slow, or dull.

*Torquated*, (*Lat.*) wearing a Chain, or Collar.

*Titus Manlius Torquatus*, the Son of *Manlius*, surnamed the Imperious; he overcame the Gaul that challenged the stoutest of the *Romans* to fight with him, and took off his Golden Chain, whence *Torquatus* became a name to him, and all his Family, he caused his Son to be beheaded for fighting against his Command; notwithstanding he had obtained the Victory, whence *Manlian* severity became a Proverb.

*Torrefaction*, (*Lat.*) a parching, scorching, or roasting.

*Torrent*, (*Lat.*) a strong stream, or violent flood running down a Hill.

*Torrid*, (*Lat.*) burning, or parching.

*Torsion*, (*Lat.*) a wresting, or wringing of any thing.

*Torteaunes*, (*French*) a sort of round figures in Heraldry, by some called *Wastels*.

*Tortuosity*, (*Lat.*) a winding, or crooking in and out.

*Torvity*, (*Lat.*) sourness, crabbedness, or grimness of Aspect.

*Tottick*, (*old word*) wavering.

*Totality*, (*Lat.*) the whole sum of any number: also the whole, or intire part of any thing.

*Totilas*, a King of the *Goths*, who overcame the *Romans*, and took most of the Imperial Cities.

*Totted*, a term used in the Statute of *Edward* the Third, signifying a note made in the *Estreat* Rolls that go out of the *Exchequer* to the *Sheriff*, of

of all such Debs as are paid to the Sheriff, upon the Kings Account.

*Touch the Wind and War no more*, (a term in Navigation) to bid him at the Helm keep the Ship as near the wind as may be.

*Tournment*, (French) a revolution, turning or changing: also a justing, or tilting.

*Tournois*, a kind of French Cohn, valuing the tenth part of a penny.

To *Tow*, a term in Navigation, to drag any thing astern a Ship in the Water.

*Towton*, a Town in Yorkshire, where, in the year 1461. a mighty pitch Battel was fought between the two Houses of York and Lancaster; where 30000. Men were left dead upon the place; but the Victory fell to York.

*Towrus*, when a Roe desires copulation, he is said to go to his *Towrus*, (a term of Hunting.)

*Toylet*, (French) a kind of bag, to put night-cloaths in.

## T. R.

*Trabal*, (Lat.) belonging to a Beam.

*Tracasserie*, (French) a needless hurrying, or restless travelling up and down.

*Traces*, among Hunters, signifieth the foot steps of wild Beasts.

*Tract*, (Lat.) a continued Line, a long Road: also, a discourse drawn in length. Tract is also the footing of a Boar, (a term in Hunting.)

*Tractable*, (Lat.) gentle, or easie to be managed, or ordered.

*Tractate*, (Lat.) a handling, or treating of any thing, a Treatise.

*Tradition*, (Lat.) a delivering: also, a bequeathing any Doctrine to posterity from age to age.

*Traduction*, (Lat.) a translating, or conveying from one thing, or place, to another: also a defaming, or slandering.

*Trafine*, an Instrument invented by Mr. Woodall the Chirurgion, which being for the same use as the *Trapan*, is much more compendious, and performs the work more advantageously.

*Tragacanth*, (Greek) a certain Gum of great use, and medicine, and proceeding from a Shrub of the same name, and which answers to the English name *Goats-thorn*.

*Trage-comædy*, (Greek) a Play that is half-Tragedy, and half-Comædy.

*Tragedian*, or *Tragediographer*, (Greek) a writer of Tragedies.

*Tragedy*, a sort of Dramatick Poem, differing from Comædy in this, that whereas Comædy represents the ordinary actions of humane life, by introducing the common or middle sort of persons. Tragedy, which brings in the greatest, and most illustrious of Men, sets forth extraordinary actions and events, and so for the most part ends in some mournful and bloody *Catastrophe*.

*Tragical*, (Greek) belonging to Tragedies; sad, bloody, disastrous.

*Tragelaph*, (Greek) a Stone-buck, or Goat-hart; so called, because it is begotten between a Goat and a Deer.

*Tragematopolist*, (Greek) a Confitmaker, a seller of Preserves, and Confections.

*Trajection*, (Lat.) a passing, or conveying over.

*Train*, in Faulconry, the tail of a Hawk.

*Tralucencie*, (Lat.) a being through clear, a shining through.

*Tramontane*, (Ital.) Northward, or beyond the Mountains from Italy.

*Tranquillity*, (Lat.) calmness, quietness, stillness.

*Transaction*, (Lat.) a finishing, dispatching any business.

*Transalpine*, (Lat.) being beyond the Alps.

*Transcendent*, (Lat.) surpassing, exceeding, or excelling.

*Transcript*, (Lat.) that which is written out from an Original.

*Transcurrence*, (Lat.) a running over quickly.

*Transduction*, the same as Translation.

*Transfiguration*, (Lat.) a transforming, or changing out of one shape into another.

To *Transfix*, (Lat.) to run through any thing with a Dart, Sword, or any other sharp Weapon.

*Transfretation*, (Lat.) a passing over a River, or cross the Sea.

*Transfusion*, (Lat.) a pouring out of one thing into another: *Transfusion* of the blood is a late Anatomical invention experimented by the Royal Society, for the conveyance of the blood of one Animal into the body of another.

*Transgression*, (Lat.) a going beyond ones bounds, a committing a Trespass, or Crime.

*Transjuction*, (Lat.) See *Trajection*.

*Transjulia*, one of those Eight of the 17 Neatherland Provinces which are under the Dominion of the States General; it is vulgarly called *Overyssel*, and is one of the five Lordships.

*Transition*, (Lat.) a passing from one thing to another; In Rhetorick it is a part of an Oration, wherein they pass from one subject to another.

*Transitory*, (Lat.) soon passing away, fading, or perishing.

*Translation*, (Lat.) a changing from one thing, or place to another, a turning out of one Language into another: also, when a light Planet separateth from a more weighty one, and presently applyeth to one more heavy. It is called by Astronomers *Translation*.

*Translucid*, (Lat.) the same as Transparent, shining through.

*Transmarine*, (Lat.) being beyond the Seas.

*Transmeation*, (Lat.) a passing through or beyond.

To *Transmew*, (old word) to change.

*Transmigration*, (Lat.) a removing ones Habitation from one place to another; in Philosophy it signifies the passing of departed Souls out of our body into another, whether of the same, or different



rent species which *Pythagoras*, and his followers are said to have held.

*Transmission*, (Lat.) a conveying through, a sending from one place to another.

*Transmotion*, (Lat.) a Rhetorical figure of sentence, being the transferring, or removing the cause of any thing from ones self, it is otherwise called *Variatio* and *Transitus*, and in Greek *Metastasis*, according to *Aquila Romanus*, with this *Metastasis Rufinianus* makes *Metabasis* to be the same, but *Rutilius Lupus* makes it a different figure.

*Transmutation*, (Lat.) a changing from one thing to another. But most particularly in Chymistry, it is defined to be a changing of any thing, (especially Metals) in substance, colour and quality; and of this Transmutation, there are reckoned seven several kinds or degrees, viz. *Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrefaction*, *Distillation*, *Coagulation*, and lastly *Tincture*, which is the highest purity and Perfection.

*Transome*, in Architecture, is an overthwart beam, or brow-post; in Navigation it is a piece of Timber that lies athwart the stern between the two fashion-pieces and lays out the breadth of the Ship at the buttocks.

*Transparent*, (Lat.) to be seen through.

*Transparency*, (Lat.) a term in Heraldry, vide *Adumbration*.

*Transpiration*, (Lat.) an evaporating, exhaling, or breathing forth.

*Transplantation*, (Lat.) the removal of any set or planted Trees, or other vegetables from one place to another; also in natural Magick, it is the removing of a Disease from one Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

A *Transport*, or *Transportation*, a carrying over the Seas, or any River; also a sudden trance, or rapture of Mind.

*Transposition*, (Lat.) an inverting, or changing the order of things; it is especially taken for a figure of *Prosodia*, which is called in Greek *Metathesis*.

*Transylvania*, a Countrey lying beyond the Carpathian Mountains, now called *Sibenburghen*; which together with *Servia*, and *Wallachia*, were heretofore called *Dacia*.

*Transubstantiation*, (Lat.) a converting, or changing of one substance into another: more especially, among the Papists, it is taken for the Bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the body of Christ.

*Transvection*, (Lat.) a carrying over.

*Transverse*, (Lat.) across, or overthwart.

*Transvolation*, (Lat.) a flying over.

*Trapan*, a Chirurgians Instrument, principally and upon occasion of any fracture in the *Cranium*, or skull.

*Trapezium*, (Greek) a figure consisting of four sides all unequal to one another, and as many oblique angles; a term in Geometry.

*Travailours-joy*, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Clematis*.

*Trave*, (French) a term in Architecture, a trevite, or little room.

*Traverse*, (French) to go across, or overthwart. In Common Law, it signifieth to deny any point of the matter wherewith one is charged: also in Navigation it is taken for the way of a Ship, in respect of the points whereon they sail: In Gunnery it is to turn a piece upon her platform which way you please.

A *Traversed Horse*, (a term in Horsemanship) is a Horse that hath two white feet on either side.

*Traverses*, (French) turnings, and windings; it is also taken figuratively for troubles, and vexations, *Cleopatra*.

*Travelled*, (French) shifted in Apparel; Disguised.

*Traulismus*, (Greek) a stammering repetition of the first syllable, or letter of a word, as *Tu Tu Tullius*.

*Traumatick*, (Greek) belonging to Wounds: it is an Epithet proper to several Herbs which are effectual in the curing of Wounds, the same as *Vulnerary* in Latin.

*Treasure trove*, Money which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

*Treated*, (French) handled, also entertained.

*Trebia*, a River of that part of Italy, called *Longobardia Cisalpina*, but more anciently *Emilia*, and running hard by the City of *Piacenza*; it is famous for the great overthrow given near it in a second Battle to the Roman Consul *Sempronius*.

*Treble*, the highest part in Musick, called in Latin *Altus*.

*Tree-nells*, in Navigation are certain pins made of the Heart of Oak, wherewith they fasten all the planks unto the Timber.

*Trefoil*, (Lat. *Trifolium*) a Herb commonly called *Three leaved-grass*. There are of this Herb several sorts, as *Meadow-trefoil*, *Heart-trefoil*, *Pearl-trefoil*, *White* and *Red Honey-suckles*.

*Trellis*, (French) a Lattice, Grate, or Cross-bar.

*Tremellius Scrofa*, a Writer, *de re Rustica*, quoted by *Columnella*.

*Tren*, (French) a certain Instrument, wherewith Mariners kill fish.

*Trenchant*, (French) sharp, also bowing.

To *Trench the Ballast*, (in Navigation) is to divide it.

*Trentalls*, (French) Obsequies, Dirges, or Funeral-Songs; perhaps from the number of Masses, viz. *Trent*, i. e. Thirty, which used to be sung upon that occasion.

*Trepan*, a kind of Chirurgians Instrument. See *Trapan*.

To *Trepan* or *Trapan*, (Ital.) *Trapolaro* to intrap, or insnare; but more especially in that manner which is used by Whores and Rustians.

*Trepidation*, (Lat.) a trembling.

*Tressel-tree*, in Navigation are pieces of Timber that bolt the Cross-trees at the Cross-trees at the Head of the Masts.

*Trestle*, (French *Trestean*) a three footed support of a Table.

*Tret*,

*Tret*, a certain allowance that is made by Merchants, before a Commodity is garbled from its refuse.

*Trettles*, the Dung of a Rabbet or Coney.

*Trenand*. See *Truand*.

*Trevet*, qu. *Tripode*, (Greek *Τρίπους*) a three-footed Stool.

*Treviri*, (*Triers*) a famous City of that part of Germany, called the Circle of the Four Electors upon the Rhine, among which are the Three Spiritual Electors, one of which, this is the Archbishop's Sec.

*Triacle*, a kind of Antidote against poyson, called in Latin *Theriaca*.

*Triangular*, (Lat.) made in the fashion of a Triangle, i. e. a figure having three angles or corners.

*Triarchy*, (Greek) a Government by Three.

*Triarians*, one of the Orders of the Roman Soldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Hastati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*. These *Triarii* made up the Reserve of the Romans Army.

*Tribe*, (Lat.) a Kinred, Family, or company dwelling in the same Ward.

*Tribunal*, (Lat.) a Judgment Seat.

*Tribune*, (Lat.) an Officer of great Authority among the Romans; of which there were two sorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, i. e. a Tribune of the People, and *Tribunus Militum*, i. e. a Tribune of the Soldiers.

*Tributary*, (Lat.) paying Tribute, i. e. Money exacted out of Mens estates.

*Trica*, the Hair of Berenice.

*Tricennial*, (Lat.) of thirty years.

*Tricliniary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Dining Room or Parlor.

*Tricornous*, (Lat.) having three horns.

*Trichotomy*, (Greek) a dividing into three parts.

*Trident*, (Lat.) a three forked Instrument; but more peculiarly it is taken for that Mace which the Poets feign to have been born by Neptune, as an Ensign of his command.

*Tridentine*, (Lat.) belonging to *Tridentum* or *Trent*; a City in the Countrey of Tyrol. Famous for the General Council held there, in the year of our Lord 1545.

*Triduan*, (Lat.) continuing three days.

*Triennial*, (Lat.) continuing three years.

*Triental*, (Lat.) a Vessel containing half a Pint, or the third part of a Sextary.

*Triers*. See *Treviri*.

*Trieterick*, (Greek) done every three year.

*Trifarious*, (Lat.) divided into three, or done three manner of ways.

*Trifole*, (Lat.) a kind of Plant called Three leaved Grass; also a resemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

*Triform*, (Lat.) having three forms.

*Trifurcous*, (Lat.) three forked.

*Trigamist*, (Greek) having three Wives, or contrarily.

*Trigeminous*, (Lat.) three brought forth at a birth; also treble or threefold.

*Trigen*, a kind of Pole whereby a Coach or Waggon is stopped from going too fast down a Hill.

*Triglyphs*, (Greek) a term in Artichetecture, or Masonry, being certain Compartments or Borders graven like three Furrows.

*Trigonal*, (Greek) belonging to, or representing a *Trigon*, i. e. A triangle or figure consisting of three Angles. *Trigon*, also in Natural Magick is taken for a fourfold Transmutation of the Starry Spirits according to the number of the four Elements; each reigning and lasting two hundred years. So that while the *Fiery Trigon* lasts, that is during the abovenamed space, the Superior Planets have their Conjunctions in a Fiery Sign, and so of the rest.

*Trigonometry*, (Greek) that part of Geometry which treats of the measuring of Triangles, whether Spherical, or others.

*Trillo*, (Ital.) a graceful shake or trembling of the voice in singing.

*Trimestrious*, (Lat.) of three moneths.

*Trinacria*, the ancient name of the Island of Sicily, called also *Triquetra*, from its three Promontories, *Lilybaeum*, *Pachinum*, and *Pelorum*.

*Trine*, (Lat.) belonging to the number three, an Aspect of One hundred and twenty degrees thus marked  $\Delta$ .

*Trinitarians*, (Lat.) a sort of Hereticks that deny the Mystery of the Trinity.

*Trinity*, (Lat.) the number three; also the distinction of three Persons in the Unity of the Godhead.

*Trinity Colledge in Oxford*, formerly called *Durham Colledge*, Founded An. 1556. by Sir Th. Pope. *Trinity Colledge in Cambridge*, Founded An. 1546. by King Henry the Eighth. *Trinity House*, a Society of Seamen at *Deptford*, who take care of the Shipping thereabout.

*Trinobantes*, a certain People anciently inhabiting the East part of the British Island.

*Tripartient*, any Number in Arithmetick, that divides a Number into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as four divides twelve, five fifteen, &c.

*Tripontium*, the ancient name of a Town in *Northamptonshire*, implying as much as a Town that hath three Bridges; and therefore it seemeth to be the same with that Town which is commonly called *Torcester*, which is cut through by three special Channels, which have three several Bridges over them.

*Trinodal*, (Lat.) having three knots.

*Trinquet*, (French) the highest Sail or Topgallant of any Ship; it is also taken metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

*Triobolar*, (Lat.) as it were worth but three halfpence, vile, little set by, or esteemed.

*Triours*, in Common Law are such as are chosen by the Court, to examine whether a challenge made to any of the Pannel, be just or no.

*Tripartite*, (Lat.) divided into three parts:  
*Tripedal*,



*Tridepal* or *Tripedaneus*, (Lat.) containing three foot in measure.

*Triplication*, (Lat.) a making trebble or threefold.

*Triplicity*, (Lat.) a being trebble or threefold; it is a word particularly used in Astrology, for the fourfold division of the Signs, according to the number of the Elements, each division consisting of three Signs, that is to say, the first called the *Fiery Triplicity*, of the three Fiery Signs *Aries*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*; the second called the *Aery Triplicity*, of the three Aery Signs *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*; the third called the *Watry Triplicity* into the three Watry Signs *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*; the fourth called the *Earthly Triplicity*, into the three Earthly Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricornus*: Also among the *Essential Dignities* of the Planets, are reckoned their *Triplicities*, which are their denominations in the *Triplicities* of the Signs, as in the *Fiery Triplicity*, rule *Sol* by day, *Jupiter* by night, *Saturn* indifferently: In the *Aery*, *Saturn* by day, *Mercury* by night, *Jupiter* in common: In the *Watry*, *Venus* in Diurnal, *Mars* Nocturnal, and the *Moon* common in the *Earthly*; *Venus* hath the day, the *Moon* night, *Mars* both.

*Tripode*, (Greek) a stool, or any thing that standeth upon three feet. See *Treuet*.

*Tripolis*, a City on the Main Land of *Syria*, near unto the Mountain *Libanus*.

*Tripoly*, a kind of Plant by some called *Turbit*, by others *Blew Cammomile*; also a Stone which being reduced to powder, is made use of by *Lapidaries* to polish their *Jewels*.

*Triptote*, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with three Cases.

*Tripudiation*, (Lat.) a tripping on the Toe in a dance.

*Tirreme*, (Lat.) a Gally with three Oars on each side.

*Mercurius Trismegistus*, a famous *Egyptian* in ancient times, who was both a great Philosopher, Priest, and King.

*Trisulc*, (Lat.) three furrowed.

*Trissyllabical*, (Greek) consisting of three syllables.

*Trite*, (Lat.) worn old, made common, with much use.

*Tritheites*, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into three distinct Godheads.

*Triticean*, (Lat.) made of Wheat.

*Tritis*, the immunity of a Man dwelling in the Forest, from his attendance therein.

*Triton*, a Sea deity, the Son of *Neptune* and *Salacia*, feigned by the Poets to have been the Trumpeter of *Neptune*.

*Trituration*, (Lat.) a threshing of Corn.

*Trivial*, (Lat.) scattered in the Highway, Common, little esteemed or valued; from *Trivium*, a place where three ways meet.

*Triumphal*, (Lat.) belonging to a Triumph, i. e. a solemn shew at the return of a General from some noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

*Triumvirat*, (Lat.) an ancient Magistracy in *Rome*, wherein three Men had an equal Authority.

*Trochee*, (Greek) a Foot in Greek and Latin Verse consisting of two syllables, one long, and one short, as *Virgo*.

*Trochings*, a term in Hunting, the small little branches on the top of the Deers-head, divided into three or four.

*Trochisk*, (Greek) a certain Medicinal composition made of Powders, and formed round in fashion of a little Wheel.

*Troculus*, an *American* Bird, no bigger then a Swallow, of colour black and white, and breeding in Chimnies; into the sides whereof it sticks the sharp ends of its Feathers for rests sake. The Nest of this Bird hangs down by a string about a yard long, and having brought forth young, it throws down one at departure, in token of gratitude to the Master of the House for its lodging.

*Trode*, (old word) signifying a path.

*Troglodytes*, a people anciently Inhabiting the farthest part of *Aethiopia*, of a fierce salvage nature, dwelling in Caves, and feeding upon raw flesh.

*Trogus Pompeius*, an ancient *Roman* Historian, whose History we have not extant at large, but epitomized by *Justin*.

*Troia*, (Troy from *Tros*) an ancient King thereof. That famous City of *Pbrygia Minor*, whose nine years siege by the *Greeks*, hath been a grand subject of the Pens of Poets and Historians. It was also called *Ilium* from *Ilus*, another King of that place; and also *Dardania* from *Dardanus*.

*Troilus*, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who venturing to fight with *Hercules*, was slain by him.

*Trompery*, (French) deceit, coufenage.

*Trophy*, (Greek) any thing set up in token of Victory.

*Trophonius*, a certain Prophet inhabiting a Cave called the *Trophonian Den*, into which who ever entered, became uncuple of laughter. In this Cave there was an Oracle of *Jupiter*, who was thence called *Jupiter Trophonius*.

*Tropical*, (Greek) belonging to a Trope, i. e. a Rhetorical exornation which turns a word from its proper, to another signification.

*Tropicks*, (from the Greek word *Trepein*, i. e. to turn) two imaginary Circles of the Sphear, being the utmost bound of the Suns course; the one is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, the other the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

*Trosque*, the same as *Trochisk*.

*Troy weight*, in measuring is an allowance of twelve ounces to the pound.

*Trover*, in Common Law is an Action against him, who having found another Mans Goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand.

*Trough*, in Navigation is the space between two Waves or Billows.

*Trowels*, (French) an Instrument used by Masons to dawb Mortar withal.

*Truand*, (French) a Vagabond, or lazy loitering fellow, a common Beggar.

*Truchman*. See *Drogoman*.

*Trucks*, or round Balls. See *Parrels*. *Trucks* are also round entire pieces of Wood, like Wheels for great Guns at Sea to be carried on.

*Trucidation*, (Lat.) a cruel murdering.

*Truculent*, (Lat.) of a cruel, rough, or fierce aspect or disposition.

*Truelove*. See *Herb Paris*.

*Trullification*, (Lat.) a plaistering with Mortar.

*Truncation*, (Lat.) a lopping, maiming, or cutting short.

*Trunk*, (Lat.) a stock, stem, or body of a Tree; also a Mans body, having the Head, Arms, and Legs cut away.

*Trundle-shot*, a term in Gunnery is a Bolt of Iron sixteen or eighteen inches in length, sharp pointed at both ends, and a round bowl of Lead, a handful from each end cast upon it.

*Trunked*, in Heraldry Trees growing on a stock, are said to be Trunked.

*Trunnions*, are two knobs cast with a piece of Ordnance, on each of her sides which lie in two half-holes, upon the two Cheeks of the Carriages, to raise the piece up or down.

*Trussing*, in Faulconry is a Hawks raising any fowl aloft, and first soaring with it, then descending with it to the ground.

*Trutination*, (Lat.) a weighing or ballancing, a strict examining or considering of any thing.

*Trypho*, a Botanick Writer, whose History of Plants is remembered by *Athenaus*.

## T. U.

*Tubal*, (Heb. Born, or Worldly) one of the Sons of *Japheth*, by whose posterity *Spain* is said to have been first peopled.

*Tubal Cain*, (Heb. Worldly possession, or a Birds Nest of the World,) the Son of *Lamech*, and the first inventor of all curious Smiths work in Brass and Iron.

*Tube*, (Lat.) the Pipe through which the Marrow of the Back bone runneth; also any long Pipe through which Water, or other liquid substance, is conveyed.

*Tubercula*, in Chiromancy are those more eminent Muscles, or protuberant parts under the Fingers, they are otherwise called *Montes*; that under the Thumb *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris*; that in the Root of the Fore-finger is called *Mons Jovis*, of the Middle-finger *Mons Saturni*, of the Ring-finger *Mons Solis*, of the Little-finger *Mons Mercurii*.

*Tuberous*, (Lat.) having Wens, or fleshy Bunches; also full of swellings.

*Tubicination*, (Lat.) a sounding of a Trumpet, Pipe, or Cornet.

*Tubulation*, (Lat.) a making hollow like a Pipe.

*Tuck*, in Navigation is the gathering of the Works upon the Ships quarter under water.

*Tudiculation*, (Lat.) a bruising, or pounding with Smiths Hammers.

*Tuel*, among Hunters, the Fundament of any Beast.

*Tuilleries*, (French) so called, because that Tiles were made there. It is a stately work all of Freestone, and the Portal is of Marble Pillars and Jasper; it sometimes belonged to the Suburbs of *S. Honorel* in *Paris*, by the side of the *Louvre*; the Queen Mother drawing the plot her self, and beginning first to build there.

*Tuition*, (Lat.) a protecting, guarding, or safe keeping.

*Tulip*, (*Tulipa*) a beautiful flower, now frequent in *England*, but first brought out of *Turky*. It is by some called the *Dalmatian Cap*.

*Tulipant*, a Shawl or Wreath, worn by the *Indians*, instead of a Hat.

*Tullia*, the Daughter of *Servius Tullius*, who being married to *Tarquinius Superbus*, incited her Husband to kill her Father, that he might enjoy the Kingdom himself.

*M. Tullius Cicero*, the most eminent and eloquent of *Roman* Orators; being Consul of *Rome*, he suppressed the Conspiracy of *Catiline*, and was a great Assessor of the Commonwealth, which drew an untimely death upon him, from the faction of *M. Antonius*.

*Tullus Hostilius*, a Warlike King of the *Romans*, who was the first that ordained Tribute and Custom, and most of the Ensigns of the authority used among the *Romans*, as the *Sella curulis*, *Toga picta*, and *Pretexta*.

*Tumbrel*, a certain Engine for the punishing of Scolds, called also a Cuckingstool; also an old word signifying a Duncart.

*Tumefaction*, (Lat.) a causing to swell.

*Tumid*, (Lat.) puffed up or swollen.

*Tumour*, (Lat.) a swelling or rising of the flesh.

*Tumulation*, (Lat.) a burying, or intombing

*Tumultuary*, (Lat.) done in haste, suddenly, or without advice.

*Tun*, a certain liquid measure containing two Pipes, or Two hundred fifty and two Gallons.

*Tunicle*, (Lat.) a little Coat; also a membrane or thin skin, covering any part of the Body: There are four especially which cover the Eye, the Corneal or Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal or Glassie, and the Crystalline; and to each of these, there are four humors answerable; and four that cover the Cods, the *Scrotum*, the *Erythroides*, the *Epydidymis*, and one other which is called *Dartor*.

*Tunis*, a City of *Africa*, raised out of the ruins of *Carthage*; the commodious situation of it between *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, gives a great advantage to the *Turks* that inhabit it, to annoy the Traffick of the Christians.

*Tunnocellum*, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, by *Camden*, thought to be the same



same with that which we now call *Timonth*, i. e. The Mouth of the River *Tine*, where the first cohort *Elia Classica*, was in pay for Sea-service. This Town hath a very strong Castle, which *Robert Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, holding against King *William Rufus*, was therein closely besieged, and taken prisoner.

*Turbant*, a certain Wreath or Ornament for the head used among the *Turks*, and other Oriental Nations, instead of Hats; it is made of a Shagh, or whole piece of Linnen called *Telbent*, and the *Turbant* it self is called by the *Turks*, *Sarruck*.

*Turbary*, an interest to dig Turfs upon a Common.

*Turbervills*, the surname of a very considerable Family, who have had their ancient habitation at Bere in *Dorsetshire*; they are stiled in Latin Records, *De Turbida Villa*.

*Turbinat*, (Lat.) the fashioning of a thing small at the bottom, and broad above like a Top.

*Turbineous*, (Lat.) belonging to a storm, or whirlwind.

*Turbish*, Minerale. See *Turpish*. There is also a Plant which growing in *Cambaya*, *Surrate*, and other parts of *Asia*, is called by the *Arabians* *Turbish*.

*Turbot*, a kind of Fish called in Greek *Rhombus*, of great esteem among the ancient *Romans*.

*Turbulent*, (Lat.) busie, troublesome, seditious.

*Turcois*, a precious Stone of a blewish colour, refreshing the sight and heart.

*Turgescence*, (Lat.) a swelling up, or growing big.

*Turgid* or *Turgent*, (Lat.) swelling, rising, puffed up.

*Turgy*, (in Greek *Theurgia*) a conference with good Angels; it is also called white Magick.

*Turingia*, a Countrey of *Saxony*, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lieth upon the Rivers *Sala* and *Werra*, and hath the *Hercynian* Wood on the North. The chief City of this Countrey is called *Erfordia*.

*Turmeric*, a Root of Saffron colour within and without, being a proper cure for the Yellow Jaundice.

*Turneament*. See *Tournement*.

*Turnsole*, a kind of colour used in Painting; also an Herb called in Greek *Heliotropium*, because its flowers follow the course of the Sun.

*Turpentine*, (Greek *Terebinthina*) a kind of Gum or Rosin, distilling from the Turpentine Tree, the Larch, and some other sorts of Trees.

*Turpish*, a Chymical preparation of Mercury, and the Oyl of Vitriol, whereby the Mercury is precipitated into a sweetness, without any thing of corrosive.

*Turpitude*, (Lat.) filthiness, baseness, sordidness.

*Turrisferous*, (Lat.) bearing Towers.

*Tuscan-work*, in Architecture is one of the five sorts of Pillars. See *Corinthian*.

*Tuscia*, a Countrey of *Italy*, lying between the

*Rivers* *Tiber* and *Macra*; it was anciently called *Tyrrhenia*, from *Tyrrhenus* the Son of *Atys*; also *Heurania* and *Tuscany*, from *Tusculus*, (as some say) the Son of *Hercules*.

*Tutlary*, (Lat.) having the guard, custody, or protection of any thing.

*Tutia*, a vestal Virgin, who being accused of Incest, would not flie to any Man for her absolution; but putting a Sieve into the River *Tiber*, prayed to *Vesta*, that if she were free, she might have power to carry Water in it to her Temple; which was immediately performed.

*Tuty*, (*Pomphalix Nil*) the dust, or soil of Brass, growing together into a kind of Stone, which being prepared according to Art, is very helpful for running Eyes, and for Cancers and malignant Ulcers.

*Tutilina*, a certain goddess among the *Romans*, who was said to have the care and protection of Corn.

*Tuisco*, a certain Idol adored by the ancient *Germans*, thought by some, to be the same with *Mercury*. From this Idol, *Tuesday* took its denomination, and the people were called *Dnytsch* people.

*Tusjan*, (*Androsenum*, *Dyonysia*, *Siciliana*,) a very good traumatick or wound Herb; and therefore, as some think, called *Tusjan quasi Totesaine*, i. e. in French all found: It is otherwise called in English *Park-leaves*.

## T. W.

*Tweed*, a River which divides *England* from *Scotland*, on whose Northern Banks stands the strong Town of *Berwick*.

*Twibil*, (Dutch) a Carpenters Instrument to make Mortise holes withal.

*Twilight*, (Dutch) the time betwixt Day and Night, the Dusk of the Morning or Evening.

*Twight*, (Sax.) pulled.

*To Twyer*, (Sax.) to sing.

## T. Y.

*Tyberis* or *Tiberis*, (*Tiber*) a River of that part of *Italy* called *Campania di Roma*, and chiefly famous for bearing on its Banks that City which was once the Mistress of the World.

*Tybur*, a City not far from *Rome*, built, as some say, by *Catillus* the *Arcadian*, the Admiral of *Evander*; others, by *Tyburus* the Grandchild of *Amphiarus*. It is now called *Tivoli*. See *Tibur*.

*Tycanion*, a Botanick Writer, made mention of by the Scholiast of *Nicander*, and possibly the same with *Snidas* his *Tyrannion*.

*Tydeus*, the Son of *Oeneus*, King of *Caledonia*, he having slain his Brother *Menalippus*, fled to *Adrastus*, whose Daughter *Dolpibile* he married; afterwards being sent by *Polynices*, to his Brother *Eteocles*, King of *Thebes*, he overcame

all his guests at several combats; whereupon at his return they set fifty young Men to lie in wait for him, under the command of *Meon*, the Son of *Aemon*, and *Lycophon*, the Son of *Antopbanus*, who were all slain by him except *Meon*, whom he sent back to carry the news of the others death; at length he was mortally wounded by one *Menalippus*, a *Theban*.

*Tygris*, a River of *Armenia*, taking its original, as some think, from that part which was the Garden of *Eden*; and passing through the Lake *Areshusa*, yet neither mingling Water nor Fishes. It is called *Tygris*, as signifying a Dart, by reason of its swift course; or as others from a swift Beast so called.

*Tymetes*, a great Prophet, the Son of *Priamus* and *Aristia*.

*Tympanist*, he that playeth upon a Timbrel, Taber, or Drum called *Tympanum*.

*Tympany*, (*Greek*) a kind of disease wherein the Body becomes swollen up with wind, a Dropie.

*Tyndarus*, a King of *Oebalia*, whose Wife *Leda* brought forth two Eggs, in one whereof was contained *Pollux* and *Helena*, in the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

*Type*, (*Greek*.) See *Typical*.

*Typhoeus*, the Son of *Titan* and *Terra*; a Gyant of a very vast bigness, who going to make War with *Jupiter*, was by him struck with Thunder.

*Typhon*, a King of *Egypt*, who killing his Brother *Osiris*, and cutting him into several pieces, dispersed him through divers Countreys.

*Typical*, (*Greek*.) bearing a Type, *i. e.* An example, figure, likeness, or shadow of any thing.

*Typographer*, (*Greek*.) a Printer.

*Tyrannicide*, (*Greek*.) the killing of a Tyrant, or Cruel Governor.

*Tyrannion*, a Grammarian of *Amysum*, so called from his imperious humor (whereas at first he was called *Theophrastus*) he was the Disciple of *Eftiens*; and being led Captive to *Rome*, by *Lucullus*, in the time of the *Mitbridatick* War, he became in a short time so eminent, that he grew rich, and purchased a Library of Three thousand Books, and died at last of the Gout. There was also a Disciple of his who took the same name, having formerly been called *Diocles*, who also being led Captive to *Rome*, and presented to *Tarentia*, was by her made free and set up a School; they are both mentioned by *Suidas*, also see *Tycanian*.

*Tyrannus*, a Sophist, who as *Suidas* testifies, wrote ten Books *De Divisione Orationis*.

*Tyrconel*, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*.

*Tyre*, a famous City of *Phœnicia*, anciently called *Sarra*, which in the *Phœnician* language signified a Fish; that place abounding with a kind of Shellfish, the Liquor whereof coloureth of a Purple Dye.

*Tyre*, a *Thessalian* Virgin, the Daughter of *Salmonus* and *Alcidice*; after the death of her own Mother, she was very harshly dealt with by her Mother-in-Law *Sidero*; She being got with child by *Neptune*, (who lay with her in the shape of *Enipeus*, with whom she was in love) brought forth Twins, *Pelias* and *Neleus*, and afterwards being married to her Uncle *Cretheus*, she brought forth *Aeson*, *Amythaon*, and *Pheres*.

*Tyrocinny*, (*Lat.*) an Apprentiship, or new beginning in any Art or Faculty, but more peculiarly Military Discipline: From *Tyre*, a raw young Soldier, one newly entered into the Art of War.

*Tyrrheni*, a People inhabiting *Tuscia*, or *Tyrrhenia*, being that part of *Italy* which lyeth upon the Sea; called from thence the *Tyrrhene* Sea.

## V. A.

*Vacation* or *Vacancy*, (*Lat.*) a being at leisure or ceasing from business. It is also commonly taken for that time which is between one Term and another.

*Vaccary*, in divers Statutes is taken for a place to keep Cows in; also a certain compass of Ground within the Forest of *Ashdown*.

*Vacchoris*, an ancient King of *Egypt*, who relinquished all his riches and state, to live a private austere life.

*Vacillation*, (*Lat.*) a wavering, tottering, or inconstancy.

*Vacive*, (*Lat.*) void, empty.

*Vacuity*, (*Lat.*) emptiness, voidness.

*Vacuna*, a certain goddess among the ancient *Romans*, to whom the Husbandmen sacrificed at such times as they rested from their labors.

*Vadimony*, (*Lat.*) suretiship.

*Vasfrow*, (*Lat.*) crafty or subtle.

*Vagabond*, (*Lat.*) a wandering Beggar, or idle fellow that hath no certain dwelling.

*Vagation*, (*Lat.*) a straying or wandering up and down.

*Vagination*, (*Lat.*) a sheathing.

To *Vail-bonnet*, to strike Sail, in token of submission; also metaphorically to put off ones Hat, or give any sign of respect.

*Vaire*, a term in Blazon, being a Fur composed of four distinct colours, *i. e.* Argent, Gules, Or, and Sable.

*Valasca*, a certain Queen of the *Bobemians*, who having made a Conspiracy to shake off the Dominion of Men, raised a great Army of Women; and having overcome the Men, reigned a good while like a Queen of the *Amazons*.

*Valdombreux*, a certain Religious order of Men instituted by *Gualbert*, a *Florentine*, who betook himself to a private studious life, in a place called *Valdombre*, or the Shady-vale.

*Valdo*, a certain pious Man, who was the first institutor of the *Waldenses* in *Piedmont*.

*Valeū*. See *Valet*.

*Valentia*,



*Valentia*, (*Valence*) an Academy Town of the Upper Delphinate in *Gallia Narbonensis*; also a large Province with its *Academick Metropolis* of the same name in that part of Spain, which was once the Kingdom of *Aragon*; also a Town of the Duchy of *Montferrat*, in *Italy*.

*Valentine*, a certain Roman Bishop, in remembrance of whom, every fourteenth day of February is solemnised, about which time Birds chase their Mates: Whence ariseth the custom of chusing *Valentines* upon that day.

*Valentinians*, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by one *Valentinianus*.

*Valerian*, (*Pbu major*, *Valeriana major Hortensis*, *Herba benedicta*, *Tberiacaria*.) a Mercurial Plant used in Antidotes against the Plague, and venomous bitings, and of great efficacy against the Strangury, and difficulty of Urine; it is also called *Seawal* or *Capostail*.

*Valerius*, the name of divers famous Men among the *Romans*; the chief whereof was called *Valerius Publicola*, who triumphed over the *Vei-enter*, and the *Sabines*; and because having built him an house in a very strong place, he was suspected of affecting tyranny, he caused his house to be pulled down. There were also of this name several most eminent Writers, as *Valerius Cato*, a Grammarian and Poet, who flourished in the time of *Sylla*. *Valerius Maximus*, a Roman Historian, of whom we have extant his Examples of the memorable Deeds and Sayings of famous Men. *Valerius Probus*, another ancient Grammarian, whose Book *De Literis Antiquis*, is published with *Lucius Peneffella*.

*Valet* or *Valet*, (*French*) the Groom of a Chamber; also a young Gentleman under age.

*Valeudinary*, (*Lat.*) sickly. Substantively taken, an Hospital, or place to keep sick people in.

*Validity*, (*Lat.*) strength, power, force.

*Valladolid*, the second City of *Castilia Vetus*, and oftentimes the Residence of the Court of Spain, by reason of its pleasant situation upon the River *Pisurga*, its delightful Gardens and Fountains, Princely Palaces, and fair Market places, seven hundred paces in circuit.

*Valstots*, the surname of a very noble Family, who had their ancient residence at *Saltash* in *Cornwal*; they are stiled in *Latin* Records, *De valle sortia*.

*Vambrace* or *Vanbrace*, (*French*) a Gantlet.

*Van*, a Military word signifying the Front, or fore part of an Army.

*Vaucarriers* or *Vauncourers*, (*French*) fore-runners.

*Vandelhiria*, the ancient name of a place in *Cambridgeshire*, so called, for that in times past the *Vandals* or *Danes*, there incamped themselves with a Trench and Rampire: It is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Wandlesbury*.

*Vaniloquence*, (*Lat.*) a talking or babling vainly.

*Vanguard*, (*French*) the foremost part of an Army in Battle; otherwise called the *Vanguard*.

*Vane* or *Fane*, a Weather-cock, probably from the *Dutch* *Waan*, a Banner; others derive *Fane* from the *Greek* *edivo*. See *Fane*.

*Vannes*, the chief City of *Lower Britany*, in *Celtick France*.

*Vantrarius*, a corrupt *Latin* word used as a Law term only, upon this occasion, *Sir Richard Rochely*, held Lands at *Seaton* by Sergeanty, to be *Vantrarius Regis*, *donec persuas fuerit*. *Pari Soluturum pretii quatuor denariorum*, i. e. to be Forefootman to the King at some certain time, e. g. When he goeth into *Gascoign*, until he had worn out a pair of Shoes prized four pence.

*Vapid*, (*Lat.*) casting forth an ill smack or flavor.

*Vaporary*, a Decoction of Herbs, and other ingredients, the fume whereof ascends through the hole of a Chair where the patient sits, into the Fundament, or if it be in Womens distempers, the *Uterus*.

*Vaporation*, (*Lat.*) an exhaling, or sending forth of vapors, i. e. certain fumes or smook, drawn out of the Earth, and Water into the Air, by the heat of the Sun, and easily resolvable into Water.

*Vapulation*, (*Lat.*) a being scourged or beaten.

*Varadinum*, (*Waradin*) one of the principal Cities of *Upper Hungary*, it lies upon the River *Keres*.

*Variegation*, (*Lat.*) a beautifying with various colours.

*Varna*, a Town of *Mysia inferior* or *Bulgaria*, memorable for the great defeat given there by the *Turks* to the *Christians*.

*Varnish*, is that wherewith a Picture is rubbed over to make it shine, and have a gloss; there is also a ground or varnish, which is laid upon a Plate that is to be etched.

*Varro*. See *Terentium*.

*Varry*, (*French*) in Heraldry is a mixture of argent and azure together.

*Varry cuppy*, a term also of Heraldry, signifying a Fur of Cups; it is also called *Varry* and *Meire*.

*Varvels*, (*French*) little rings of silver about Hawks legs, having the owners name ingraven on them.

*Vasconia*, (*Gascoign*) a Province of *Aquitania* France.

*Vasiferous*, (*Lat.*) carrying a Vessel.

*Vassal*, in Common Law, is he that holdeth Land in Fee of his Lord; it is also taken for a Slave or inferior Servant.

*Vastation*, (*Lat.*) a wasting or destroying.

*Vastity*, (*Lat.*) excessive bigness, hugeness, or vastness of stature.

*Vatican Hill*, one of the Seven Hills of *Rome*, whereon there standeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth.

*Vaticination*, (*Lat.*) a prophesying or telling of things to come.

*Vavasours*,

*Vavasours* or *Valvasours*, those that in degree are next unto Barons.

*Vaudevil*, (French) a Countrey Ballad, Roundelay or Song; it is also called a *Virelay*.

*Vauutlay*, in Hunting is the setting of Hounds in a readines, where the Chace is to pass.

*Vawmur*, an ancient word signifying a Bulwark or Outwork for defence.

*Vaward*. See *Vanguard*.

*Vayvode*, a Prince or chief Ruler, in *Transylvania*, and some of those Northern parts.

## II. B.

*Uberty*, (Lat.) store, plenty, fertility.

*Ubiquitarians*, a Sect of Hereticks holding Christs Body, as well as his Godhead, to be every where.

*Ubiquity*, (Lat.) a being in all places at one time.

## V. E.

*Vecordy*, (Lat.) unsoundness of mind, dotage, stupidity.

*Vecoriom*, (Lat.) belonging to a Waggon or Carriage.

*Vecion*, (Lat.) a carrying.

To *Veer*, in Navigation to put out more Rope, or more Sheet.

*Vegetable*, *Vegetel*, or *Vegetive*, (Lat.) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals, indued with vigor, moisture, and growth.

*Veicular*, (Lat.) belonging to a Vehicle, i. e. a Cart, Waggon or Coach, or any thing whereby another is carried or conveyed.

A *Vein*, is defined by *Anatomists* to be a common Organ of the Body, round, and oblong, apted for the conveyance of Blood and Natural Spirits through all the parts; and according to the several parts it passeth through, it taketh several Denominations; as the *Axillary Vein* which passeth along by the Armpits; the *Basilick Vein*, that which passeth from the Liver, through the inward process of the Arm; the *Cephalick*, the Head-vein; the *Celiacal*, that which runs into the Blind-gut; the *Cystick*, that which runs up toward the Neck of the Gall; the *Epigastrick*, the Flank-veins; *Gastroepiploick*, that which spreads it self through the bottom of the Ventricle; *Intercoastal*, those which run through the upper Ribs, Port-vein, that which is rooted into the Liver, and from thence passeth into the Ventricle, Mesentery, and other parts; *Ranular*, that which ascends from the Throat to the Tongue; *Salvassel*, that which from the Liver runs through the Wrist into the hand; *Saphena*, that which runs through the inward part of the Leg to the Ankle; *Subclavicular*, a branch of the Hollow-vein which runs under the Neck-bone; *Thymick*, a branch of the *Subclavicular*; *Torcular*, that which ascends by the inside of the Scull to the Brain.

*Velification*, (Lat.) a hoiling of Sails.

*Velites*, (Lat.) the Light-armed Soldiers among the Romans, (see *Triarii*;) whence *Velitation*, a light skirmishing.

*Velivolant*, (Lat.) flying, as it were with full Sail.

*Vellication*, (Lat.) a plucking, twitching, or giving a sudden pull. *Vellications* in Physick are said to be certain Convulsions that happen in the Fibers of the Muscles.

*Velocity*, (Lat.) swiftnes.

*Velvet*. See *Florimor*.

*Venality*, (Lat.) a setting to sale, or a being saleable.

*Venatick* or *Venatoriom*, (Lat.) belonging to hunting or chacing.

*Vendible*, (Lat.) saleable, fit for sale.

*Vendication*, (Lat.) a challenging to ones self, a claiming.

*Venditation*, (Lat.) ostentation, a bragging, or vain setting forth of ones self.

*Vendition*, (Lat.) a selling.

*Venedocia*, the ancient name of all that part of Wales, which is otherwise called *Guinethia* or *North Wales*.

*Venefick* or *Veneficious*, (Lat.) belonging to *Venefice*, i. e. the art of making poysons; also witchcraft, or sorcery.

*Venenous*, (Lat.) venomous or full of poyson.

*Veneration*, (Lat.) a reverencing or worshipping.

*Venereal* or *Venereous*, (Lat.) given to *Vener*, i. e. Lust or carnal desires.

*Venereal disease*, (Lat.) *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Lues Venerea*, a certain virulent, and contagious disposition of the Body, contracted by immoderate *Vener*, or coupling with unsound persons: It is vulgarly called the *French Pox*.

*Venetia*, a famous City of Italy, built in the year 421. upon certain Islands of the *Adriatick* Sea, sixty in number, by the inhabitants of *Aquilea* and *Pavia*, who fled thither for fear of the Huns; it is now become a great Commonwealth, and hath large Territories, both in Italy, and other places.

*Venezuela*, a part of *Nova Andalusia*, a large Province of *Southern America*.

*Venew*, in Common Law is taken for a Neighboring, or near place.

*Venial*, (Lat.) worthy of pardon, or forgiveness; whence in Theology they make a distinction between Mortal sins, and Venial sins.

*Vent*, (Lat.) a wind or breath; also a place for air to come in, and out at.

*Venta Belgarum*, the ancient name of *Winchester*, a pleasant City in *Hants*shire, called by the Britains *Caer Gaunte*, by the Saxons *Widancbefer*; and by the vulgar Latins *Wintonia*, *Venta*, giveth name also unto two other Towns: *Caster* in *Norfolk*, called *Venta Icenorum*; *Caerwent*, in *Monmouthshire*, called *Venta Silurum*.

*Ventelet*, (Dimin.) a small gale of wind.

*Ventiduct*, (Lat.) a conveyance of wind by Pipes, or otherways.

*Ventilation*,



*Ventilation*, (Lat.) a fanning or gathering of Wind; also a winnowing of Corn.

*Ventosity*, (Lat.) windiness.

*Ventricle*, (Lat.) the stomach; it is also taken for any round concavity of the body.

*Ventriloquy*, (Lat.) a speaking inwardly, or as it were from our Belly.

*Venundation*, (Lat.) a buying or selling.

*Venus*, (Lat.) the goddess of Love, Pleasures, and Delight, whom the Poets feign to have sprung out of the foam of the Sea, after that the Testicles of *Calus* had been cut off, and thrown in by *Saturn*, whence she was called *Aphrodite*; also the name of one of the Seven Planets, or wandering Stars.

*Venus Navelwort*, (*Cotyledon*, *Acetabulum*, *Umbilicus Veneris*; *Scutellum*, *Umbilicus Terra*) a Plant of *Venus*, esteemed of great use; they heal fore and exulcerated Kidneys, it is otherwise called *Wall Pennywort*, and *Kidneywort*.

*Venusium*, (*Venosa*) a City of *Apulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, remarkable for giving title to a Prince.

*Venusation*, (Lat.) a making handsome, or beautiful.

*Veracity*, (Lat.) a saying truth.

*Veragna*, a large Province of that part of Northern *America*, which lies upon *Mar del Nord*, or the North Sea. Its chief Cities are *La Concepcion* and *La Trinita*.

*Verb*, (Lat. a word) one of the chiefest of the four declinable parts of Speech, which being declined with Person, Mood and Tense, express doing, or suffering, or being, in that thing or person to which it is joyned; the Principal division of a Verb is into Personal (which hath all the three persons in both, throughout all Moods and Tenses) and Impersonal which is only used in the third Person, singular without all Moods and Tenses: The Verb Personal is principally distinguished into two Voices, *Active* and *Passive*, which see in their proper places; but there are several Latin Verbs which are capable but of one voice, as the Verb *Nemere*, which under an Active Termination, hath such kind of Active Signification, as is not capable of a Passive, as *Curro*, *I run*; a Verb *Deponens*, which under the Passive Termination hath an Active Signification, as *Glorior*, *I boast*; and a Verb *Commune*, which under a Passive Termination, hath a Signification either Active or Passive, as *Osculo*, *I kiss*, or *am kissed*.

*Verbal*, (Lat.) consisting of words or delivered only in words.

*Verbatim*, (Lat.) word for word.

*Verbeia*, a certain goddess, among the ancient *Britains*, to whom the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones*, erected an Altar near *Hekily* in *Yorkshire*. She is thought by *Camden*, to have been the Nymph, or goddess of the River *Wharfe*, which was also anciently called *Verbeia*.

*Verberation*, (Lat.) a beating, or striking.

*Verbofity*, (Lat.) a being full of words.

*Verecund*, (Lat.) shame-faced, modest, bashful.

*Verdant*, (Lat.) green, fresh, flourishing.

*Verderer*, (Lat. *Viridarius*) a Judicial Officer of the Kings Forest, who receives and inrols the Attachments of all manner of Trespasses of the Forest of Vert and Venison.

*Verdie* or *Verdea*, a kind of rich Italian Wine.

*Verdict*, the answer of a Jury or Inquest, made upon any cause, Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration or tryal.

*Verdigrise*, (Lat. *Aerugo*) a green substance taken from the Rust of Brass or Copper.

*Verditure*, a green colour among Painters.

*Verdoy*, a term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruits, and flowers, and other the like Vegetables.

*Verdure*, (French) greenness.

*Verge*, (French) a rod or wand, or Sergeants Mace, also the compass about the Kings Court, that bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings Household, and is accounted twelve miles compass; also a Rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his hand, and swearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannor, and for that cause is called Tenant by the *Verge*.

*Vergober*, (French) a chief Officer or Magistrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

*Veridical*, (Lat.) telling or speaking truth.

*Veriloquent*, (Lat.) the same.

*Verrisimility*, (Lat.) the probability or likelihood of a thing.

*Vermiculate*, (Lat.) worm-eaten; also imbroided with several colours.

*Vermilion*, (French) a ruddy or deep red colour, being the Earthy part of *Cinabar*, after the Quicksilver is extracted from it.

*Vermination*, (Lat.) a certain disease wherein Worms are bred, and cause a Gripping of the Guts.

*Vermiparous*, (Lat.) breeding or bringing forth Worms.

*Vernaccia*, a kind of Italian Wine; from a Town so called in *Umbria*, or the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, a Province of *Italy*.

*Vernaculous*, (Lat.) proper and peculiar to a Countrey.

*Vernal* or *Vernant*, (Lat.) flourishing or belonging to the Spring.

*Vernality*, (Lat.) servileness or slavery.

*Verona*, a famous City of *Italy*, built, as some say, by *Brenus* the Gaul; heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the jurisdiction of the *Venetians*.

*Verrey*, a term in Heraldry, the same as *Varry*, i. e. Fur; consisting of Or and Azure, or Or and Vert.

*Verrucous*, (Lat.) full of Warts, or little excrescencies of the flesh.

*Versatile*, (Lat.) apt to be wound or turned any way.

*Versation*, (Lat.) a turning or winding two and again.

*Versicle*,

*Versicle*, (Lat.) a little Verse or Sentence.

*Verfification*, (Lat.) a making of Verses.

*Version*, (Lat.) a Translation; or turning out of one Language to another.

*Vert*, in Heraldry a green colour; but in the Forest Laws, it is every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the Forest, that may cover and hide a Deer.

*Vertebra*, (Lat.) a joynt in the Body where the bones so meet, that they may turn as in the Hucklebone.

*Vertere*, a Town of ancient memory in *Westmoreland*; where in the *Romans* time, a Captain kept his residence with a Band of the *Direclories*. This place remaineth yet a poor Village, called *Burgub Saxeto*, or Burgh under *Stanmore*.

*Vertical*, (Lat.) belonging to the *Vertex*, or top of the Head; whence *Vertical-point*, in Astronomy, is that point of the Heavens, which is directly over ones head.

*Vertiginous*, (Lat.) troubled with a *Vertigo*, i. e. a swimming, or giddiness in the Head.

*Vertumnus*, a certain deity worshipped by the ancient *Latins*, who could change himself into all forms. See *Pomona*.

*Vervain*, a kind of Herb called in *Latin* *Verbena*, in *Greek* *ἱερὰ βοτάνη*, i. e. *Herba Sacra*, in regard it was anciently used about Sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is likewise otherwise called Holy Herb, Pigeons Grass, and *Juno's Tears*, being very effectual against the Yellow Jaundice, Droopie, Gout, and other Diseases.

*Verveine*, (Lat.) belonging to a weather.

*Vervise*, a kind of cloth, otherwise called *Plonkets*.

*Verulamium*, by *Ptolemy* called *Verolanium*; the name of a City heretofore of very great repute in *Hertfordshire*, the ruines whereof appear at this day, near unto *S. Albans*. The *Saxons* termed it *Watlingacester*, from the famous Highway commonly called *Watlingstreet*, and also *Warlamceaster*.

*Very Lord, and Very Tenant*, in Common Law, are those that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

*Vesinous*, (Lat.) mad, furious, outrageous.

*Vesulent*, (Lat.) to be eaten, fit for food.

*Vesicatory*, (Lat.) a Cupping-glass; also a sharp Plaister or Ointment, applied to raise Blisters in the Skin.

*Vesicle*, (Lat.) a little Bladder.

*Vessers*, Evening Song, Prayers said about Evening time.

*Vespertine*, (Lat.) belonging to the Evening time.

*Vespilone*, (Lat.) one, who in the time of a great sickness, carrieth forth dead bodies in the night to be buried.

*Vesta*, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken oftentimes by the Poets for the Earth, and sometimes for the fire. In honor of whom, *Numa Pompilius* instituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and consecrated to her service certain Virgins cal-

led *Vestals*, who were to take care of the *Vestal fire*; which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any Earthly fire, but to be renewed by the Beams of the Sun. They were enjoined to preserve their *Vigilance* inviolable, so long as they remained in the service of the goddess; and whoever was found faulty among them, was buried alive.

*Vestiary*, (Lat.) a Wardrobe, or place to lay Cloaths or Apparel in.

*Vestible*, (Lat.) a Porch or Entry.

*Vestigation*, (Lat.) a seeking any one by the print of their foot, a searching diligently.

*Vestige*, (Lat.) a footstep, or print of any ones foot.

*Vestment* or *Vesture*, (Lat.) a garment, cloathing, or attire.

*Vetation*, (Lat.) a forbidding.

*Vetch*, (*Greek* *νίαν*, *Lat.* *Vicia*) that sort of pulse, otherwise called *Fetch* or *Tare*, which is of a flat Grain; besides the common *Vetch*, there are several other sorts of which the *Kidney Vetch*, is called *Anthyllis*, the *Crimson Grass Vetch* *Canthanee*, the *Horseshoe Vetch*, *Ferrum Equinum*, the *Yellow Wilde Vetch*, *Ephaca*.

*Veteran*, (Lat.) old serving long in any place, or Office, especially applied to an old Soldier who hath served long in the Wars.

*Veteratiorian*, (Lat.) crafty, experienced.

*Veterinarian*, belonging to the ordering or cure of Horses, or any other Cattle, having the art or skill of a Horse-leech.

*Veterine*, (Lat.) belonging to carriages or burthens.

*Vexillary*, (Lat.) belonging to an Ensign or Standard; also substantively, a Standard-bearer.

## U. F.

*Ufens*, a Captain of the *Æquicols*, who came to assist *Iurnus* against *Æneas*, and was slain by *Gyas* a *Trojan*.

*Uffkines*, a name anciently given to the Successors of *Uffa*, the first King of the *East-English*; they were Vassals sometimes to the King of *Mercia*, sometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

*U. G.* an usual character or abbreviation of the words *verbi gratia*, i. e. namely, or to instance in a word, as *E. G.* is for *exempli gratia*, i. e. for example.

## V. I.

*Via combusta*, the last fifteen degrees of *Libra*, and the first fifteen degrees of *Scorpio*. Also in *Palmestry* the line of *Saturn*, which ascends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the Middle-finger, is, if it be parted, called the *Via combusta*, or *Burntway*.

*Via Lactea*, (Lat.) is a white circle visible in a clear night, as it were in the Firmament, passing the Signs of *Sagittarius* and *Gemini*, it is commonly



commonly called the *Milkey-way*; and by some the way to *St. James*, and *Watling-street*; also in Palmeltry or Chiromancy it is a line running from the *Reftriā* to the *Ferrens*.

*Via Solis*, or the *Suns-way*, a right line running downward to the *Tuberculum*, or rising part of the ring-finger into the Cavity of the hand.

*Vial*, (*Lat. Phiala*) a pot or glass with a narrow neck.

*Viand*, (*French*) meat, food, victuals.

*Viatick*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a journey, or travelling by the high way: also subst. provision, or things necessary for a journey; in which last sense the word *Viaticum* it self is most generally used.

*Viatorian*, (*Lat.*) belonging to travellers.

*Vibius Virius*, a Citizen of *Capua*, who causing that City to revolt to *Hannibal*, and being besieged by the Romans, poisoned himself and persuaded many of the Senators to do the like.

*Vibration* (*Lat.*) a shaking or winding about, a brandishing.

*Vibrissation*, (*Lat.*) a quavering or shaking the voice in singing.

*Vicar*, (in corrupt *Latin Vicarius*) he that supplies the place of another; but most particularly taken for one, who in the absence of the Parson of a Parish officiates for him.

*Vice-gerent*, (*Lat. vicem alicujus gerens*) he that executes the office of any Supreme Governour, and governs in his stead, a Deputy-Governour.

*Vicenarious*, or *vicefimal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to twenty, or the twentieth in number.

*Viceroy*, (*French*) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

*Vicinity*, (*Lat.*) neighbourhood, nearness.

*Vicissitude*, (*Lat.*) a changing or succeeding by turns.

*Vicount*, (*Lat. Vicecomes*) originally chief Governour of a Province; but now adays most particularly taken for a Noble-man, of a degree between a Baron, and a Count or Earl.

*Vicountiel*, an old Law-term, signifying that which appertains to the Sheriff, whence *Writs Vicountiel*, Writs tryable in the Sheriffs Court; also *Vicountiels*, farms rented of the King by the Sheriff.

*Victim*, (*Lat.*) a sacrifice, or obligation.

*Victour*, (*Lat.*) an overcomer, or Conquerour.

*Vidome*, (*Lat. Vicedominus*) the Judge of a Bishops temporal jurisdiction; being originally the same to a Bishop, as a Vicount to an Earl.

*Viduation*, (*Lat.*) a depriving, making desolate, putting into the estate of *Viduity*, or Widowhood.

*Vienna*, the chief City of *Austria*, and consequently the German Empire: it was built by *Leopoldus* Duke of *Austria*.

The *Vies* or *Devises*, a Castle in *Wiltshire*, once a very stately and magnificent Structure, built at the vast expence of *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*, in

the reign of King *Stephen*, it is called in *Latin* by some *Diviso*, by others *Divise*.

*View*, signifyeth in Hunting the print of a fallow Deer's foot upon the ground.

*Viewers*, in Common-Law, those that are sent by the Court to take view of any place in question, for the better decision of the right: also upon other occasions, as of a man in case of sickness, or any offence.

*Vigone*, (*French*) a Demicafter, or a kind of Hat made of the wool of a beast so called.

*Vigorous*, (*Lat.*) full of vigour, i. e. strength, courage, lustiness.

To *Vilifie*, (*Lat.*) to set light by, to dis-esteem; to make of no value.

To *Vilipend*, (*Lat.*) the same.

*Vility*, (*Lat.*) cheapness, a being base, or of little worth.

*Villanage*, in Common Law is a servile kind of Tenure; such as *Villeins*, i. e. bond-men, are fittest to perform: but there are several sorts of Villanage, not every one that holdeth in Villanage, being a servant or bond-man.

*Villanous judgment*, (in Law) the reproach of Villany cast on any one for perjury, conspiracy, or the like.

*Vilna*, the Metropolis (being also an University) of a Palatinate of the same denomination in *Lithuania*, a large Province belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*.

*Viminal*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Olive twigs.

*Vincet*, (*Lat. Vincens*) a proper name of Men, signifying an overcomer.

*Vincible*, (*Lat.*) to be overcome or vanquished.

*Vindure*, (*Lat.*) a tying, or binding.

*Vindelicia*, a Country of Germany, bounded on each side with *Rhetia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius*, and the *Alps*.

*Vindemial*, or *Vindemiatory*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vintage, i. e. a Vine-harvest, or gathering of Grapes.

*Vindication*, (*Lat.*) a revenging or punishing: also delivering, or saving from danger.

*Vindonum*, the chief City anciently of the *Seguntiaci*, a people of *Hantsire*; it was called by the old Britains, *Brittanden*, now *Silecester*.

*Vinea*, (*Lat.*) a sort of Warlike Machine, covered over with raw Hides, Hurdles, or the like.

*Vinitorian*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the keeping of Vines, Vine-yards, or Wine.

*Vinolent*, (*Lat.*) favouring of Wine, given to drink Wine.

*Viol*, (among Navigators) a *Hamper* at the *Jeer Capstand*, fastned to a Cable at the *Main Capstand*, for the better weighing Anchor; also (*Ital. Viola*, or *Viola di Gamba*, *Lat. Nablum*) a Musical Instrument of six strings, and play'd on with a Bow, and used for the most part for the playing of a Bass in Confort: when it is used for the playing of Tunes singly, it is call'd, *Leero*, or *Lyra-Viol*, and is somewhat of a less size.

*Violation*, ( *Lat.* ) a defiling, misfiling, also a transgressing.

*Violet*, ( *Viola* ) a Plant well known, bearing a fragrant and medicinal flower, besides the common *Violet* there are several other sorts, of which the *Corn-violet* is call'd *speculum Veneris*, the *Calathian-violet*, *pneumonanthe*.

*Violin*, ( qu. a little *Viol*, *Ital. Violino*, or *Viola da Braccio*, *Lat. parvum Nablum* ) a small Musical Instrument of four Strings, and play'd on with a Bow, and for the most part used for the playing of the upper or treble part in Consort.

*Viperine*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to vipers, being a sort of venomous Serpent in some hot Countries.

*Vipers Buglosse* ( *Ecbium Buglossum*, *silvestre Viperinum* ) a Solar herb, the roots and seeds whereof are Cordial and Expellers of Melancholy.

*Virago*, ( *Lat.* ) a manly, or courageous woman.

*Virafon*, a cool gale of wind.

*Virbius*, the son of *Theseus*, and *Hippolyta*, called also *Hippolitus*; it signifies twice a man.

*Virelay*, see *Vandevill*.

*Virga*, certain rays obliquely striking through a cloud, and signifying rain.

*Publius Virgilius Maro*, the Prince of Latin Poets, well known by his Eclogues, his Gorgicks, and his Heroic *Aeneis*, all written in an elegant judicious, and for the most part stately and majestic style: He was the son of *Maro* and *Maia*, and born at *Andes*, a Village near *Mantua*; whence he is call'd the *Mantuan Swan*: He was in great esteem with *Mecenas* the Favourite of *Augustus*, and also with *Augustus* himself.

*Virgins-bow*, see *Ladies-bow*.

*Virginals*, ( *Lat. Clavicymbalum* ) a common, but noble sort of Musical Instrument, toucht in like manner as the Organ or Harpsichord, and probably so call'd, as having been thought a proper Instrument for Virgins to play on.

*Virginia*, a Province in northern *America*, discovered by the direction, and at the charge of Sir *Walter Raleigh* in the year 1584. and in honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth* so call'd: The only entrance into it by Sea is the mouth of a goodly Bay; the Capes on both sides are *Cape Henry*, and *Cape Charles*; at the mouth of the River *Powhatan*.

*Virgo*, ( *Lat.* ) one of the 12 signs of the Zodiac, being phancyed to bear the resemblance of a Maid, or Virgin.

*Virgula divina*, a hazel rod or switch of the same springs growth about a yard long, which tied to the middle of a staff with a strong thread, so that it may hang even like the beam of a balance, will direct one where any Mine is, turning thereto, as Iron doth to the Loadstone.

*Virgule*, ( *Lat.* ) a twig, or company of young shoots, or sprigs growing together.

*Viriatius*, a famous *Portuguese*, who from a Hunter, and noted Robber, became at last a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman

Pretors, *Ventidius*, and *Plancius*, but at last was vanquished by a consular Army, and slain treacherously by the Counsel of *Cepio*.

*Viridity*, ( *Lat.* ) greenness; also lustiness, strength, freshness.

*Virility*, ( *Lat.* ) mans estate, manliness, also ability to perform the part of a man, in the act of generation.

*Viripotent*, ( *Lat.* ) able for a man, or powerful in men.

*Virtuoso*, ( *Ital.* ) a man accomplisht in virtuous Arts, and Ingenuity.

*Virulent*, ( *Lat.* ) full of venome, or deadly poison.

*Visceral*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

*Viscidty*, or *Viscosity*, ( *Lat.* ) a clamminess, a sticking to any thing, like glue, or birdlime.

*Visibility*, ( *Lat.* ) an aptness to be seen or discerned.

*Visier*, a Viceroy, or chief States-man, among the Turks.

*Vision*, ( *Lat.* ) a seeing or discerning.

*Vistula*, a famous River, one of the chiefest and greatest, vulgarly called the *Wesel* or *Wixel*, running out of the *Carpathian Hill*, and dividing *Germany* from *European Sarmatia*, or *Poland*.

*Visual*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the sight.

*Visurgis*, one of the principal Rivers of *Germany*.

*Vital*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to, or sustaining life.

*Vitation*, ( *Lat.* ) a shunning, or avoiding.

*Vitelline*, ( *Lat.* ) resembling the yelk of an Egg.

*Vitemberga*, ( *Wustemberg* ) the principal City of that part of the Dutchy of *Saxony*, which is properly called *Saxony*, in the Circle of upper *Saxony*.

*Vitiation*, ( *Lat.* ) a corrupting, or defiling, also a deslowing.

*Vitiferosus*, ( *Lat.* ) bearing Vines.

*Viterbum*, ( *Viterbo* ) one of those Cities, which being in the Territory of the great Duke of *Florence*, is yet under the jurisdiction of the Pope.

*Vitoldus*, a cruel Tyrant of *Lithuania*, who carried with him a bow and arrows wheresoever he went, killing whomsoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never so slight an occasion, making it his chiefest sport and recreation.

*Vitreous*, or *Vitrine*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to, or made of glass.

*Vitrification*, ( *Lat.* ) a making of glass.

*Vitriolous*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to Vitriol, i. e. a kind of middle substance between stone and metal, called also *Copperas*.

*M. Vitruvius Pollio*, a noble Roman Architect, besides whose extant Books of Architecture, there is said to have been found at a Monastery at *Bobium*, a Treatise of his writing *de Hexagonis* and *Heptagonis*.

*Vituline*,



*Vituline*, (Lat.) belonging to a Calf.  
*Vituperation*, (Lat.) a blaming, or reprehending, or dispraising.  
*Vivacity*, (Lat.) liveliness, lustiness, vigour.  
*Vivification*, (Lat.) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.  
*Viviparous*, (Lat.) bringing their young alive.

## U. L.

*Uladislaus*, a King of Hungaria, who was slain in a great battle against the Turks: also the names of several other Kings of Hungaria and Bohemia.

*Ulceration*, (Lat.) a blistering, or breaking out into an Ulcer, which is defined a *Solution* of the *Continuum*, turning into a running sore, abounding with putrid, and virulent matter.

*Uliginous*, (Lat.) plathy, wet, full of standing water.

*Ulysses*, the Son of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*, he married *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarus*, by whom he had *Telemachus*. He was by *Palamedes* forced against his will to go to the Wars of Troy, where he proved very serviceable to the Greeks, by reason of his great subtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them, who had hid himself among the daughters of *Lycomedes*. He stole away the ashes of *Laomedon*, which were kept in one of the gates of the City. He took away the *Palladium*, and with the help of *Diomedes* slew King *Rhesus*, and brought away his white horses; he by a wife caused *Palamedes*, to whom he bore a grudge, to be stoned to death; and after *Achilles* was slain, he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common sentence of the Greeks, to have his Arms: After the Wars of Troy, intending to sail back to his own Country, he was cast by tempest, together with his Companions, upon unknown Regions. Being cast upon *Eolia*, he obtained of *Aeolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his Companions, thinking there had been a treasure concealed in it; next coming to the Country of the *Lestrigones*, his Companions were changed into beasts by *Circe*, whom he compelled to restore them to their former shapes, and lying with her, he begat *Telegonus*; having escap'd the charms of the *Sirens*, his Companions were afterwards cast away for killing the flocks of *Phaethusa* the daughter of the Sun, and he only escaping, was cast upon *Ogygia*, and entertained by *Calipso*, on whom he begat *Nausibamus*, and *Nausinours*, at length he was entertained by *Nausicaa*, the daughter of *Alcinous*, King of the *Phaeacians*, and his wife *Arete*, he obtained of them a new ship, and attendants, with whom he arrived safe at *Ithaca*, where he slew all his rivals, and was himself slain unknown, by his Son *Telegonus*.

*Ulisippo*, (Lisbon) a populous and well fortified City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of

*Portugal*; some conjecture it to be so call'd, as having been built by *Ulysses*.

*Ulophone*, a kind of plant called the black *Chamaeleon-Thistle*; it is also called *Vervilago*.

*Ule-games*, Christmas-games, or sports, from the French word *Noel*, i. e. Christmas, or the Latin *Jubilum*.

*Ulster*, (*Ultonia*) a Province in Ireland, which containeth these following Counties, *Louth*, *Cavan*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *Londonderry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconel*.

*Ultimate*, (Lat.) the last, extrem, or utmost.

*Ullion*, (Lat.) a revenging.

*Ultonia*, See *Ulster*.

*Ultrajecium*, (*Utrecht*) one of the 17 Provinces of the *Neatherlands*, denominated from its chief Town, that is to say, one of the 8 united under the government of the States General.

*Ultra-marine*, (Lat.) beyond the Seas: also a kind of colour used in painting.

*Ultra-mundane*, (Lat.) being beyond the visible world.

*Ulusagi*, a sort of inferior Turkish Horse-men, that serve in the Court of the Grand Seignior.

*Ulutation*, (Lat.) a howling like a dog, or wolf.

## U. M.

*Umbelliferous Plants*, such as proceed from small stalks standing upon greater, as Fennel, Angelica, Parsley, Hemlock, &c.

*Umber*, a kind of beast: also a dark yellowish colour used in painting; also a certain kind of nimble and tender-mouth'd fish.

*Umbilical*, (Lat.) belonging to the navel.

*Umbrage*, (French) a shadow: also a suspicion: also a pretence.

*Umbragious*, *Umbratical*, or *Umbratile*, (French and Lat.) shady, covert, obscure.

*Umbrello*, (Ital.) a great broad fan, or skreen, which in hot Countries, people hold over their heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun; and therefore by the Spaniards, among whom it is chiefly in use, it is otherwise called a *Quitafala*.

*Umbria*, that part of Italy, which at this day is call'd the Dutchy of *Spoletto*.

*Umple*, a word used in some ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

## U. N.

*Unanimity*, (Lat.) a being of one mind or will, a consenting, or according together.

To *Unbend* the Cable of an Anchor, see to bend.

*Uncial*, (Latin) containing an ounce, or inch.

To *Uncloy a Piece*, is to put as much oyl as  
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you can about the nail, in the touch-hole of a Gun to make it glib, and by a train to give fire to her at her mouth, and so blow it out.

*Uncome*, (old word) see *Felon*.

*Uncore-prist*, (French) a plea for the defendant in debts upon an Obligation, who is sued because he paid not the money at the day appointed.

*Uncouth*, (Sax.) unknown, in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Host is not bound to answer for any offence committed by him; he being not counted a guest, till the third night.

*Unction*, (Lat.) an anointing with Oyl, or any Oily substance.

*Undation*, (Latin) a waving, or rising of waves.

*Undee*, in Heraldry, resembling the waves.

*Undermasted*, See *Lowmasted*.

*Undertide*, (Sax.) the Evening time.

*Undulate*, (Lat.) Chamolet wrought or painted like waves.

*Undulation of the Air*, the waving of the air to and fro.

*Uneth*, (old word) scarce, difficult.

*Unguent*, (Latin) an Ointment, or liquid salve.

*Unguentum Armarium*, (Lat.) see *weapon-salve*.

*Unicornous*, (Lat.) having but one horn.

*Uniformity*, (Lat.) a being of one and the same form, figure, and fashion.

*Union*, (Lat.) a joyning together, a growing into one: also a kind of Pearl growing in couples: also a combining of two Churches into one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent.

*Uniparous*, (Lat.) bringing forth one only at a birth.

*Unison*, (French) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

*Unity*, (Lat.) a being one in substance, or in mind, union, concord.

*Unity of possession*, in Common Law, is a joint-possession of two rights by several titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Consolidatio usus fructus*.

*Universal*, (Lat.) general, extending to all.

*University*, (Lat.) in the Civil Law, is taken for a Body politique, or Corporation: also an Academy.

*University Colledge*, the most ancient Colledge of Oxford, begun by King *Ælfred*, who founded this Academy; and re-edified by *William*, Arch-Deacon of *Durham*.

*Univocal*, (Lat.) consisting of one voice, name, or sound; in Logick, it is when under one name, one thing is signified.

*Unkenneled*, to *unkenneled* a Fox, that is to drive, or force him from his hole.

To *Unleach*, a Term in Hunting, to let go the dogs after the Game.

*Unreclaimed*, in Faulconry, wild, spoken of a Hawk.

*Unseeling*, in Faulconry, taking away the thread that runs through the Hawks Eye-lids, and hinders her sight.

*Unfelinefs*, (old word) unhappiness.

To *Unstrike* the hood, in Faulconry, to draw the strings that it may be in a readiness to pull off.

*Unsumm'd*, is when a Hawks feathers are not at their full length.

*Unweather*, (Sax.) a storm, or tempest.

## V. O.

*Vocabulary*, (Lat.) a Dictionary, or Index of words.

*Vocal*, (Lat.) belonging to, or consisting in the voice.

*Vocation*, (Lat.) a professing, calling, or course of life.

*Vocative case*, in Grammar, is the fifth case, by which a Noun is declined, and is so called, because used in actions of calling, or speaking unto.

*Vociferation*, (Lat.) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

*Vocation*, (Lat.) a giving a word its right tone, or accent.

*Vogue*, (French) Power, Sway, Authority.

*Voidance*, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

*Voider*, a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary, consisting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the *Nombril* of the *Escotcheon*.

*Voiding*, a term in Heraldry, being an exemption of some part of the inward substance of things voidable; by reason whereof, the field is transparent through the charge.

*Voisinage*, (French) neighbourhood.

*Volant*, or *Volatical*, (Lat.) flying, or passing swiftly away.

*Volary*, (Lat.) a Cage so large, that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

*Volatil*, (Lat.) a term in Chymistry, unfixed, apt to evaporate.

*Volcatius* the *Epidian*, a Grammarian, who besides what he wrote in Grammar, wrote also the History of *Pompey* the Great, and his Father; and setting up a publick School, as *Suetonius* delivers, taught *Marcus Antonius* and *Augustus*: also *Volcatius Terentianus*, a Historian, who living in the time of *Gordiani*, wrote the History of his own time, as *Capitolinus* testifies.

*Volga*, (Rba) a very great River, one of the greatest in Europe, which parts *Muscovia* from *Sarmatia Asiatica*, or *Tartaria*.

*Volhinia*, one of the Palatinates of *Russia Lithuanica*.

*Volitation*, (Lat.) a flying often.

*Volta*, (Ital.) a course, or turn in riding, or in dancing.

*Volubility*, (Lat.) facility, or aptness in turning about, changing; also a quick and easie delivery in speech, or pronunciation.

*Voluntary*, (Lat.) done willingly, without force, or constraint.

*Voluptuous*,



*Voluptuous*, ( *Lat.* ) given to pleasures, or delights.

*Volutation*, ( *Lat.* ) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

*Volutina*, a certain goddess among the Romans. who according to *Varro* was said to be the Overseer of the little cups, or sheaths of Corn, where in the Grain is inclosed; which in Latin is called *Involucrum*, as *Hosfilina* was to take care that the Corn was supplied with new ears, which is called in Latin *Exequatio*, or *Hosfimentum*.

*Vomanus*, a River of *Picenum* (now *Marca Anconitana*) in Italy.

*Vomitious*, ( *Lat.* ) vomiting, or spewing.

*Voracity*, ( *Lat.* ) greediness, gluttony, aptness to devour.

*Voraginous*, ( *Lat.* ) swallowing up like a *Vorago*, i. e. a Whirlpool, Gulph, or Quagmire.

*Voration*, ( *Lat.* ) a devouring.

*Votary*, ( *Lat.* ) he that binds himself to the performance of a Vow.

*Voucher*, in Common-Law is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make good, Lands bought with Warranty, for the secure enjoying thereof, against all men.

*Vowels*, ( *Lat. Vocales* ) certain Letters of the Alphabet, so called because they express a sound of themselves without the help of a Consonant.

## U. P.

*Upsalia*, ( *Upsale* ) an University Town, and the chief Archiepiscopal See of the Kingdom of Sweden; but most particularly celebrated by the name of one of its Arch-bishops a person more learned, the creditable *Olaus Magnus*.

## U. R.

*Urania*, see *Muses*.

*Uranoscopy*, ( *Greek* ) a viewing, or contemplating of the Heavens.

*Urbanity*, ( *Latin* ) the fashion of the City, civility, courtesie, gentleness in speech, or behaviour.

*Ureter*, ( *Greek* ) the passage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

*Uriab*, ( *Hebr. the fire of the Lord* ) a chief Commander in King *David's* Army; by whose appointment he was set in the forefront of the Battle, to be slain of the Enemy; the cause of which fatal end was his beautiful Wife, with whom he fell in love.

*Uriell*, ( *Hebr. the fire of God* ) the name of an Angel, also of several men mentioned in the Old Testament.

*Uricornium*, in old times a very famous City, and the principal in *Shropshire*, built by the Romans. The Saxons called it *Wrekenceaster*, from the Hill *Wreken*, near which it stood; it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wrecketter*, or *Wroxetter*.

*Urim and Thummim*, ( *Hebrew*, lights, and perfections ) twelve precious stones in the Breastplate of the High-Priest, which shone like the flame of fire.

*Urinator*, ( *Lat.* ) a diver, or swimmer under water.

*Urines*, in Falconry, Nets to catch Hawks with.

*Urn*, ( *Lat.* ) a certain Vessel among the ancients, where the Ashes of the dead bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for any grave, or sepulchre: it signifieth also a certain liquid measure, containing two Gallons, and a Pottle.

*Uroscopy*, ( *Greek* ) an inspection of Urines, commonly called a casting of water.

*Ursa Major*, the great Bear, a Constellation in the Heavens, somewhat near the North Pole, and consisting of sixteen Conspicuous Stars.

*Ursa Minor*, or the lesser the Bear, that Constellation which is nearest to the North Pole, it consists of 7 conspicuous Stars, whereof the last and nearest to the Pole is called *Cynosura*, and *Stella maris*.

*Ursine*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to a Bear.

*Ursula*, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Latin a little She-Bear.

*Ure*, ( *Greek* ) from *Oros* a Mountain, a kind of wild Ox.

## U. S.

*Usher* of the Black-rod, see *Black-rod*.

*Usquebagh*, a strong liquor used among the Irish, signifying in that language, as much as *Aqua vite*.

*Ustion*, ( *Lat.* ) a burning.

*Ustulation*, ( *Lat.* ) the same: also a curling with hot Irons.

*Usufructuary*, ( *Latin* ) reaping the profit of that thing, whose propriety belongs to another.

*Usury*, ( *Lat.* ) the taking of interest, or use-money, for any sum lent.

*Usurpation*, ( *Lat.* ) a having, or possessing against right, or equity.

## U. T.

*Utas*, the eighth day following any Term or Feast.

*Utenfil*, ( *Lat.* ) household-stuff, that which is useful, and necessary about a house.

*Uterine*, ( *Lat.* ) belonging to the womb.

*Utica*, ( now *Biserta* ) a very noted Town of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, and anciently famous for the being the place where *Cato junior* grieving at the loss of *Rome's* liberty, slew himself, and thence took the Surname of *Uticensis*.

*Utlary*, ( in *Latin* *Utlagatio* ) a punishment for such as being called into Law, do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

*Utopia*,

*Utopia*, the feigned name of a Countrey described by Sir Thomas More, as the pattern of a well-govern'd Common-wealth; hence it is taken by Metaphor, for an imaginary or feigned place.

## U. V.

*Uvea Tunica*, a Coat of the eye, resembling the skin of a Grape, whence it hath its name.

*Uveal*, (Lat.) belonging to a Grape, like a Grape.

*Uvid*, (Lat.) moist, or wet.

*Vulcan*, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno: he was thrown out of heaven for his deformity, into the Isle of Lemnos, by which fall he became lame; he was brought up by Eurynome, the daughter of Oceanus and Ibetis, he was the master of the Cyclopes, and made Thunderbolts for Jupiter: also Hermione's bracelet, Ariadne's Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of Achilles and Aeneas, &c. He would have married Minerva, but she refusing him, he married Venus, whom he having caught in bed with Mars, threw a Net over them, and exposed them to the view of all the gods.

*Vulgarity*, (Lat.) a being common, vulgar, or publicly known.

*Vulneration*, (Lat.) a wounding, or hurting.

*Vulpine*, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, subtle.

*Vulsion*, (Lat.) a pulling,

*Vulturine*, (Lat.) belonging to a Vulture, or Geyr, being a ravenous kind of bird.

*Vulturnus*, a certain Town of Campania, with a River of the same name: also a strong South-east wind, which blowing chiefly in the Plains of Aolia, was anciently so called by the Inhabitants of that Country.

*Vuvula*, (Lat.) the pallet of the mouth:

*Vuvula-spoon*, in Chyrurgery is an Instrument to be held right under the Vuvula, with pepper and salt in it, to be blown up into the concavity behind the same.

## U. X.

*Uxellodunum*, a Town of Quercy in France, vulgarly called Cadenack.

*Uxorious*, (Lat.) belonging to a wife: also fond, doting upon a wife.

## U. Z.

*Uxita*, a City of Africa, called by Strabo *Uxitis*.

*Uzziab*, see Azariab.

*Uzziel*, (Heb. the buck-goat of God) the Son of Kobath, of him came the *Uzzielites*.

## W. A.

*W Addings*, (in Navigation and Gunnery) Okum, old clouts, or straw put after the Powder and Bullet.

*Wadham Colledge*, a Colledge in the University of Oxford, so called from the name of him that erected it.

*Wasters*, (a term in Navigation) men of War, that attend Merchants Ships to conduct them safe along.

*Wage*, see Gage.

To *Wage Law*, to prosecute a Law-suit.

A *Wagtail*, a kind of bird, otherwise called a Water-Swallow; in Latin *Motacilla*, in Italian, *Bollarina*.

*Waife*, or *Waive*, the same which the Civilians call *derelictum*, any thing (whether it be Cattel strayed, or goods stoln, and quitted upon Hue and cry) which being found, are to be proclaimed sundry Market days; and if they challenge them within a year and a day, are to be restored otherwise they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchise: also as a man forsaken of the Law to which he was sworn, is said to be Outlawed, so a woman not being sworn to the Law is called *Waive*.

*Waile*, and *Bend*, in Navigation, the utmost Timbers, and chief strength of the Ships sides, to which the foot-hooks, beams, and knots are bolted.

*Wain*, (Dutch) a decreasing, defect; or want.

*Waiste*, that part of the Ship which is between the Main-Mast, and the Fore-castle.

*Waive*, See *Waif*.

*Wake*, a term in Navigation, the smooth water, a Stern of a Ship, shewing the way she hath gone in the Sea.

*Wakeman*, (Lat. *Vigil*) the Title of the chief Magistrate of the Town of Rippon in York-shire.

*Wake-Robin*, (Lat. *Arum*) a sort of Plant, otherwise called *Cuckow-pintle*, *Priests-pintle*, or *Stanchwort*.

*Wakes*, certain feasts, and solemnities, which use to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated.

*Walbury*, (Sax.) Gracious, an ancient proper name of several women.

*Waldwin*, a proper name, signifying in the German Tongue a Conqueror, answerable to the Latin name *Victor*; for *Waldwin*, we now use *Gawen*.

*Wallet*, a Channel, which entring between the West Rocks, and the Buoy of the Gunfleet, issues out again at the Spittle.

*Walereared*, a term in Navigation, not Ship-shaken, or when a Ship is built right up.

*Wall-flower*, (Lencium) a common plant bearing a sweet yellowish flower.

*Wall-pepper*, (Lat. *aloecebra*) see *Stonecrop*.

*Walt*, in Navigation, is spoken of a Ship that hath not ballast enough in her, to keep her stiff.

*Walter*,



*Walter*, the proper name of a man, signifying in *Dutch* a Pilgrim, or, as others say, a Woodman.

*Wandslake*, (contracted from the Saxon *Wandenslake*, i. e. the Ditch of *Waden*, the *British* *Mars*) a Ditch of wonderful work in *Wiltshire*, many miles in length, near which *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons*, and *Ceolred* King of the *Mercians* joyned battle, and departed the field on even hand.

*Wantage*, in the Saxon tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Barkshire*, anciently a Mannor-house of the Kings of *England*, famous for being the birth place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

*Wapentake*, a certain division of a County, called also a Hundred; it is so called from an ancient custom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a Hundred, was met by all the better fort, who came and toucht his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were sworn, and Confederate.

*Warbling* of the wings, a term in Falconry, for after a Hawk hath mantled her self, she crosses her wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the wings.

*Ward*, a portion of the City committed to the special charge of one of the twenty four Aldermen: also, a part, or division of a Forrest; also, the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights service, during his nonage, is called Ward; whence Warden, a Guardian, or Overseer.

*Warin*, a proper name, in Latin *Guarinus*; it comes from the German, *Gerwin*, i. e. All-victorious.

*Warison*, (old word) Reward.

*Wardmote*, a Court kept in every Ward in London.

*Wardstaff*, a kind of petty Serjeantry, which is a holding of Lands by this service; namely, to carry a load of straw in a Cart with six horses, two ropes, two men in harness, to watch the said *Wardstaff*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

*Wardwit*, see *Warwit*.

*Wardrobe*, (*Ital. Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great Persons, are kept, and he that keeps the Inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrobe*, is called Clerk of the Kings great *Wardrobe*.

*Wards and Liveries*, a certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the eighth.

*Warp*, a Shole, that beginning near the Buoy of *Oar-hedge*, comes out of the *Swin* up the River.

*Warrant*, or *Warranty*, in Common-Law, is a Covenant, whereby the Bargainer is bound to warrant, or secure the quiet possession of the thing sold to the Bargainee. It is called by the Civilians *Altipulatio*.

*Warren*, (*Lat. Vivarium*, and in corrupt Latin *Varrenna*) a place where a Man, by a Grant from the King, may within certain of his own

Lands freely keep, for his own peculiar Game, Pheasants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares; and no man else be permitted to chase them without his licence, excepting the Cony, which as a noxious Creature may be hunted wherever it is met.

*Warscot*, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards the Armour, in the Saxons time.

*Warsovia*, (*Warsaw*) the chief City of the *Cirnesian* Palatinate in *Masovia*, one of those eight Provinces annex to the Kingdom of Poland.

*Warwick*, the principal Town of *Warwickshire*, which with much probability is judged to be the same with that, which anciently was called *Præfidium*, i. e. a Garrison; for the Saxons called it *Warringwyck*, the *Britains*, *Caer-Guarwick*, both which words seem to have sprung from the *British* word *Guarib*, which also signifieth a Garrison; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Horsemen kept his residence, under the command of *Dux Britannia*. This Town is situate over the River *Avon*, upon a steep Rock, fortified with strong Walls, and a Castle toward the South-West.

*Warwit*, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money of keeping of Watches.

*Wassail*, (*Sax. Washeal*, i. e. be in health) an ancient ceremonious Custom, still used upon twelfth day at night, of going about with a great bowl of Ale, drinking of healths; taken from *Rowena*, the daughter of *Hengist*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a Banquet she delivered with her own hands a Golden Cup full of Wine.

*Wast*, in Common-Law, is where a Tenant for term of years, or otherwise, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion, make wast, or spoil of Houses, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the House, cutting down Timber, &c.

*Wastel-bread*, (old word) fine Cinnamon.

*Water-line*, (a term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth that a Ship should swim in, when she is laden a head and a stern.

*Waterborn*, (a term in Navigation) is when there is no more water than will just bear the Ship from ground.

*Water-shot*, see to Moor a crosse.

*Watling-street*, see *Ikenild-street*.

*Wavey*, a term in Blazon, bearing a resemblance of the swelling Wave of the Sea.

## W. E.

*Weafering-tree*, a certain Plant called in Latin *Viburnum*.

*Weald* of Kent, the woody part of the Country, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which signifieth a Forrest, or Wood.

*Wega*, the shining harp.

*Weapon-salve*, (*Lat. Unguentum Armarium*) a sort of Sympathetical Ointment cures a wound, by being applyed to the Weapon that made it.

*Weasber-*

*Weather-coil*, is, when a Ship being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without loosing any of her Sails, which is done by bearing up the Helm.

*Weather-man*, (a term in Archery) is taken for an Archer that diligently observes the weather, and the wind in shooting.

*Weathering*, in Faulconry, is when you set your Hawk abroad to take the air.

*Weed*, or *Wede*, (*Sax.*) a garment, or suit of apparel.

*Wedding*, a joyning in marriage, from the Dutch word *Wed*, i. e. a Pledge.

*Wedge*, a Sand so called, being broad at the West end, and sharp at the East end, and lies on the North side of the *Marget Sands*, and is six miles long.

*Wednesday*, so called from *Woden* a god, which the Saxons worshipped.

*Weigh*, a certain weight of cheese, or wool, containing 256. pounds of *Avoir du pois*.

*Weights*: see *Avoir du pois*, and *Troy weight*.

*Welken*, an old Saxon word, signifying a Cloud: also the Element, or Sky.

*Weold*, or *Wold*, (*Sax.*) a Forrest.

*Werewolf*, or *Manwolf*, (*Were* signifying in the Saxon Language, a Man) a kind of Sorcerer, who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the shape, and nature of a Wolf, worrying, and killing humane creatures.

*Weroance*, a name given to any great Lord, among the *West Indians*.

*Werre*, or *Were*, a certain pecuniary mulct, anciently set upon a mans head for killing of a man.

*Werragelt-thief*, a thief that may be redeemed by *Were*.

*Westgate-buoy*, a very convenient Road for Ships to ride in, because of the water-drift, and ground for Anchor-hold.

*Westphalia*, a Province of Germany, and one of the twelve Circles of the Empire; containing in it six Bishopricks, three Principalities, seven free Cities, with divers great Earldoms.

*Weymar*, the Seat of the Dukes of *Saxon-Weymar* in *Thuringia*, a Province of that part of Germany called the circle of the Empire, or upper Saxony.

## W. H.

*Wharfage*, a fee due for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

*Cow Wheat*, a sort of herb called in Greek *Me-lampyron*.

*Whelps*, in Navigation, are small pieces of wood fastened to the spindle, to keep the Cable from running too high when it turns about.

*Whilom*, (old word) once, or heretofore.

*Whineth*, Forresters say an Otter whineth when he makes a loud noise, or cry.

*Whinsy*, a sort of herb otherwise called *Furs*, or *Furabush*, see *Furs*.

*Whitaff*, in Navigation, is that strong piece of wood the Helfman hath always in his hand.

*Whitaker*, the North-east Point of the Flat of the small Shole called the Middle-Middle-Ground.

*White-heart-Silver*, see *Blacklow Forrest*.

*Whising*, the name of a Sand that lies over against the Town of *Orford*, North-east and by North, and South-west and by South, being three miles and a half in length, and three Cables length in breadth.

*White-scurres*, certain Esquires made by the King.

*Whitlow-grass*, (*Paronychia*) an herb so called from its efficacy against Felons, and Whitlows, it is otherwise called *Nailwort*.

*Whitsuntide*, as it were the time of the white Son: also, Whitsunday seemeth to signifie as much as Sacred Sunday; from the Saxon word *Wibed*, i. e. Sacred; being a certain feast celebrated in memory of the Holy Ghost, descending upon the Apostles in fiery Tongues; it is called in Greek *Pentecost*, as being the fiftieth day from the Resurrection.

*Whole-chace boots*, large hunting, or winter riding-boots; summer riding-boots being called *demi-chace*.

*Wholesome-Ship*, in Navigation, is a Ship that will try Hull, and ride well at Anchor.

*Whoodings*, Planks, which are joyned, and fastned along the Ship sides, into the Stern.

*Whorl-bat*, (in Latin *Cestus*) a certain game or exercise among the Ancients, wherein they whirled leaden Plummets at one another.

*Whorts*, (*Lat. Vaccinia*) see *Bilberies*.

*Whur*, (in Faulconry) is the fluttering of a Partridge or Pheasant as they rise.

## W. I.

*Wigornia*, the chief City of *Worcester-shire*, commonly called *Worcester*; the Britains called it *Caer-Wrangon*, and *Caer-Guarangon*, the Saxons *Weorgaceaster*; it was set on fire in the year 1041. by *Hardy Canute the Dane*, in revenge, because the Citizens had slain his *Huscarles*; it was also very much harassed in the time of the Civil Wars in King *Stephens* reign, but soon after it flourish'd again with greater splendour than before.

*Wild Water-Cresser*, (*Cardamine*) an herb called otherwise *Ladies-smock*, and *Cuckow-flower*.

*Wild Williams*, a sort of herb called in Latin *Armoraria*.

*Wilfred*, (*Sax.*) much peace, a proper name of Men.

Saint



*Saint Wilfrid's Needle*, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *Rippon* in *Tork-shire*, wherein womens honesties were in times past tryed: for such as were chaste did easily pass through, but such as had been faulty were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

*William*, (*Dutch* *Wilhelm*) the proper name of a man the word signifying, A defence to many, or well armed on the head.

*Willow-weed*, or *Willow-herb*, see *Loose-strife*.

*Wilton*, a Town of *Wilt-shire*, in ancient times the principal Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination; and of which there is a received tradition that before it was destroyed by the siege of the Empress *Maud*, it contained 15 or 16 Parish Churches, whereof there is now but one remaining. That it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Testimony of old Records, wherein *Woolstan*, being styled Earl of *Ellandunum*, it is farther added, *that is to say*, of *Wilton*. Here in a very bloody battle, *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons*, overcame *Berwulph*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of salvation, eight hundred; twenty and one; here also, about fifty years after, King *Elfred* joyned battle with the *Dane*, was at length put to the worst: close adjoining to the Town standeth a fair and noble Structure, formerly an Abby, but now the chief seat of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and commonly known by the name of *Wilton-house*.

*Wimple*, a plaited linnen cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks: also, a Flag, or Streamer.

*Wimund*, (*Sax.*) sacred peace, a proper name.

*Winchester*, see *Venta*.

*Windlass*, a piece of Timber placed from one side of the Ship to the other, close abast the Stern.

*Windsores*, a Town in *Bark-shire*, by the Saxons called *Windle-shore*; haply, from the *Winding-Shore*. It is famous for a most stately Castle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Castle held prisoners at the same time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scotts*; he also founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which see more in the word *Knight*; there is likewise a magnificent Church begun by the same King, and consecrated to the *Virgin Mary*, but finished by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

The *Wind veeres*, in Navigation, it signifies that it shifts from Point to Point.

*Windward-side*, is when the tide runs against the stream.

*Winefrid*, the name of an ancient *Brittish* Virgin-Saint, of whom it is reported, that after her head was cut off by *Cradacus*, there sprung up in the same place the Well which at this day is called *Saint Winefrid's Well*, and that *Benno* the Priest

joyned her head again to her body. It is also the proper name of divers women; the word signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, an obtainer of peace.

*Winged*, a term in Botanicks or Herbarism, those Herbs or Plants are said to be winged, which resemble the form of a wing.

*Winter-cherry*, see *Alkakengi*.

*Winter-green*, (*Pyrola*) a sort of herb so called from its flourishing in Winter.

*Winwidfield*, a place near *Leeds* in *Tork-shire*, so called from the great victory which *Osway* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

*Wippedsleed*, see *Tanet*.

*Wires*, in Botanicks, are those long threds, which running from Strawberries, and such like, fasten again in the earth, and propagate the Plant.

*Wisdard*, a Witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were lost: some think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, i. e. a Prophet.

*Wise-acre*, the same, from the *Dutch* words *Wlaet*, i. e. truth, and *Sagen*, i. e. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

*Wismar*, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Megopolis*, in the Circle of lower *Saxony*.

*Witsall*, a Cuckold, that wits all, i. e. knows all, i. e. knows that he is so.

*Witchcraft*, a certain evil Art, whereby with the assistance of the Devil, or evil spirits, some wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehensions of men: It cometh from the *Dutch* word *Witchelen*, i. e. to divine, or guess; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmacis*, i. e. the art of making poisons.

*Wishernam*, (from the *Dutch* words *Wishen*, i. e. again, and *nam*, i. e. a taking) is in Common-Law, when a distress is taken, and driven into a hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the party distressed.

*Witbers*, (a term in Horsemanship) the ligatures, or bone in the extreme part of the neck of the Horse, near the Saddle-bow.

## W. O.

*Wood*, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin *Guadum*, *Glastum*, or *Pastellum*. With the juice of this weed the ancient *Britains* used to paint their bodies; especially their faces, with the most frightful figures they could invent, to make them look terrible to their Enemies in War.

*Woden*, a certain Idol worshipt by the ancient Saxons, and thought to be the same with *Mars*, or the god of battle; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodens-day*, or *Wednes-day*. Hence also *Wood*, that signifies mad, or furious: Old English.

*Wodensburgh*, (i. e. the Burgh, or Town of

B b b

Woden,

*Woden*, the above-named Idol :) a Village in *Wilt-shire*, where, in the year five hundred and ninety, *Ceanlin* King of the *West Saxons*, was in a bloody battle vanquish'd by the *Britains*, and forced to end his days in exile.

*Wald*, or *Weld*, a sort of herb otherwise called *Dyers-weed*, and by *Virgil*, and *Pliny* *Lutea*, by *Matthioli* *Pseudotruthium*, by *Vitruvius* *Luteum*.

*Wolds*, (*Sax.*) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leicester-shire*, lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the *Wold*, or *Woud* of *Leicester-shire*, as being hilly without woods.

*Wolfes-bane*, see *Aconitum*.

*Wolfes-head*, see *Wolfesheod*.

*Wolfenbuttel*, the seat of the Dukes of *Brunswick*, in that part of *Germany* which is called the Circle of *Saxony*.

*Wologda*, a Province of the Empire of *Russia*, bordering upon *Casán*.

*Wolves-teeth*, are two teeth growing in the upper jaw of a Horse, next to the grinding teeth, which hinder him from grinding his meat, so as he lets it fall unchewed.

*Wood*, (old word) mad.

*Woodbinde*, (*Periclymenum*, *Caprifolium*, *Sylve Mater*, *Lilium inter Spinas*) a sort of spreading plant, bearing a fragrant flower, and wherewith oft times Walls and Arbours are invested. It is commonly called *Honey-suckle*.

*Woodgeld*, a term in Law, and signifies the gathering or cutting of wood in the Forrester, or money paid for the same to the Forrester.

*Woodlouse*, a sort of little Insect, or Vermin, otherwise called a *Chinch* or *Pinese*, and by some a *Wall-louse*, in *Lat.* *Cimex*; it is said to breed in chaff, old wood, or paper, sometimes in plastered walls, and the posts of bedsteads; by its venomous biting, it raiseth blisters, and painful tumours in the skin, and being kill'd, sends forth a stinking smell.

*Woodmote*, (*Sax.*) a term in Law, it is the old name of that Forrester Court, that is now called the Court of Attachments.

*Wood-Sorrel*, (*Trifolium Acetosum*, *Acetosella*, *Allelnjab*, and *Lujula*) an herb much of the same temperature as the common *Sorrel*, and of great efficacy in all pestilential diseases.

*Wood-Rough*, a sort of herb called in Latin *Aperula*.

*Woodstock*, (*Sax.* a woody place) a Town in *Oxford-shire*, where King *Æthelred* assembled the States of the Kingdom, and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the first built a very magnificent Royal Palace, in which King *Henry* the second, that he might keep his Paramour *Rosamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Rosamunds bower*; but it is so utterly effaced, that at this day it is not to be discerned where it was. In this Town *Geffrey Chaucer*, a most famous *English* Poet, was brought up.

*Wood-ward*, an Officer of the Forrester, whose function is to present any offence of Vert, or Venison done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give to the Verderer notice of it.

*Wood-wax*, a sort of herb called in Latin *Genistella*.

*Woolwinders*, those that wind up fleeces of wool into a kind of bundle, to be packt and sold by weight.

*Worcester*, see *Wigornia*.

*Wormatia*, a famous City of *Germany*, built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been sometime an Arch-Bishops See.

*Wormwood*, (*Absynthium*) an herb so denominated from its efficacy against the Worms.

## W. R.

*Wreath*, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle, and the Crest, called also a Torce: also a Boars-tail, so termed among Hunters.

*Wreck*, (*French* *Vareck*, *Lat.* *Naufragium*, and in late-coll'd Latin *Verriscum*) is, when a Ship perisheth at Sea, and no man escapeth alive: in which case, whatever goods are cast upon Land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the soil; but if any person come to land, or if either dog or cat escape alive, the goods return to the owner, if he claim them within a year and a day.

*Wreedyt*, (*Dutch*) angry, fierce, furious, whence the word *Wrath* is commonly used by us, for anger, or fury.

*Writ*, (*Lat.* *Breve*, because the intention of it is expounded in few words) signifying in Common-Law, the Kings Precept, whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the suit of Action; ts a defendant to be summoned; a distress to be taken, &c. It is called by the Civilians, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

## W. U.

*Wulfer*, (*Sax.*) helper, the proper name of a King of *Mercia*, or *Middle-England*, it answers to the Greek names *Alexias*, or *Epicurus*.

*Wulfesheod*, or *Wulfesheved*, a Saxon word, signifying *Wolfeshead*; the condition of an Out-law, upon whose head the same price was formerly set, as on a *Wolfes-head*, to whomsoever should kill him.

*Wulfrunes Hampton*, (from *Wulfrune* a devout woman, who enriched the Town) a Town in *Stafford-shire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

Wyver,



## W. Y.

*Wyver*, the name of an Animal, little known otherwise than as it is depicted in Blazonry, and described by Heralds; *Guillims* description represents it as a sort of flying Serpent, whence it may be derived from *Vipera*, as it were a winged Viper or Serpent; others, who will have it a sort of Animal called *Viverra* a Ferret, thence also derive it.

## X. A.

**X** *Angsi*, a word used by the *Chinois*, for the Supreme Governour of Heaven and Earth, for they have no name for God.

*Xanthi*, a certain people of *Asia*, who were utterly destroyed by *Cyrus* his Lieutenant *Harpagus*.

*Xanthium*, or the lesser Burdock, a Plant which for its pleasantness and rarity is only to be seen in the Gardens of the Curious.

*Xantippe*, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant disposition, inasmuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates*, that he wondred how he could endure to live with her. To which he answered, that he kept her to exercise his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

*Xantippus*, a famous Captain among the *Lacedemonians*, who assisting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Consul prisoner.

*Xantho*, one of the Sea-Nymphs, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*.

*Xanthus*, a River of *Troas*, called also *Scamander*.

## X. E.

*Xenocrates*, a famous *Chalcedonian* Philosopher, who succeeded in the Academy of *Speusippus*: he was a man of a very strict and severe conversation.

*Xenodochy*, (*Greek*) an Inne, or Hospital, a place for receiving of Pilgrims, Strangers, and Travellers.

*Xenophilus*, a Musician of *Chalcidia*, whom *Aristoxenus* affirms to have liv'd 105 years in very great honour and worldly felicity; he is also mentioned by *Pliny*, and *Valerius Maximus*.

*Xenophon*, the son of *Gryllus*, a famous *Asbenian* Philosopher, Historian, and expert Captain: he went with an Army of ten thousand men along with *Cyrus* into *Persia*; and after *Cyrus* was slain, brought back his Army with little loss, through many strange Countries, and divers great difficulties, and dangers. He was for his Eloquence stiled the Attick Muse, and writ many

choice, and elegant Books, many whereof are yet extant: also a writer of Agriculture, mentioned by *Varro*, and possibly the same with the above-mentioned Philosopher.

*Xensi*, is a noble, and chief Province of *China*, the extreme part of *Asia*, and hath been the least of almost all the Chinique Emperours, even to the exit of the Family of *Hana*, which hapned 264 years after the Nativity of our Saviour.

*Xeriff*, the Title of a Prince, or Supreme Ruler in *Barbary*, whence most probably comes our *Sheriff*.

*Xerophthalmie*, (*Greek*) a certain disease in the eyes, which causeth a redness, or soreness, without any running, or swelling.

*Xerxes*, a King of *Persia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, the son of *Darius* and *Atossa*; he with an Army of 1000000 men, and a Navy so vast, that it filled the whole *Hellepont*, and joyned the two Continents together, was vanquished at *Thermypola* by 40000 men; and afterwards in a Sea-fight at *Salamis* by *Themistocles*: and his General, whom he left in *Baotia*, was fain to retire with almost all his forces cut off: he was at length slain in his own Palace by *Artabanus* one of his own Captains.

## X. Y.

*Xylinous*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Cotton.

*Xylobalsame*, (*Greek*) a certain sweet wood, whereof Balm is produced.

## Y. A.

**Y** *Acht*, a sort of Ship built rather for swiftness and pleasure, than for Merchandise or Warlike Service; whence *Skinner* inclines to derive it from the *Dutch*, *Jagen*, to hunt, as it were a hunting Ship; but more natural seems his Allusion to the *Greek* word *Ἀγρῶ*.

*Yardland*, a certain quantity of Land, called in *Saxon* *Gyrlander*, in *Latin* *Virgata terra*. In some places it is 20 Acres of Land, in some 24, and in others 30.

*Yarrow*, see *Millefoile*.

To *Yaw*, among Navigators, is said of a Ship when it seems to reel or totter, i. e. to incline sometimes one way, sometimes another; of which word *Skinner* skews a derivation from the *Dutch* word *Chewen* to *Oscitate*.

## Y. B.

*Ybel*, an old *British* proper name of a man; it seems contracted from the *Greek* *Eubulus*, i. e. Good Counsellor.

*Yuba*, a herb in *India*, wherewith they use to make bread.

## Y. E.

*Year and Day*, a certain time in construction of Common-Law, though fit in many cases to determine a right in one, and prescription in another, as in case of an Estray, of no claim, of Protection, of a Wreck, &c.

*Yeoman*, (contract, a young man) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in *Latin Ingenuus*; in our Laws he is defined to be a free-born man, who can depend of his own free Land in a yearly Revenue, to the sum of 40 Shillings Sterling.

## Y. O.

*Yoke*, in Navigation, is when the Sea is so rough, that men cannot govern the helm with their heads, then they sease a block to the helm on each side at the end, and reeving two falls through them like Gunners tackles, brings them to the Ships sides, and so they steer with more ease.

*Yonker*, (*Dutch*, *Junker*, i. e. a Knight, or Noble-man) a lusty lad: *Tonkers* are the young men in a Ship called fore-mast-men, whose Office it is to take in the top-sails, furl, and sling the main-sail bowfing, or tryfing, and take their turn at Helm.

*York*, see *Eboracum*.

*Yonbwort*, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin Ros Solis*.

## Y. T.

*Ysbel*, (*British*) a proper name, contracted from the *Greek Euthalius*, i. e. very flourishing.

## Y. U.

*Yule*, or *Gule* of *August*, *Lammas-day*, or the first day of *August*, possibly, as some think, from the *Dutch* *Geul*, a Festival, which word taken alone, is by *Synecdoche* particularly applied to the Feast of *Christmas*, as the principal Feast of all; but joyn'd with another word, denotes that particular Feast; and as *Etymology* seems most proper to the word *Gule*, so *Yule* may upon the account be better derived from the *Lat. Jubilum*; but the reason why some derive *Gule* from *Gueula* a throat, see in *Gule*.

## Z. A.

**Z** *Abulon*, or *Zebulon*, (*Heb.*) a dwelling place, *Jacobs* tenth son, from whom descended one of the 12 Tribes of *Israel*.

*Zachariah*, (*Heb.*) mindful of the Lord, the son and successor of *Jeroboam*, King of *Israel*,

slain by the Usurper *Shallum*, also the name of several other mentioned in the old Testament, also the father of *St. John* the Baptist, also of late ages a name not unfrequently known in Christendom.

*Zacynthus*, an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalonia*, and *Achaia*; now called *Zante*. The Currands that come from this Island are accounted the best. Over the Town-Hall of the chief Town of the Island is inscribed this Distich.

*Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat; Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, sacra, probos.*

*Zacutus Lusitanus*, a famous Jew, that practised Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a Galenist.

*Zagatai*, that Province or Kingdom of *Asiatick* *Tartary*, whose chief City is *Samarcand*, the Residence of the great *Tamerlane*.

*Zaleucus*, a famous Law-giver among the *Locrisians*. Who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his son hapning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfil the Law, and mitigate his sons punishment, caused one of his sons eyes to be put out, and one of his own.

*Zameis*, the fifth King of *Assyria*, the son of *Ninus*, and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninias*.

*Zamarin*, the Supreme Title among the *Malabars*, equivalent to that of King or Emperour among us.

*Zany*, (*French*) one that in ridiculous manner imitates other mens actions to stir up laughter.

## Z. E.

*Zea*, a sort of small grain, talled in *English* *Spelt*, whereof the Ancients made a sort of drink called *Aspera*.

*Zebennia*, the wife of *Odenatus*, King of the *Palmyreni*, who behaved himself with much gallantry against *Sapor* King of *Persia*; she after the death of her husband enjoyed the Kingdom, with her sons *Herennianus* and *Timolans*.

*Zechine*, (*Ital.*) a certain Coin of Gold, valuing about seven shillings six pence sterling.

*Zedekiah*, or *Zidkiah*, (*Heb. the Justice of the Lord*) the son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*, and Uncle of *Jeboiakim*, in whose stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezer*, and his name changed to *Zedekiah*, which before was *Mattaniah*, but at the last he rebelling, *Jerusalem* was sack'd, and he carried bound, (and his eyes put out) to *Babylon*.

*Zedoary*, (*Greek* *Zedex*, *Arab.* *Zerumbeth*) a hot and dry Plant, growing in the woods of *Malabar*, in the *Indies*.

*Zeileon*, or *Ceilon*, an Island in the *East Indies*, 250 miles in length, and 140 in breadth, abounding



ding with all sorts of rich Spices, and whose Coast abounds with excellent Pearl, which the Natives fish for yearly in *March* and *April*: It is taken by some of the best modern Geographers, for that which was anciently called *Taprobane*.

*Zelos*, (Greek) one that is envious or jealous of anothers actions: also one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

*Zelotypie*, (Greek) jealousy.

*Zenith*, (Arab.) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

*Zeno*, a famous Greek Philosopher, who was the first Author of the Sect of the Stoicks: he strangled himself in the 72 year of his age; after he had broke his finger by hitting it against a stone. There was also another *Zeno* of Elea, a hearer of *Parmenides*; he having conspired against the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack, to make him confess who were the rest of the Conspirators, he bit off a piece of his tongue, and spit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens stoned the Tyrant to death.

*Zenobia*, called also *Zehennia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the Wife of *Odatas*; she governed the Roman Provinces in *Syria*, being reckoned among the thirty Tyrants; usurp'd the Government of the World in the time of *Galenus*; she was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of *Rome* with Golden Chains: Yet he in compassion afterwards gave her a possession in *Tybur*. She understood the *Egyptian*, *Greek*, and *Roman* Languages; and brought up her sons *Herennianus* and *Timolaur*, in learning, of whom it is not known what became, whether they died a natural death, or were killed by *Aurelian*.

*Zenodorus*, a Grammarian, who living in the Reign of *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, was made Tutor to his Sons, and keeper of the Library at *Alexandria*; he is said to have been the first that corrected the Books of *Homer*, and reduc'd them into order: there is also another of this name, a Sophist, who Epitomized the Proverbs of *Didymus*, and translated them into *Greek*; he flourished under the Emperour *Adrian*, and profess'd at *Rome*: they are both mentioned by *Snidas*.

*Zephyrus*, the West-wind, so called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins* *Favonius*, and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

*Zereib*, an Hebrew measure, containing nine inches.

*Zerubbabel*, or *Zorobabel*, (Hebrew) repugnant to Confusion, the Son of *Pedaiah*, mentioned in the first of *Chronicles*, also the Son of *Shealtiel*; the last of whom was eminent for his zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which he performed in spite of all opposition.

*Zethes*, the son of *Boreas*, and *Oristhya*, and the brother of *Calais*; these two brothers went with the Argonauts to *Cholebas*; and because they had wings, they were sent to drive away the *Harpies* from *Phineus* his Table, whom they pursued to the *Strophades* Islands.

*Zeibus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, the wife of *Lycus*, King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Dirce*, after which *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Dirce* perceiving, fearing lest she might come again into favour with her Husband; she put her in prison; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh, she was set at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, she brought forth twins in the high way, and the Children being afterwards found by the Shepherds, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zeibus*, the other *Amphion*; who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Dirce* had done to their mother, they tied her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby she was dragged through rough and stony ways to a miserable death, and changed by *Bacchus* into a Fountain: also the name of an ancient Greek Musician.

*Zeugma*, (Greek a joining together) a Grammatical figure of Construction, in which a Verb answering to divers Nominative cases, (or adjective to divers substantives) is reduc'd to the one expressly, to the other by Supplement, as *Vitis pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amantia*; if the verb be expressed in the beginning, it is called *Protozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu* (and so likewise is the adjective) if in the middle *Mesozeugma*, as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end *Hypozeugma*, as *Ego & tu Dormis*. *Zeugma* is also made three ways, 1. In person, as *Ego & tu studeas*. 2. In gender, as *Maritus & uxor est irata*. 3. In number, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*.

*Zeuxis*, a famous painter of *Greece*, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androcles*, *Enpompus*, and *Parrhasius*, all excellent Painters of his time; he painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with so much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them, whereat he grew very angry at his own work, saying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have pecked at them for fear of the Boy.

*Zimri*, (Heb. a song or singing) an Usurper of the Kingdom of *Israel*, having first slain his master *Elah* the son of *Baashab*.

## Z. O.

*Zodiack*, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and sixty in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, it containeth the twelve Signs which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*: though the whole length of this Circle runneth a line just in the middle,

middle, which is called the Ecliptick line, or the path-way of the Sun, because in that line the Sun performeth its course; and vulgarly this *Ecliptick* is, by way of *Synecdoche*, used for the *Zodiack* it self. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the Greek *Zodion*, because of the representation of sundry Animals, which it containeth; in Latin it is called *Signifer*.

*Zoilus*, a Sophist of *Amphipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolomeus*, King of *Ægypt*, and writ a book against *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromastix*) which he presented to *Ptolomy*, expecting a great reward; but when he saw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, set on some friends to beg something of him; but *Ptolomy* answered, that since *Homer*, so many ages past deceased, had fed so many men, he wondered how *Zoilus* could want so much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death some say, that being convicted of Parricide, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolomy*. Others that returning from *Greece*, he was thrown down headlong from the Rock *Scyron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

*Zone*, (Greek) a Belt or Girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by maids about their middle, when they were near marriage, which the Husband untied the first night of their marriage: also a Souldiers Belt: also in Cosmography it is used for a certain space, or division of the Heavens, or Earth, bounded by the lesser Circles, whereof there are five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the *Tropicks*, the two *Temperate Zones*, included between the *Tropicks* and the Polar Circles, and the two *Frigid Zones*, which are included between the Polar Circles, and the Poles themselves.

*Zoography*, (Greek) a description of beasts, a painting of any kind of Animals.

*Zoophytes*, (Greek) certain substances which partake of the nature, partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are also called Plant-animals.

*Zophyrus*, a Nobleman of *Persia*, who when *Darius* had besieged *Babylon*, a long time in vain, fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, cutting off his ears, and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithstanding would often say, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

*Zoroaster*, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventor of Magick among the *Persians*: he is said to have laught the first day he was born, and his brain is said to have

beat so strongly, that it repelled any ones hand which was laid on, which was held to be a sign of his future sagacity. He wrote the *Liberal Arts* upon seven Pillars of brick, and also upon seven of brass; he wrote also one volume concerning Nature, one of precious stones, with several other works. Some say, he was consumed with fire from Heaven; and that he foretold to the *Assyrians*, that if they preserved his ashes, their Kingdom should never fail; Others say, he was slain in the wars he had with *Ninus* King of *Assyria*. There are also in the *Geoponicks* ascribed to *Constantine* many things cited out of a writer of the same name, if not the same person.

*Zorobabel*, see *Zerubbabel*.

## Z. U.

*Zubal*, one of the *Philippine Islands*, where the great discoverer *Magellan* ended all his travels, with his life.

*Zulemon*, a Captain of those *Saracens* inhabiting *Asia*, who invading *Thrace* with a numerous Army, part of them besieged *Constantinople*, part making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcome by the *Bulgarians*.

*Zurg*, one of the 7 Catholick Cantons of *Switzerland*, the rest being *Lucern*, *Friburg*, *Solothurn*, *Uri*, *Unterwalden*, and *Schwitz*.

*Zurich Tigurum*, one of the 4 Protestant Cantons, the other three *Rearn*, *Basil*, and *Schaffhausen*.

*Zutphen*, one of the 17 Provinces of the Netherlands, and among them one of the 8 united.

*Zweibucken*, a Dukedom in the lower Palatinate, otherwise called *Deux Ponts*.

*Zwentebaldus*, a Duke of the *Maraveni*, to whom *Arnolphus* gave the Dukedom of *Bobemia*, he rebelling against the Emperour, overcame him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

## Z. Y.

*Zygactes*, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; in the passing of which, *Pluto* is said to have broke his Chariot when he ravisht *Proserpina*.

*Zygomaticus*, (Greek) a thin muscle, resembling a membrane, interlaced with fleshy fibres, which belong both to the Cheeks and Lips, it is called in Latin *Detrahens quadratus*, among Anatomists.

*Zygotate*, (Greek) one appointed to look to weights, a Clark of a Market.



An APPENDIX of several words necessary to be added  
to the foregoing Dictionary, with an Amplification  
or Emendation of others.

## A.

**A** *Cæsar* an antient Bishop of *Hagulfstade*, who flourishing in the year of our Lord 714. wrote of the passions of the Saints, and some other things,

*Abelnotus*, an antient Bishop of *Canterbury*, who wrote in praise of the B. Virgin, and a Book of Epistles: he flourish'd in the year of our Lord 1038.

*Achimedis*, the name of a certain Herb, of which there goes a tradition, which hath more of fanciful invention than credit, namely, that being thrown between two Armies engag'd in battle, it will immediately part them, and put an end to their present hostility.

*Ælius Æmilianus*, a very antient and well reputed Physician.

*Ælius Cinna*, a Latin Heroic Poet remembred for his *Propempticon* to *Pollio*, and his *Smyrna*, the last of which is highly commended by *Ca-tullus*.

*Ænesidemus*, a Philosopher of no mean fame among the antient *Greeks*.

*Ærio*, another famous *Greek* Philosopher.

*Agathemerus*, an antient *Greek* Geographer whose *Hypotyposis Geographia* is said to be extant in Manuscript.

*Agglutination*, (*Lat.*) a gluing of one thing to another.

*Aius*, a god fancied by the *Romans* upon occasion of a voice supposed from Heaven, which miraculously discovered the sudden approach of the *Gauls*, from the old Latin word *Aio* to say.

To *Allay* a Pheasant, in the Language of Carvers, is to cut up, or carve a Pheasant.

*Alburn* or *Aubourn*, haply from the *Lat.* *Albus* and the *Italian Bruno*, a kind of light brown or chestnut colour.

*Alexis*, the servant of *Pollio*; also an antient *Greek* Poet.

To *Alleviate*, (*Lat.*) to lift up, lighten, ease, or assuage.

*Altarage*, (*Altaragium*, a word peculiar to the Canonists) the Offerings or Dues belonging to the Altar.

*Amadavat*, the chief City of *Guzarate*, antiently called *Cedrosia*, a Province of *Persia*.

*Ambury*, a certain disease in Horses, which causeth them to break out in spongy tumors full of hot blood and bilious matter, some derive it

from the *Dutch* words *Am* and *Worst* a Collicle or little rising ground.

*Ammodar*, an Astrological term borrowed from the *Arabians*, and signifying the same as *Culminant*.

*Amphilochus*, an antient Southsayer, some say the son of *Amphiaraus*.

*Anacephalaosis* (*Greek*) the summing up as it were in general heads the effect of what was before discours'd or treated of more at large.

*Anareta*, an Astrological term, the same in *Greek*; as *Intersector* in *Latin*, see *Intersector* in the general Dictionary.

*Androclidas*, a *Lacedemonian* Captain, who being upbraided as useless in an Army, because lame, answered, That an Army had more need of those that must stand by it, than of those that could run away.

*Angerona*, a *Roman* Goddess, thought to be called from her curing the *Angina*, or *Squinancy*.

*Answering Augustins*, a sort of Disputation in the University of *Oxford*, the original Institution whereof was an injunction by the Statutes upon every Student, before he could be admitted to his Degree of Master of Art, to dispute with certain Friars of the Order of *St. Augustine*, who were accounted in former times the most learned and subtile Disputants of the University.

*Antemon*, a recorded Coward, who never went out without a brazen Helmet.

*Antepileptical*, (*Greek*) Medicines, those good against the *Epilepsie*.

*Antevorta*, a *Roman* Goddess, who had her Veneration upon a belief that she prevented by foresight evils to come.

*Anthropology*, (*Greek*) a discourse concerning Man.

*Antipendium*, a Frontal or Cloth which hangs before the Altar.

*Apollonius*, a *Rhodian* Poet, whose *Argonautica* (a noble *Greek* Poem) are extant, with learned *Scholias*, collected out of *Tarrheus*, *Sophocleus*.

*Apyrexie*, (*Greek*) a remitting of the hot fit in a Fever.

*Aquarians*, a sort of Hereticks, who used to administer the Sacrament of the Lords Supper not in Wine but Water.

*Arabidi*, a sort of Reformed Religious persons, who

who have their chief Monastery near a Mountain in *Portugal* called *Arabida*.

*Arimaspi*, an antient people of *Scythia*, so called from the River *Arimaspius*, near which they inhabited; it is reported of them that they had each but one eye, and that in the midst of the forehead: Others only say, and among the rest *Herodotus*, that they only used to wink with one eye, that in their shooting they might see the more acutely with the other.

*Aremphæi*, another antient people of *Scythia*, who were delivered to have fed altogether upon Berries and Mast.

*Arrierban*, (*French*) a Constitution in *France* for the summoning or calling together by Proclamation the chief Gentry, and those that hold of the King in Fee, for the serving him in his Wars, upon an extraordinary and emergent occasion.

*Atmaidan*, (among the *Persians*) a Horse-market.

*Auction*, (*Lat.*) a making a publick Sale, and selling of Goods by an Outcry.

*Auclive*, (*Lat.*) apt to grow or increase.

*Aulus Persius*, an elegant *Roman* Satyrist, who lived in the time of *Nero*; there are extant of this Poet six Satyrs, which are generally printed with those of *Juvenal*.

*Auricle*, (*Lat.*) a little ear.

## B.

**B** *Abeuries*, (old word) Antick shapes, ridiculous forms of things.

*Bacchylus*, an antient Greek Tragedian.

*Balaïs* of Entail (old word) precious Stones Engraven.

*Balista*, an Engine used among the antient *Romans* for the flinging of great stones.

*Balk-staffe* (old word) a Quarter-staff.

*Banquet*, (in *French*) Fortification, or degree of Turf to stand upon and shoot over the Parapet.

To *Barb* a Lobster, (among Carvers) is to cut up or carve it.

*Barbed*, (*Lat. Barbatus*) bearded, a term peculiar to Heraldry.

*Barth*, (an old term among Husbandmen) a warm Pasture for Cattle.

*Baruch*, (*Hebr. Blessed*) a Prophet among the *Jews*.

*Basells*, a sort of old Coin.

To *Battil*, to grow fat or lusty; whence most properly to *Battle* in the University of *Oxford* is taken for to run on to Exceedings above the ordinary stint of the appointed Commons.

*Batman*, among the *Persians*, a certain weight of raw Silk.

*Belaccoil*, (old word used by *Spencer* in his *F. Qu.*) friendly salutation.

*Belive* or *Blive*, (old word) presently.

*Benedicti*, a frequent Prænomen or Christian

name of Men, signifying in Latin *Blessed*, but the greatest of note that have born this name have been 11 Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

*Besey*, (old word) of good aspect.

*Besprengid*, (old word) besprinkled.

*Bestail*, (*French*) a word used in the Statute of *Anno* 5. of King *Edw.* 4. signifying Beasts or Cattel taken up for the Kings provision in his progress.

*Beskyked*, (old word) betrayed.

*Beyaped*, (old word) deceived.

*Bezantler*, (*Qu. Bizantler*) the next branch of the Harts-horn to *Browantler* which is the lowest.

To *Bid* a Boon, (old word) to ask a Boon.

*Bidental*, (*Lat.*) having two teeth, also subst. a place where antiently an Expiatory Sacrifice of Sheep was made for some harm done by lightning.

*Biferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing or bringing forth two fold, or twice a year.

*Bighs*, (old word) Jewels, haply from the *Fr. Bagnes*.

To *Bikenne*, (old word) to acknowledge.

To *Bilk*, (a term among Gamesters) to cheat, from the *Dutch* word *Wiltck*, i. e. a Dye.

To *Bineme*, (old word) to make away.

*Bitrent*, (old word) furrounded, bound about.

*Bitel*, (among Architects) the Projecture which makes an Edging to the rest of any piece of carved work.

*Bonana-tree*, a Tree which grows in most of the *Caribbe* Islands to the height of 5 or 6 yards, and having Leaves a yard and a half long, and half a yard broad, the fruit of this tree is very good, and Medicine.

*Boniface*, the Prænomen or Christian name of several men, but the most eminent of this name have been nine.

*Bonnivis*, a sort of *Indian* Pease which grow very tall, much after the manner of our *Ronne-cavalls*.

*Booting*, a sort of torture among the *Scotts*, which is inflicted by pegging one of the legs into an Iron Boot.

To *Border* a Pasty, (among Carvers) is to cut it up.

*Botts*, a sort of disease in Horses, the same with that which we call the *Worms* in a humane Creature.

*Braggett*, (among Architects) is the stay or shoulder-piece which bears up the Summer; and it is the same in Timber-work, which is called a *Corbel* in Masonry.

*Brambling*, (*Lat. Monte-fringilla*) a sort of Bird judg'd to be so called, and that with great probability from its nestling among *Brambles*.

*Brandling*, a sort of worm so called, as some think from the *French* *Brandiller*, as having a trepidating motion like that of a Pendulum Clock; it is otherwise called a *Dew-worm*.

*Brafed*, a term proper to Heraldry, as when three



three Chevrons cut one another in the middle cross-wise, they are said to be *Brazed*.

*Bravie*, (old word) a reward, haply from the Greek *Βραβειον*.

To *Brinne*, (old word) to burn in desire.

To *Brogie* for Eels, to fish for Eels, from the Fr. *Brouiller*, to trouble, because they are chiefly taken in troubled waters.

*Bruit*, (French) a rumour, noise or report.

*Buckstall*, a large net to catch Deer in.

*Bullenger*, a sort of Boat or little Ship.

*Bunting*, a bird which is accounted a species of the Lark, it is called in Latin *Rubetra*.

*Burbott*, (Lat. *Mustela fluviatilis*; *Ophidium*) a sort of fish which is thought to be the same with the *Lamprey*; others call it an *Eel-pout*.

*Burrel-fly*, (Lat. *Tabanus*; Greek *Μύω*) the same as *Gad-fly*, which see in the Dictionary it self.

*Butter-bump*, a sort of Bird which some call *O-nocrotalus*, and think it to be the same with the *Taurus* of *Pliny*: Others think this bird rather than the *Bittern*, (which they call *Ardea Stellaris*) to be that which is called in Latin *Buteo*.

*Butt-wine*, a sort of bird which some think to be the same which *Rider* calls *Capella avis*.

*Buxiferous*, (Lat.) bearing-box.

*By-woopen*, (old word) made fenceless.

## C.

**C***ackerel*, or *Cagarel*, a sort of fish, which some think to be the same with that which is called in Latin *Mena* or *Menis*.

*Cade-Lamb*, a Lamb rear'd or brought up in the house; some think from the French word *Cadel*, tender or delicate.

*Calabash-tree*; a tree which groweth in most parts of *America*, the fruit whereof resembleth a Gourd, wherein is contained a liquor, which being very pleasant to the smell, and not unpleasant in taste, is a frequent drink among the *Indians*.

*Calamanco*, a kind of woolen cloth or stuff for the making of Garments, which I rather think to be so denominated from some place whence it is brought, then from Dr. *Sk.* *Καλδον* & *Mantum*.

*Calamary*, (Lat. *Sepia*, *Loligo*, *Polypus*) a sort of fish so called, from the Italian word *Calamaro*, i. e. Ink, because it casts forth a juice as black as Ink, it is better known by the name of the Cuttle fish.

To *Calender Cloth*, from the old French word *Calendrer* to make smooth. See in the body of the Dictionary.

*Calenter*, a Prefect or Viceroy among the *Persians*.

*Caliburn*, the name of King *Arthurs* Sword.

*Callow*, (Lat. *impennis*) not fledg'd, covered only with a soft down instead of feathers.

*California*, a very large part of Northern *America*, uncertain whether Continent or Island.

*Calistus*, the Prænomen of several men, signifying in Greek fairest or best; the chief of this name have been three Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

*Calveri*, a term in Heraldry, as a Cross *Calveri*, a Cross erected upon the steps of a Ladder, supposed a *Jacob's Ladder*.

*Camail*, (French) a Ribbond or Lace to tie up the Hair with, a Hood to put over the Head in wet weather; also the black or purple Ornament worn by a Bishop over his Rotchet, and reaching down to the bending of his Arm.

*Caminiec*, a very considerable Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, and not many years since taken from that Crown by the Turk.

*Cannions*, (French Canons, Greek *Τραπεζίτης*) a sort of Boothose-tops.

*Capot*, (French) a term in the Game of *Picquet*, signifying a lurching or winning a double Game, by a Metaphor taken from fighting, because he that loads another with blows is said to put him on a thick cloak.

*Car*, (old word) a Pool in a wood.

*Caroussel*, (French) a pompous assembly or march of Chariots or Coaches, as *Calvalcade* is of Horses.

*Cassavie*, a plant or low tree which groweth in *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, and other of the *Caribbee* Islands, no higher than the height of a man; of the root of which tree beaten to a fine powder or flower, the *Indians* used to make their bread. This tree is otherwise called *Manioc*.

*Catch*, (Greek *Λατ*) a sort of small Ship, or little Vessel, also a good fellows Song, (*Σχοδιον* *Carmen*) sung in parcels by several in company, alternately in a round; it is most properly so called, as being catcht from one to another.

*Cavalier*, (in Fortification) a place of earth to plant the Canon upon.

*Celestine*, a Prænomen of men, signifying in Latin Heavenly, the most eminent that have born this name have been five Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

*Centurists*, or *Centuriators* of *Magdeburg*, four German writers of Ecclesiastical History, so called from dividing their History into *Centuries*.

*Chaffer*, (Greek *Κάρδαγος*) a sort of flying Insect, otherwise called a Yellow-beetle. These Creatures have been sometimes seen to swarm like Locusts over a whole Country, settling upon branches of trees in Clusters like swarms of Bees, and making whole Woods as bare of Leaves, as in the midst of Winter.

*Chaperon*, (French) a large Cap, a Cap of State.

*Chaudron* (rather than) *Chaldron*, which see in the body of the Dictionary.

*Checkin*, (Ital. *Zecchino*) a Venetian Coin.

*Chekelaton*, (old word) a sort of stuff wrought with Gold in Checkerwork.

*Checker-roll*, a Catalogue of the names of the Menial servants, either of the King, or some other person of great Honour and Eminence.

To *Chepe*, (old word) to buy.

*Chrisoms*, Children that die within a month

after their birth, most probably from the *Greek* word *Κεῖρα*, an anointing Children immediately after their Baptism; whence also the cloth put upon the head of the Child newly anointed by the Minister officiating is called *Chrisom*.

*Christian*, a Prænomen (denoting the Religion profest) both of Men and Women, and distinguished only in Latin by the termination, the woman being called *Christiana* or *Christina*, the man *Christianus* or *Christiernus*; of women the most noted in History is the now living titular Queen of *Sueden*, *Christina* the Daughter of *Gustavus Adolphus*; of men there have been five Kings of *Denmark*.

*Circumvallation*, and *Contravallation*, (in Fortification) a composition of Redoubts, little Forts, angles and lines of Communication for the covering of the main work.

*Cista Gratie*, a Church Coffer, where the Benevolence of charitable Contributors to the poor used to be kept.

*Claves Insule*, twelve men in the Isle of *Man*, to whom are refer'd all weighty, dubious and difficult affairs.

*Clement*, the Prænomen of several men, signifying in Latin mild; the chief of note that have born this name have been 10 Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

*Cloyd*, is said of a Piece when the Priming powder is hindered by any thing from giving fire to the rest.

*Codworm*, a sort of Worm or Insect, which is a usual bait for Trouts, and seems to be so called from its resemblance to a purse, which the word *Cod* in old *Saxon* signifies.

*Coe*, a word used among Miners, and signifying the little recess which they make for themselves under ground still as they work lower and lower.

*Coffers*, (in Architecture) the lowermost part of the Cornice.

*Colemouse*, (*Ficedula*) a sort of Bird thought to be so called from its feeding on the herb *Brassica* or Colewort.

*Coleotbar*, a Chymical word, signifying any thing that hath a caustick faculty.

To *Concert*, (*French*) to confort or agree, a word very much brought into use of late, but most particularly applied to the Consultations of publick Ministers for the settling or stating of any grand affair.

*Contour*, (in Painting) is the compass or whole round of any draught or design.

*Cornelius*, an ancient Bishop of *Rome*, who wrote 8 Epistles to St. *Cyprian*, and other things.

*Cratinus*, an ancient *Greek* Comick Poet, contemporary with *Eupolis* and *Aristophanes*.

*Cub*, (among Huntsmen) a Fox (and so likewise a Marten) of the first year.

To *Culpon* a Trout, (in the phrase of Carvers) is to carve it, or cut it up.

*Cyprianus* of *Carthage*, an ancient Father of the Christian Church, for which he was also a

Martyr, and of whom there is something extant in some of the works of other ancient Fathers.

*Cyriacus*, an ancient Epigrammatist of *Ancona*.

*Cyillus*, an ancient Bishop of *Alexandria*, of whose writing there are very many learned works extant; there was of this name an ancient Bishop of *Jerusalem*.

## D.

*Damasus*, an ancient Bishop of *Rome*, who flourished in the year of our Lord 370.

To *Darrain*, (old word) to wage or carry on.

*Deisidaimones*, (*Greek*) superstitious persons, those whom fear only induceth to worship a Deity, or believe there is a God.

To *Dight*, (old word) to make ready.

*Dionysius*, surnamed *Afer*, an Elegant *Greek* Poet, whose *Periegesis*, or *de situ Orbis* is extant, and very well illustrated with Scholia's.

*Dispitous*, (old word) angry, full of spite.

To *Display* a Crane, (in the phrase of Carvers) to cut it up, or carve it.

*Diu*, a strong Fortress in *Goa*, an Island belonging to the Kingdom of *Camboia*.

*Dorillus*, an ancient Tragick Poet mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Dorotheus*, a Bishop of *Tyre*, a man of great Learning and Sanctity, who flourishing under *Dioclesian* and *Constantine* the Great, suffered Martyrdom under the Emperour *Julian*.

*Dracontius*, an Heroic Poet, whose *Hexameron*, or Poem of the Creation of the World, is remembered.

*Dravus* and *Savus*, the two principal Rivers of *Pannonia* or *Hungary*.

*Drifland* or *Droftland*, a Rent paid to a Landlord, for suffering Cattle to be driven through his Mannor to Fairs or Markets.

*Drives*, (in Navigation) is said of a Ship when the Anchor cannot hold her.

*Duschaab*, a sort of *Persian* drink.

*Dye of Tunis*, the King, Governour, or Supream Magistrate of that place.

## E.

*Earning*, a word used by Country people for *Renner*.

*Ecclesiastes*, (*Greek*) a Preacher, a word most peculiarly applied to the Title of a Book in the Old Testament, supposed to have been written by *Salomon*.

*Efssoones*, (old word) immediately.

*E. G.* the Character and Abbreviation of the words *Exempli Gratia*, i. e. for Examples sake, frequently used upon the quoting of any Example.

*Egrets*,



*Egrets*, (old word) a sort of ravenous bird.  
*Eleutherius*, an ancient Pope or Bishop of Rome, whose Decretals are to be seen among the rest of the Pontifical Decretals printed at *Colen*.

To *Embaras*, (*French*) to trouble, involve or perplex.

*Embrasures*, (in Gunnery) the openings through which the Canon fire.

*Enallage*, (*Greek* from *ἀλλάττω* to change) a Rhetorical figure signifying a changing of one word for another.

*Enceinte*, (in Fortification) the works round a place, made up of Bastions and Courtins.

*Endemious*, (*Greek*) as an *Endemious* disease, a disease which is peculiar to this or that Country.

*Enna* an ancient City of *Sicily*, much celebrated by Poets for a Temple of *Ceres* built there, and for the sacred Grove not far off, called *Enneon*, whence *Proserpina* was stolen away by *Pluto*.

*Envoy*, (*French*) a person sent upon a publick message from one Prince or State to another, but with a less character than an Embassador.

*Epiphanius*, an ancient Father of the Christian Church, Bishop of *Salamis* in the Isle of *Cyprus*, of whose writing there are very many learned works extant.

*Erasles*, a sort of *Turkish* Soldiery, who fight in the most desperate services on Horseback, with sharp Curtelasses, and light Darts made of Canes, and having only little pieces of Tapestry instead of Saddles.

*Erewhile* or *Earst*, (old word) some time since.

*Escapade*, (*French*) an escaping, but most peculiarly a suffering of words or expressions rashly and unwarily to escape out of the mouth.

*Escovades*, (*French*) a Corporals Squadron, a band of so many Souldiers as are under a Corporal.

*Espaulment*, (in Fortification) the shoulder-work, or face of a Wall or Earth which covers the Defendants.

*Eugenius*, a name of Men signifying in *Greek* of a happy Fancy or Wit, the chief of note that have born this name have been 8 Kings of *Scotland*, and 4 Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

*Evolutions*, (*Lat.*) in Military Discipline) motions and figures which are to be performed in a Battalion.

*Eupolis*, an ancient *Greek* Comick Poet, said to have been contemporary with *Aristophanes*, who flourished from the 84th. Olympiad.

*Euripides*, a most noble *Greek* Tragedian, of whose excellent Tragedies the most part are unhappily lost; but those of them we have extant are in high esteem and applause among all Learned men: He was the Son of *Mnesarchus* and *Clito*, and flourished together with *Sophocles* from the 77th. to the 92d. Olympiad.

*Eustathius*, a name of several ancient Bishops and Fathers of the Church, as of *Antioch*, of *Berytus*, of *Albania*, besides several eminent writers in Humanity, as *Eustathius* of *Epiphania*,

who wrote a History of the *Persians* and the *Romans*; *Eustathius* of *Constantinople*, whose accurate Comments upon *Homer* and *Dionysius* are extant.

*Eutyches*, an ancient Bishop, of whom there is extant an Epistle to Saint *Cyprian*; also a writer of very many *Greek* Comedies, which are all made mention of by *Athenaeus* and *Volaterranus*; also the first broacher of a Sect of Hereticks called *Eutychians*.

## F.

*Falls*, a narrow Sand about 15 miles in length, and lying about 12 miles distance from the *Galloper* South and by West.

*Felix*, a proper name of divers men, signifying happy, but it is the more noted by having been assumed by 4 Bishops of *Rome*.

*Fermie*, a City of *Campania*, which is said to have been the ancient habitation of the *Lestrigones*.

*Fetlock*, a Horses ankle joint, so called *qu. Fetlock*, i. e. the joynt which locks the leg and the foot together.

*Fillet*, a term of Architecture, which differs, according to Mr. *Evelin*, from the *Astragal*, only in this, that the *Astragal* is more swelling, and as he calls it, *Torus-like*, the *Fillet* more flat.

*Filou*, (*French*) a Rogue that hath all the sleights and ingenious tricks of cheating and stealing.

To *Fin* that *Chevice*, (in the phrase of Carvers) is to cut it up.

*Final*, a Town ennobled with the Title of a Marquisate, in that part of *Italy* anciently called *Liguria*, now *Riviera di Genoa*.

*Financier*, (*French*) he that hath the supreme disposal and management of a Princes Finances, i. e. Exchequer, Treasure or Revenues; but most peculiarly that high Officer which in this quality serves the King of *France*.

*Firuse*, a Jewel or Precious stone, so called among the *Persians*, we call it a *Turquoise*.

*Flatts*, a space of about 4 or 5 miles upon our Coast, so called, as being all along of an equal fathom, that is, not altering one whole foot in depth.

*Fletcher*, a maker of Arrows, from the *French* word *Fleche* an Arrow, or from the old *English* verb to *Fledge*, i. e. *Plumescere*, to begin to have feathers.

To *Flit*, (old word) to move to and fro, to wander.

*Flutings*, (*Striges*, in Architecture) those excavated Channels (as the learned Mr. *Evelin* calls them) of a Column, which common workmen call *Grooves*.

*Flying Glow-worm*, an Insect, which being frequent in *Palestine*, also in several parts of *America*, flies about in vast numbers, like sparks of fire, in Summer nights.

*Foil*, among Jewellers, a Stone which being set with others more bright and sparkling, serves to set off their lustre the better.

To *Forfend*, (old word) to forbid.

To *Forkerve*, (old word) to cut off.

*Formosa*, an Island on the Coast of *China*, and belonging to that Kingdom; in this Island the *Hollanders* possess a place of great importance called *Tayuan*, and not far from it the *Portugheses* have a strong Castle.

*Fortunatus*, an ancient Bishop of *Poitou*, who wrote many learned things both in Verse and Prose.

*Forum Sempronii*, (vulg. *Fossambruno*) an eminent Town in that part of *Italy* called *Marca Anconitana*.

To *Fouch*, (among Hunters) to quarter or cut a Deer into four quarters.

A *Frail*, a Basket of Withies, or such like Vimeous Material, for the holding of Figs, Raisins of the Sun, and such like Grocery ware, whether it be derived from the *Lat. Fragilis*, frail or brittle, or from the *Ital. Fragli*, knottings of boughs, let the curious examine.

*Fraught*, (old word) laden or burthened.

*Fryburg*, the chief Town of *Brisgoia*, a Province of that part of *Germany* called the Circle of *Alsatia*; this Town was taken towards the latter end of the year 1677. by the King of *France*.

*Fulimart*, a sort of little Animal, not frequently known by this name, but thought to be a species of the *Martin*, and by some called in *Lat. Martes Polonicus*.

*Funk*, a stifling fume or vapour arising from the smothering of a Seacole-fire, and it is by some derived from the *Danish* word *Funcke*, i. e. *Embers*.

*Furche*, a term sometimes used in Heraldry, as a Cross *Furche*, i. e. forked at each end.

*Furlough*, a Licence to an Inferiour Officer from his Superiour, to be absent for some time from his charge in time of War, without fear of penalty.

*Fuse*, (from the *Lat. Fusus*) the string which is wound about the great wheel of a Watch.

*Fusée*, (*French*) a kind of long slender Gun, very much brought into use of late.

## G.

To *Gab*, (old word) to prate or jabber.

*Gad of Steel*, (from the old *Saxon* word *Gadde* a Maf) a small piece of Steel to heat in the fire, and quench in any kind of liquor.

*Gabard*, a long narrow Sand that is about three miles in length, North and South, and but a Cables length in breadth, lying 7 or 8 miles North East from the *Ship-wash*.

*Galloper*, another Sand which lies South South East from the above mentioned, about 10 miles;

of all the Sands upon the *English* Coast this is counted the longest and the narrowest.

*Gally-worm*, a sort of hairy worm which therefore is called by *Muffet*, *Julus*.

*Gane*, a sort of Fish, otherwise called *Snacot*, in *Latin* *Acur*, in *Greek* Βαλύν, from its long and sharp slenderness; and therefore *Skinner* derives the word *Snacot* from the old *Saxon* word *Snaca*, because of the resemblance of this Fish to a Snake.

*Ganet*, the Bird which *Rider* calls *Penelope avis*, and which *Skinner* derives from the old *French* word *Canet* being the diminutive of *Cane*, a Duck or Drake, of which this bird seems to be accounted a wild or lesser sort.

*Garnishee*, (in Common Law) is the party with whom another mans money is attach'd in the City of *London*.

*Gebegi*, a sort of *Turkish* foot Souldiery, whose office it is to guard the powder and shot of the Army; of these there are said to be 12000. constantly in pay.

*Gelasius*, a proper name of men, signifying in *Greek* inclinable to laughter: this name hath been assumed by two Bishops of *Rome*.

*Gennadius*, an ancient Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who wrote a learned Comment upon *Daniel*, besides Homilies, and several other works; he died in the year of our Lord 460. in the Reign of the Emperour *Leo junior*.

*Gillman*, a Shole that lies about 5 miles North North West from the Buoy of the Spell, and about a quarter of a mile South West, and from the East end of the *Spaniard* South East and by South.

*Glandiferous*, (*Lat.*) bearing Acorns, or other sort of Malt; *Glandiferous* trees are the Oak, the Beech, the Chestnut, &c.

*Goat-hart*, (*Greek* Τεγχιραφ) see *Antelope* in the body of the *Dictionary*.

*Goavo-tree*, a tree growing in *Jamaica*, and most of the *Caribbee* Islands, it hath several bodies or stems growing together from one root 7 or 8 foot high, and sending forth small branches, whose leaves are of a yellowish green colour, and in the midst the fruit round as a Gall, but bigger, and when ripe, of a brownish colour.

*Goldemers Gatt*, a Channel where Ships sail in and out, between the Buoy of the *Gunfleet*, the *Naze*, and the *West Rocks*.

*Goodwin*, a Sand which lies before the *Downs*, about 4 miles distant from the Shore, and in some places 5.

*Gore*, a Road which lies to the Westward of the hook of the *Marget-Sands*, and to the Eastward of the Buoy of the *Searn*; here our Ships use to ride when they want wind to sail over our *Flats*.

*Gorgades*, certain *African* Islands, otherwise called the Islands of *Cape Verd*, being nine in number, the chief whereof is called *St. Jago*, whose principal Town *Riberia* is fortified by the *Spaniard*.

*Gortinians*, a Sect of *New England* Hereticks, not



not much differing from our Quakers, and taking denomination from their first Institutor *Samuel Gorton*, who in the year of our Lord 1646. was banish'd that Country.

*Gozes*, the Grand Czar of *Russia's* Merchants.

To *Gride*, (old word) to vex, to grieve.

*Group*, (in the painting of a History) the mixture of several subjects and things together.

*Guanches*, the ancient Natives of the *Canaries*, before the Conquest of those Islands by the *Spaniards*; of these people their manner of Embalming by wrapping in Goat-skins, is principally remarkable, being thought no less effectual than that of the old *Egyptians*, for the bodies of many of them are found to this day intire, and without the least of putrefaction in their *Cuevas* or Caverns under ground: They worshipped the Sun, and had a peculiar Language, which is now almost lost.

The *Gunfleet*, a Sand which is accounted about 8 or 9 miles long, part of which is called the *Buoy* of the *Gunfleet*, lying from a Point of Land called the *Naze*, about 4 miles South East and by East.

## H.

**H** *Aagi*, a sort of Religious people among the *Turks*, who frequently turn about as they go in the streets, and utter in their howling way certain Hymns and Prayers for the health and prosperity of the Grand Siegnior.

*Hadrianople*, *Adrianople*, a noble City of *Thrace*, denominated from the Emperour *Adrian*, being taken from the Christians by the *Turks* in the year of our Lord 1326. by a Stratagem; it became the seat of the *Turkish* Emperour till the taking of *Constantinople*, and to this day the Court of the Grand Siegnior is frequently kept there.

*Hadunni*, the Eunuchs who take charge of and attend the great *Turky* Concubines in his *Seraglio*.

*Hakim*, a Physitian among the *Persians*.

*Hallibut*, (*Saluber vel Sacer Passer*) a sort of Fish, alike in all other respects, though much longer than the ordinary Plaice, being about two yards long.

*Hastilude*, (*Lat.*) a tilting, an exercising in solemn Jufts or Tournaments, as it were the play-game or sport of the Spear.

*Heliocope*, (*Greek*) a Tube or Perspective Instrument, for the better discerning or inspecting into the body of the Sun.

*Hemule*, (*Lat. Hinnulus*) in *Barns* his Book of Hunting is taken for a Roe-buck of three years old.

*Hent*, (old word) found out.

*Herburghers*, (old word) *Inne-keepers*, from the word *Herberg* an *Inne*; whence our word to Harbour.

*Hermas* a very ancient Father, mentioned by

*St. Paul* to the *Romans*: His Book entitled *Pastor* is yet in great esteem among many.

*Hests* or *Behests*, (old word) Precepts, Admonitions.

*Hefsebius*, an ancient Monk and Presbyter, of whose writing there is extant an Epistle to *St. Augustine*, and others: He flourished in the year of our Lord 490. also a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, whose *Greek Lexicon* is of much esteem among Learned Men; also a *Milesian*, who wrote a Catalogue of Men famous in all Arts and Sciences.

*Hillulim*, (*Hebr. Praises*) an Epithalamium, or Nuptial Song among the *Jews*, usually sung by the Bridegrooms most intimate friends.

*Hogi*, certain Scribes or Transcribers of Books among the *Turks*, to whom Printing is not permitted, and these are of the third degree advancing toward the ninth, which is their highest degree of Learning.

*Hongrelins*, a kind of wide Coats, usually worn among the *Russians* and *Persians*.

*Hook*, a long Shole running from *Marget-Sand* South East.

The *Horse*, a Shole that lies somewhat above the aforefad *Hook*.

*Horticulture*, (*Lat.*) the tillage, dressing, or improvement of Gardens, as *Agriculture* of other Grounds.

*Howlsome*, a term in Navigation, as a Ship is said to be Howlsome when it Hulls well.

*Huiffier*, he that attends a Princes or Noblemans door, from the old *French* word *Huis* a door; whence our word *Usber*.

*Husbrece*, an old *Saxon* Law word for that which we call *Burglary*, i. e. House-breach, or House-breaking.

*Hypercriticism*, (*Greek*) an over exact or curious Judgment or Censure passed upon the works of any one.

## I.

**I** *Anizaries*, (*Arab. new Souldiery*) the Grand Seigniors Guard of Infantry, whose Arms are usually a Musquet and a Scimitar; they were formerly the Children of Christian Captives, taken in their tender years from their Parents, brought up to feats of Arms, and instructed in the Mahumetan superstition.

*Jape*, (old word) a jest, jeer or sport.

*Iberus*, (now *Ebro*) one of the chief Rivers of *Spain*, which from its Fountain in *Catalonia* runs navigable.

*Icond*, (old word) learned.

*Jevisaunce*, (old word used by *Spencer*) mirth, jollity.

*Idephonsus*, or *Hildefonsus*, an ancient Bishop of *Toledo*, the Succesor of *Eugenius*: there are mentioned his Book *de Trinitate*, and several other works.

*Ilk*, (old word) the same.

*Infirma*.

*Infirmatorie*, or *Infirmery*, ( *Lat.* ) a place where all sorts of infirm, diseased, or wounded persons are taken care of at the charge of the publick, an Hospital; also a part of a Monastery allotted for that purpose; it is called in old *English* a *Fermory*.

*Innocentius*, a proper name of men, but chiefly known by having been assumed by 10 Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

*Intercident*, ( *Lat.* ) falling between.

*Journchoppers*, Regraters of Yarn, a word used in the Statute of the 8th. of King Henry the VI.

*Irenaeus*, an ancient Bishop of *Lyons*, famous for his Book against the Gentiles, and other learned works: He flourished in the time of the Emperour *Commodus*, or, according to *Irisbemi*, in the year of our Lord 171.

*Isidorus*, an ancient Epigrammatist, under whose name there are four Epigrams in the *Greek Anthology*; also a *Characeni*, whose description of *Parthia* is mentioned by *Athenaeus*; also a Bishop of *Corduba*, who flourished in the year 420. and Commentated upon the Books of *Chronicles* and *Kings*; also a Bishop of *Sevil*, stiled *Isidorus junior*, of whose writing there are very many learned Books extant: He flourished in the year of our Lord 630.

*Jucha*, a Dish among the *Persians*, being a kind of thin bak'd Pasty.

*Julius Africanus*, an ancient Father of the Christian Church, of whose writing there are extant five Volumes *de Temporibus*, and some other works: He flourished under the Emperour *M. Aurelius Antoninus*, A. D. 220.

## K.

**K** *Asian*, a sort of *Russian* Garment, somewhat like a large Waistcoat.

*Kag* or *Keg*, ( from the old *French* *Caque* a Hoghead ) a large Vessel for the laying of Sturgeon in pickle.

*Katharina*, or *Catharina*, ( *Greek* Pure ) a frequent Praenomen or Christian name of women, of whom there have been not a few illustrious in History; as besides the Virgin Martyr, divers Queens of *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. particularly Her present Majesty of *England*, sister of *Alphonso* King of *Portugal*.

*Karyn*, ( old word ) Lent.

*Kebber*, ( *Ovis Rejicula* ) an old diseased Sheep.

*Keebles*, great Buckets made like Barrels with Iron hoops, and placed over the Windhatch.

*Keenk*, ( in Navigation ) is when a Rope which should run smooth in the Block, hath got a little turn, and runs as it were double.

*Keinard*, ( old word ) a Miser, a Pinchgut, a Miching, Sordid, Penurious fellow.

A *Kerf* of Panthers, ( among some Venatory writers ) is taken for a company of Panthers; also among Woodmen *Kerf* signifieth a parcel of Loppings

of wood, probably from the *Dutch* word *Berben* to cut.

*Kevels*, ( in Navigation ) small pieces of Timber nailed to the inside of the Ship, to which the Sheats and Tacks are belay'd.

*Kings Channel*, a broad Channel, which coming from the Northward, and passing upon the South-west side of the *Gunfleet*, and the North side of the middle, runs into the *Swin*.

*Knez*, an order of *Russian* Nobility.

*Knights of the Band or Red Scarf*, an order instituted by *Alphonso* King of *Leon* and *Castile*, in the year of our Lord 1330.

*Knights of Cyprus*, or the *Sword*, an Order instituted by *Guy* of *Lusignan*, King of *Jerusalem* and *Cyprus*, in the year of our Lord 1195.

*Knock-John*, a long narrow Sand about 6 miles in length, lying at the South-west end of the *Sunk*, and stretching from North East and by East to South West and by West.

*Knur*, ( from the *Dutch* word *Knoot* ) a knot in Timber.

*Kuptzi*, the chief of the Merchants among the *Persians*.

## L.

**L** *Atlantius Firmianus*, one of the most learned of *Latin* Fathers, having been a hearer of *Arnobius* the Rhetorician; his works were first printed at *Venice*, A. D. 1497. He flourished in the year of our Lord 320.

*Labor*, a populous and rich City in the territory of the great *Mogul*.

*Landserone*, ( *Coronia* ) a Sea Town of *Scandia*, one of the two principal *Peninsules*, of which the Kingdom of *Denmark* consists; this Town was built and fortified with a strong Castle by *Christian* the 3d.

*Langres*, a noted Town of ( *Superiour* ) *Campania* or *Champaign*, a Province of *Celtick France*.

*Lee*, ( in Navigation ) opposite to the Wind or Weather-gage; whence *Lee*, the *Helm*, put it to the *Lee*, not the weather side of the Ship; lay a Ship by the *Lee*, that is, with all her Sails flat against the Masts, and the wind on her broad side.

*Legalis Homo*, ( in Common Law ) a person of integrity and reputation, not Excommunicated, Out-lawed, or any way defamed, he is otherwise called *Reclius in Curia*.

*Ling*, a sort of fish, otherwise called Sea-beef, the smaller sort whereof is called *Cusk*.

*Loove*, a sort of *American* Water-foul, the Mummy whereof is accounted a most Sovereign Cure of all Aches and Pains.

*Lore*, ( old word ) Discipline.

*Luce* or *Lucern*, ( *Lucius* ) a name usually given to an overgrown Pike.

*Luna*, a small fish, but very beautiful, and of



## M

a blewish colour, in the fins whereof as it swims appears a Circle like the Moon; whence it takes denomination.

*Luskiness*, (old word) sloth.

*Lux*, a sort of fish belonging peculiarly to the River *Rhine*.

*Lycon*, an Elegant Peripaterick Philosopher, who lived in a very splendid and delicate manner; also a Pythagorick Philosopher.

*Lysis*, a Philosopher mentioned by *Origen*; he held, that the Godhead was not to be expressed but by a certain ineffable mysterious number.

## M.

**M***accarib*, a sort of *American* Deer, otherwise called *Caribo* or *Pobano*, chiefly found upon *Cape Sable*, but not very frequently; it is as large as a Stag, hath soft downy hair, and horns growing backwards towards the rump, and turning again a handful beyond their nose, and another straight horn wreathed like a Unicorn in the forehead about a yard long.

*Maidan*, a Market-place among the *Persians*.

*Mamin* Tree, an *American* Tree, which grows most especially in some of the Woods of *Jamaica*, out of the which Tree there drops a pleasant Liquor or Wine, which is a frequent drink among them; this Tree is otherwise called the *Planters Toddie* Tree.

*Manati*, a large sort of Fish which breeds in the Rivers of the *West Indian* Island *Hispaniola*, and is accounted a great delicate by the *Indians* of *Peru*, for it hath a firm flesh, and tastes somewhat like Veal; it is of a greenish colour, and is said to have Teats wherewith it gives suck to its young one, we vulgarly call it a Sea-Cow.

*Manebinelo* Tree, a Tree growing wild in the Woods of *Jamaica*, the fruit of which is as round as a ball; but otherwise about the likeness and bigness of our middling Crab.

*Mangrove* Tree, a Tree which grows along the Sea side in *Jamaica*; of these Trees the Roots growing together, joyn in a wonderful texture, without intermission, for two or three miles together; and at the roots are generally seen vast clusters of Oysters clinging; whence arises the fame of Oysters growing upon trees.

*Manifest*, a great Officer of State in some parts of *Africa*, next in Power and Authority to the King, and chiefly prevalent with him by his counsel and advise.

*Marcianus Heracleotes*, an ancient Geographick Poet whose *Periegesis* in *Greek* Verse is set forth with others of the same subject, by *David Hesselius*.

*Maria*, (*Hebr.* exalted, or Lady of the Sea) the most frequent name of women, and also the most illustrious, both in Scripture, and secular story, in Scripture by *Mary* the Virgin Mother of the worlds Saviour; *Mary Magdalen*,

## M

*Mary* the Mother of *James*; in Story, by three Sovereign Queens, *Mary* Queen, *Mary* Queen of *England*, and *Mary* Queen of *Scots*.

*Marmaridius*, a Magical Philosopher mentioned by *Pliny*, l. 3. c. 1.

*Mariba*, (*Heb.* bitter) a frequent name of women taken from Scripture, viz. from one of the sisters of *Lazarus*.

*Meegnan*, a sort of *West Indian* Bird, otherwife called *Pithannam*.

*Mebemander*, an Officer among the *Persians*, who supplies Embassadors with provisions.

*Mebeter*, an Officer among the *Persians*, equivalent to our Groom of the Chamber.

*Melissander*, an ancient Poet; whose description of the fight of the *Centaur* and *Lapitha* is mentioned by *Ælian* in his various History.

*Menecmus*, a Platonick Philosopher of *Proconnesus*, a hearer of *Eudoxus*; he lived in the time of *Plato*, and wrote a Comment upon his Book de Republica.

*Menedemus*, a Socratick Philosopher of *Eretria*, the Son of a poor Architect, and the Disciple of *Phadrus*; from a Military employment he applied himself to the study of Philosophy, and gained thereby so great an esteem among the people, that they committed into his hands the government of the Common-wealth; he died in the 73. year of his age: There was also of *Lampsacus* another of the same name, a *Cynic*, a person of so great superstition, that he went clad in the habit of a *Fury*.

*Menestor*, a Botanick writer, often cited by *Theophrastus*, in the History of Plants.

*Menestratus*, a sculptor very much famed for his Statue of *Hecate* in the Temple of *Diana* of *Ephesus*.

*Menippus*, a Philosopher of *Stratonicea*, the master of *Cicero*, as he himself testifies in his *Brutus*: There was also another of the same name, mentioned by *Macrobius*; he wrote certain Satyrick Books, which are imitated by *Marcus Varro* in his *Satyrs*.

*Menodorus*, surnamed *Erasistratus*, a Botanick writer, but particularly of Gourds, as *Athenaeus* testifies.

*Mentor*, an excellent Graver, mentioned by *Pliny*, l. 12. c. 11. of whose Graving *Varro* had a Cup, *L. Crassus* two more: *Martial* also mentions another, which he graved with the lively Effigies of a Lizard on it.

*Mercrates*, or as some call him *Menecrates*, a Physitian of *Syracuse*, who as *Plutarch*, and *Celcius Rhodiginus* deliver, undertook principally the Cure of the *Scurvy*, and for his reward required of those he cured, that they should acknowledge themselves his servants, and give him the title of *Jupiter*, by which title he superscribed himself in an Epistle to *Agis* King of *Sparta*, and had an answer returned him according to his folly.

*Mescal*, a kind of *Persian* weight, containing about four Drains.

*Messalina*, the Daughter of *Mesala*, and wife to *Cladius Cesar*, a woman of that shameful and unsatiable lust, that she made it her common practice to go incognita to Stews, and

and Brothel-house, and prostitute her body to all comers.

*Meteward*, (old word) a rod or yard to measure with.

*Metrocles*, a Philosopher of *Maronea*, the brother of *Hyparchia*.

*Metrodorus*, an *Athenian*, both Philosopher and Painter, a hearer of *Carneades*; he is mentioned by *Cicero* in his first Book *de Oratore*; there were also several others of the same name, one of *Lampsacus*, a Disciple and faithful friend of *Laertius*; another a Sceptick, mentioned by *Cicero* in the first Book of his *Tusculan Questions*; he in his writings affected a high Oratorian style, and lived in high esteem and credit with King *Mithridates*, as *Strabo* affirms; a third was of *Chios*, who held the world to have been *ab Aeterno*, as *Ensebius* testifies l. 1. 7. & 14. *de Prep. Evang.* also a Botanist or writer of Plants, mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Metzid*, the same among the *Persians*, as *Meskite* or *Mosque* among the *Turks* and *Moors*, i. e. a Temple, Church or Synagogue.

*Millo*, a Botanick writer, whose *Piſomida*, or Book of Roots is quoted by the Scholiast of *Nicander* in his *Theriaca*.

*Minatzim*, an Astrologer among the *Persians*.

*Minnyng day*, *Qu.* Minding days, (from the Saxon word *Gemynd*, i. e. to mind) certain days appointed among our Ancestours, for the particular Commemoration of deceased persons, wherein some Office was celebrated for their Souls.

*Minnow*, a very small Fish, which therefore some derive from the word *Minutus*; it is a common bait for a Trout, and is by some called a Pink.

*Mirza*, the Title of a Prince or Supream Governour in some parts of *India*.

*Misprise*, (old word) contempt.

*Misqueam*, (old word) to displease, haply from the *Dutch* *Bequeam*, fitting or convenient.

*Moison*, (old word) ripeness, from the *French* *Moisson* Harvest.

*Molla*, the Master of a School among the *Persians*.

*Mollock*, (old word) muck, soil, or dung.

*Mortreis*, a compounded Dish, consisting of boiled Hens, Yolks of Eggs, crumbs of Bread, Saffron, and some other ingredients mixt together; some think it comes from *Mortarium* a Mortar, as being a mixture of things brayed in a Mortar.

*Mourdant*, (old word, from the *French* *Mordre* to bite) the Tongue of a Buckle.

*Mountance* or *Maintenance*, (old word) a valuation, as it were an amounting to such or such a price.

*Moylery*, (old word) labour.

*Mnesarchus*, a Philosopher of principal note, mentioned by *Cicero* in his Academick Questions l. 4.

*Mnesitheus*, a Botanick writer, whose History of Stalks, Leaves and Fruits is cited by *Galen* in his Book *de Alimentis*.

*Mure*, (*Lat.* *Amurca*) a word used among Husbandmen, and Country people, for the skins and husks of Grapes, or such like fruit, but of which the Liquor or Wine is press'd.

*M. S.* a usual Character for the word *Manuscriptum* a Manuscript, i. e. a Book written with the hand; any portion of hand-writing.

*Museus*, a Botanick writer, whom *Pliny* testifies to have written particularly of the Herb *Polium*.

*Musard*, (old word, from the *French* *Muser* to Muse) a dreaming fellow or loyterer.

*Muskin*, (old word) a sort of small Measure, perhaps from the *Dutch* *Messen* to measure, and in the diminutive termination.

A Muster of Peacocks, a term used by some ancient Accupatory writers, for a flock or company of Peacocks; some think from the old *French* word *Monstre* a spectacle or sight.

## N.

*NAd*, (old word) had not.

*Naff*, a sort of Bird; which in *Latin* is called by *Rider* *Uria Avis*, some derive it from the old Saxon *Nef-bor* an Aul, because of its sharp beak wherewith it bores trees.

*Nakeners*, (old word) brazen horns.

*Nam*, (old word) am not.

*Narelles*, a word used by *Barns* and other old Writers in *Faulconry*, for the hole in a Hawks beak, from the old *French* *Narilles* Nostrils.

*Nart*, (old word) art not.

*Neocles*, an *Athenian* Philosopher, the brother of *Epicurus*, as faith *Diogenes Laertius*.

*Nerther*, (old word) Hearersmen, probably from the *Sax.* *Neat*, which comprehends Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and all Cattle of that sort.

*Nerys* of a Boar, a word used by *Barns*, and other old Writers *de re Venatoria*, for the *Reins*.

*Nicephorus Callistus Xanthopulus*, an ancient Writer, of whom there are extant Greek Epigrams in senary Iambick Verse, and 18 Books of Ecclesiastical History translated into *Latin*; there were also of this Prænomen several other eminent men, as *Nicephorus Blemmidas*, *Nicephorus Gregoras*, *Nicephorus Chumnu*, *Nicephorus* Archbishop of *Constantinople*, *Nicephorus Chartophylax*, of whose writing (especially the two first) many learned works are extant either in Print, or preserved in the *Vatican*, or other Libraries.

*Nicias*, a Historian of *Nice*, whose History of the Philosophers is cited by *Athenaeus*; also an Epigrammatist, whose name is to five Epigrams in the *Greek Anthology*; *Athenaeus* also mentions the *Arcadia* of one *Nicias*, whether the same is uncertain.

*Nicolaus*, a learned Peripatetick Philosopher of *Damascus*, and of a pleasant Conversation; he wrote a History consisting of 134 Books, in which, as *Pliny* testifies l. 13. c. 4. *Octavius Caesar* took



took much delight; also of this name there have been 3 Bishops of Rome.

**Nieschares**, an Athenian Comedian, accounted equal to *Aristophanes*, several Fables of whose writing are mentioned by *Suidas* and *Athenaeus*.

**Nicoles**, a Comick Poet, whose *Acrotis* is mentioned by *Athenaeus*.

**Nicodemus**, a Poet of *Heracles*, whose *Carmina* are in the sixth Book of the *Greek Anthology*.

**Nioopen**, the chief Sea-port Town of the Kingdom of Sweden.

**Nieas**, an ancient Bishop of Rome, who wrote six Books of Instruction to those that desired Baptism, with some other things; he flourished in the year of our Lord 420.

**Niederling**, (old word) a poor spirited, base, raskally sort of a fellow, *Qu. Nidling*, one that dares not peep *E Nido* out of his Nest.

**Nieder-Weissenburg**, a City of note belonging to the Electoral Archbishop of *Colen*, in that part of Germany called the Circle of the 4 Electors upon the Rhine.

**Niffes**, (old word from the French *Neuf*) News.

**Nig**, (old word contract from *Niggard*) a miserly, sordid, pinch-gut fellow, *Qu. Negans necessaria sibi & suis* denying necessities to himself and his family; from the Etymology is thought to come *Nigon* or *Nigeot*, i. e. a Dolt or Sot, as it were answering negatively to every thing ask'd of him.

**To Nill**, (old word contract from *Newill*) not to will, to be unwilling.

**Nilus**, an ancient Bishop of *Theffalonica*, under whose name are extant a Discourse against the Popes Supremacy, another against the fire of Purgatory, with some other things; also a Bishop of *Constantinople*, of whose writing several things are quoted by *Nicephorus* in his Ecclesiastical History: There are also remembered two others of the same, an Epigrammatist, and a Historian.

**To Nim**; to filch, or get by stealth, from the Dutch word *Nemen* to take.

**Nist**, (old word contract from *Newist*) he knew not.

**Nisus**, an old Grammarian, of whom nothing is remembered but his *Fasti*.

**Nocera**, one of the principal Cities of that part of Italy called *Umbria*, or the Dutchy of *Spoletto*; it is particularly famous for the Cups and other Vessels of wood that are here made.

**Nold**, (old word contract from *Newould*) would not.

**Nonnus**, a Poet of *Panopolis*, famed among other things for his *Dionysiaca* in 48 Books in Greek Heroick Verse.

**Nore**, (old word from the French *Nourrir* to nourish) a comforting, nourishing, or heartning up.

**Nossis**, a learned woman, whose name is to a Tetrastick in the third Book of the *Greek Anthology*.

**Nye of Pheasants**, a term used by *Barns*, and other ancient Writers *de Aucuparia*, for a hunt, company, or flock of Pheasants, not improbably as some conjecture, from the Latin *Nidus* a Nest.

**Offenburg**, one of the 35 free Cities in that part of Germany called the Circle of *Sueria*.

**Offrend**, (old word *Qu. Res Offrendae*) an Offering.

**Offshir**, (old word) often, or divers times.

**Ogdoastick**, (Greek) an Epigram, Stanza, or any distinct range or order of 8 Verses.

**Olympias**, a learned *Theban* Lady, of whose writing several passages are quoted by *Pliny* in the 25th. and 28th. Book of his Natural History.

**Onesicritus**, a Philosopher and Historian of *Aegina*; or as *Demeirius Magnesius* affirms, of *Astipala*; he went with *Alexander the Great* in his Persian Expedition, and wrote the History of his Infancy and Education, and is therefore compared, as *Laertius* observes, to *Xenophon*, in reference to *Cyrus*; he is also famed for an eminent Physician.

**Oppianus**, a *Cilician* Poet, whose *Cynegetics* and *Halientics*, or Poems treating of Hunting and Fishing in Greek Verse are learnedly set forth by *Budeus*.

**Oppius**, an Author mentioned by *Macrobius* to have written *de Arboribus Sylvestribus*.

**Opsatus**, an African Bishop, who wrote against the *Donatists* to the Emperours *Valentinianus* and *Valentinus*.

**Ordonance**, among Painters, the apt disposition and ordering of Figures in a History.

**Orebantius**, an ancienter Greek Poet than *Homer* himself, if we may credit the affirmation of the *Troezenians*; his *Iliis parva*, a Heroick Poem, was reserved to *Alians* time, as he himself testifies.

**Oribasius**, a *Sardian*, Physician to the Emperour *Julian*, surnamed the Apostate, by whom he is said to have been made Quæstor of *Constantinople*; there are many things of his writing published, besides what are said to be extant in Libraries.

**Origenes**, surnamed *Adamantius*, one of the most ancient Fathers of the Church, of whose writing there are very many learned works extant; he flourished (according to *Tritemius*) in the year of our Lord 261.

**Oristan**, one of the chief Towns originally of the American Island *Jamaica*.

**Orixa**, a great Kingdom (with its Metropolis of the same denomination) in that part of the East Indies called *India intra Gangem*, or *Indostan*.

**Ostend**, or *Oostend*, a very well fortified Sea-  
D d d port

port Town of *Flanders*, the principal of the nine Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

*Offenius*, a Greek writer of Miracles, and Fabulous Stories.

*Ostringers*, or *Ostregers*, a term used by some of our ancient writers *de Re aucuparia*, for those Falconers that keep Goshawks, or the largest sort of Hawks; they are so called, as some think *Qu. Osteringers*, or *Osterlingers*, i. e. the people of the *Oster*, or more easterly parts of Europe, as Russia, Poland, &c. whence it is said the Art of Falconry was originally derived to us.

*Overest*, (old word *Qu.* superlative degree of *over*) uppermost.

*Overfret*, (old word) Over-spread.

*Outrance*, (old word from the old French *Outrance*) outrage.

*Outwail*, (old word) an object of uttermost wailing and lamentation.

## P.

**P***alephatus*, an *Abydenian* Historian, who flourished under *Alexander the Great*, and whose *Cyriaca*, *Attica* and *Arabica* are mentioned by *Cyrus*; also a *Prienensian*, who flourished under *Artaxerxes*, whose Book *de non Credendis* was first printed at *Venice* by *Aldus*; he also wrote a Book called *Theologica Egyptiaca*, and other things, which some ascribe to an *Egyptian*; (some say) an *Athenian* Grammarian of that name; also an *Athenian*, who wrote the Geography of the world in Verse, the Contention of *Neptune* and *Minerva*, the Discourses of *Venus* and *Cupid*, and other things of that nature.

*Palamedes*, an ancient *Epick* Poet, whose Poems are said to have been abolish'd by *Homer* out of envy.

*Palasins*, (old word, haply from the French *Palais* a Palace) Ladies of Honour that wait upon a Queen or Princess in her Palace.

*Pambeh*, a sort of fine Cotton among the *Persians*.

*Pantenus*, a Stoical Philosopher, who flourished under *Severus* and *Antoninus Caracalla*.

*Paschalis*, a proper name, chiefly known by having been assumed by two Popes of *Rome*.

*Patronil*, (French) the Rounds which the Horse-guard goes a nights.

*Pavade*, a sort of old fashion'd Dagger; some think from the City *Pavia*, where it was first used.

*Paulinus*, a Disciple of *St. Austin*, and first Presbyter, afterwards Bishop of *Nola*, of whose learned works many are yet extant, either in Print or M. S. in Libraries; he flourished A. D. 420.

*Paulus*, a frequent proper name, which besides the Antiquity and Eminence of its relation otherwise, of which see the Dictionary it self, hath been assumed by five Bishops or Popes of *Rome*; also *Paulus*, Surnamed *Diogenus*, a well learned

Historian of *Aquileia*, who wrote chiefly of the affairs of the *Lombard Kingdom*, and is commonly printed with *Jornander*, and others of that subject.

*Pedafius Dioscorides*, an ancient Physician, whose Books *de Materia Medica*, *de testalibus Venenis*, and other things relating to Medicine, were first printed at *Venice* by *Aldus*.

*Pelican*, among Chymists, a Circulatory or Circulating Vessel.

*Pencil*, (old word, possibly from the Latin *Pannicellus*) a Banner, Streamer, or Ensign.

*Pavorinus*, see *Favorinus*.

*Pherecydes*, a Philosopher and Tragick Poet, who as *Strabo* affirms, flourished in the time of *Servius Tullius*; he is said by *Laertius* to have been the master of *Pythagoras*, and a hearer of *Pittacus*; he died of the *Pthirialis* or *Lousy Disease*.

*Philo*, an Academick Philosopher, the Disciple of *Clitomachus*; he profess'd at *Rome*, whether he fled for refuge, in the time of the *Mithridatic War*, and was very much honoured by *Cicero*; there was also another of the same name, Surnamed *Judaeus*, very knowing in all Arts and Sciences, in the Philosophy of the *Greeks* and *Latins*, and in all the Laws, Customs, and Religion of the *Jews*, as his works yet extant testify; he was so great an Emulator of *Plato's* Eloquence, that thence it became a Proverb, *Aut Plato Philonizat, aut Philo Platonizat*.

*Philolaus*, a Pythagorick Philosopher, who wrote three Books, which were so much esteemed by *Plato*, that he gave him for them 10000 Denaries, which Sum he borrowed of *Dion the Syracusan*.

*Philoxenus*, a Philosopher given so much to his belly, that he with'd his neck as long as a Crane, that he might the longer while have a taste of his meat and drink as it went down.

*Phocion*, a Peripatetick Philosopher of *Spain*, whose Book called *Cornucopia* is honourably mentioned by *Aulus Gellius*, as full of Variety and all sorts of Learning.

*Phormio*; a Peripatetick Philosopher, whose Speech at *Ephesus* before *Antiochus* and *Hannibal*, and the small approbation that *Hannibal* shewed of it, see *Cicero de Oratore* l. 2.

*Pithannaw*, or *Mecquan*, a very large Bird in some parts of *America*, somewhat resembling an Eagle, or biggest kind of Hawk, but having two or three purple feathers on its head as big as Swan feathers, and with transparent quills.

*Pittacus*, a Philosopher, and Prince of *Mitylene*, he flourished in the time of King *Craesus*, and was of the number of those that were called the seven Wise men of *Greece*; he challenged and overcame *Phrynon* Captain of the *Athenians* by a Stratagem of a Net, which he carrying privately about him, intangled him therewith; his Sentence was *Cede tempori*, Make use of and yield to time: There were two others, the one a Legislator, mentioned by *Favorinus* and *Demetrius*; the other



an Epigrammatist, who as *Æliu* testifies in his various History, wrote an Encomium upon a Mill.

*Pisus*, a proper name, of a well known signification, but scarce remembered from the denomination of any considerable person, except five Popes or Bishops of *Rome*, who assumed it.

*Plan*, (in Painting) the Ichnography or Ground-work.

*Plato*, (so called from the broadness of his Shoulders, whereas his proper name was *Aristocles*) the most noble of Philosophers, and Prince of the Academick Sect; the Son of *Aristo* and *Perictionia*; his Eloquence of style was so sublime, that it came to be a common saying, That if *Jupiter* himself should have spoke it, he would have said it after *Plato's* manner; he was so delighted with the Pythagorean Philosophy, that he went into *Italy* on purpose to hear *Pythagoras*, and gave a vast price to *Philolaus* (as hath been said already in *Philolaus*) for his Book of the Pythagorick Sect: He died in the 81<sup>st</sup>. year of his age, some say of the Phthiriasis, or Lowfy disease.

*Plutarchus*, a Philosopher of *Cheronea*, who flourished under the Emperours *Trajan* and *Adrian*, to the first of whom he dedicated his Book of *Apophthegms*, and by whom he was sent into *Illyricum* with consular power; his works are very many, which are yet extant, the chiefest of which are his Lives and his Morals.

*Pobano*, see *Maccarib*.

*Polemon*, an Athenian Philosopher, the Son of *Philostratus*; he by the prudent counsel of *Xenocrates*, was reclaimed from a debauch'd and dissolute life, to such a perfection of sobriety and wisdom, that as *Aulus Gellius* testifies, he succeeded him in his School with very great credit and applause.

*Porphyrius*, (so called from his purple Vestment, whereas his proper name was *Malchus*) a Tyrian Philosopher of a Noble Family, who going to *Rome*, became a hearer of *Plotinus*, together with *Origen* and *Amelius* his Condisciples; his works yet extant are of general good repute, except his 15 Books against the Christians, which are answered by *Methodius*, *Eusebius*, and *Apollinaris*; he flourished under the Emperour *Aurelian*, and till the time of *Tacitus* and *Probus*.

*Posidonius*, a Philosopher of *Apamia*, the Disciple and successour of *Panetius*; he being a Stoic would needs experiment the truth of his own opinion in himself, by perswading himself that he was unconcerned in the pain of the Gout which seized upon him; he wrote several Books at *Rome*, whither he came in the time of *Marcus Marcellus*, and where *Cicero* became a hearer of him, as *Plutarch* testifies.

*Polycarpus*, a Disciple of *St. John*, whose Epistle to the *Philippians* is mentioned by *Suidas*, and his Epistle to *Dionysius Areopagita*, by *Hieronymus*.

*Portose*, (old word) a kind of Service Book, probably from the *Latin Portare*, because the

Priests used to carry them about them in their journeys.

*Powk*, (old word *qu. pug. Cacodemon*) an evil spirit.

*Previd*, (old word *qu. Prooved*) stout, bold, hardy.

*Prevy*, (haply from the *French Prive*) a word used in some old Books of Faulconry for Tamed, or the same as *Reclaimed*.

*Prickour*, (old word) a rank rider.

*Prief*, (old word) Proof.

*Pricket*, (old word) a small wax Candle.

*Primasius*, an ancient *African* Bishop, the Disciple some say of *St. Austin*; there are extant of his writing several Commentaries, Epistles, and other works.

*Pristaff*, a Master of Ceremonies, and Conductor of Embassadors among the *Persians*.

*Proclus*, a Platonick Philosopher of *Lycia*, the Disciple of *Syrianus*, and Master of *Marinus Neapolitanus*; he is eminent for his Commentaries yet extant upon *Hesiod* and *Homer*, and some other things of Philosophy and Grammar, besides his 18 invectives against the Christians, in answer to which *Joannes Grammaticus* wrote a learned defence, as *Suidas* testifies; this is most probably that *Proclus*, who *Spartianus* affirms to have been the Master of *Lucius Antoninus*, who advanc'd him to the Consulship; for there were several others of the same name, as *Proclus* of *Mallea*, who wrote against *Epicurus*; another of *Laodicea*, surnamed *Procleius*; a third of *Naucratis*, whom *Philostratus* relates to have been one of his Masters, and to have taught at *Athens*.

*Protagoras*, a Philosopher of *Abdera*, the Son of *Menander*, and a Disciple of *Democritus*; he was instructed by the *Persian Magi* in their Learning and Religion, in recompence of his Fathers liberality to *Xerxes* and his Army, and thereupon was banished by the *Athenians* for innovating in Religion. See *Philostratus* and *Aulus Gellius*.

*Quartodecimans*, a name given to those of the ancient Churches of *Asia* the less, because they contended for the keeping of *Easter Quarto-decimo Lune*, i. e. in the 14<sup>th</sup>. day from the *Phasis* or appearance of the Moon in the first month of the year.

*Queach* of bushes, among the old writers of Faulconry, is taken for a Quick-set of bushes.

*Quintus Curtius*, an Elegant *Latin* Historian, in much esteem among Learned Men for his History of the Acts of *Alexander* the Great.

*Quintus Smyrneus Calaber*, a Greek Poet, of whom we have extant an Elegant Poem, which continues on the *Trojan War* where *Homer* left.

**R** *Adgondes*, (old word) a disease which some think to be a kind of *St. Anthony's fire*.

A *Rag*, or *Rake* of Colts, a word used by *Julius Barns*, for a company of Colts.

*Ragment*, (old word haply *qu. Ragginamento*) a fable.

A *Raskal* of Boys, a word used by *J. Barns* for a company of Boys, *qu. a Rascal Rour*.

*Rate* of a *Boar*, a word used by the old Venatory writers for the Spleen of a *Boar*.

*Respondent*, (*Lat.*) in the Civil Law, he that answers to Interrogatories at *Dofors Commons*: in the University, it is taken for him that answers the Proposer of any Argument in a Disputation, who is called the Opponent.

*Ridgil*, the Male of any Beast that hath but one stone.

*Ridings* of *York-shire*, the three Divisions of that County, *viz.* East, West and North.

*Rodage*, (*French*) a certain Tax or Toll exacted in some Parts of *France* by the Lords or Noblemen of those Parts, upon every Wain or Cart, whether laden or unladen, that passeth by their Lordships, though upon the High-way.

**S** *Almagundi*, (*Ital.*) a Dish of meat made of cold Capons, Anchoves, Oyl, Lemons, and other Ingredients.

*Scath*, (old word) damage, loss or hurt.

*Sea-fan*, or *Sea-feather*, a sort of Plant which grows upon the Rocks in several parts of *America*, which being broad and thin, they use for the driving away the Moscheto's, Merrywings, and other troublesome Insects.

*Selcouth*, (old word) strange.

*Sibar*, a word used by Chymists for Quick-silver.

*Side* that Haddock, among Carvers, is Carve that Haddock.

*Saladini*, Corporeal Spirits, as they are called by the Chymists, dwelling in the invisible fire.

*Sophon*, a Comick Poet, of whose writing *Athenaeus* mentions 8 Fables.

*Sophonius*, an ancient Hierosolymitan of the Lives of the Saints, mentioned by *Nicephorus* in his Ecclesiastical History.

*Sorelings*, a company of Islands (some say 145 in number) lying over against the Western Cape of *Cornwall* from *Scilly*, which is the chiefest and biggest; and whence all the rest of these Islands are for the most part called the Isles of *Scilly*.

*Spaboglani*, a sort of *Turkish* Horsemen, who having Pensions allowed them in Money, receive them quarterly at four payments at *Constantinople*.

*Spara*, a Chymical word for the Mineral virtue coming out of the first Being of Metals.

*Speciarie*, a place for the keeping of Spices.

*Spermolum*, a Spagyric term for the Mucilaginous Liqueur of Frogs.

*Spile*, a small round Sand, which lies to the Southward, athwart the Buoy of the *Oaze* edge.

*Splat* that Pike, in the Language of Carvers, is cut up that Pike.

*Splay* that Bream, among Carvers, is cut up that Bream.

*Spoil* that Hen, among Carvers, is cut up that Hen.

*Spruce-tree*, a goodly Indian Tree, of which Masts of Ships and Sail-yards are made.

*Squashes*, or *Squonterquashes*, a sort of Indian Gourd, of which the best sort, which is the Yellow, (the other is Green) is about the bigness and shape of a Pome-water, and is called the Apple-squash.

*Stag-fly*, (*Lat. Lucanus, Greek Πλατύνος*) a sort of flying Insect so called, from its having Horns resembling those of a Stag.

*Staggers*, a disease in Horses, somewhat of the nature of the *Vertigo* in Men.

*Stannar*, among Chymists, is the Mother of Metals, or the Fume out of which Elements are generated.

*Star-fish*, a small Fish, about an inch thick, white underneath, and somewhat rough above, about the circumference of the palm of the hand, and having five Points like the rays of a Star, being thrown up by the Sea, they are found sticking upon the Rocks in great numbers in many parts of *America*: This Fish is not eatable, being accounted of a poisonous quality.

*Stephanus*, an ancient Greek writer, whose Book *de Urbibus* is in much esteem among Geographers, though some think this Book to be but an abridgement of *Stephanus*, by *Hermolaus*, a Grammarian of *Constantinople*.

*Stonebuck*, a sort of Beast, otherwise an *Antelope*. See *Antelope* in the body of the Dictionary.

*Stingray*, a very large Fish with a rough skin, which is used for the covering of Watch-cases, Hasts of Knives, and the like.

*Stound*, (old word used by *Spencer* in his *Poem*) mischief or smart.

*Stour*, (old word used by the same Author) debate, strife.

*Strabo*, an *Asiatic* Philosopher, whose 17 Books of Geography we have extant; he flourished under *Augustus* and *Tiberius*.

*Strato* a writer of *Media Comedia*, whose *Leptomeda* and *Phenocides* are cited by *Athenaeus*.

*String* that Lamprey, among Carvers, is cut up that Lamprey.

*Supralapsarians*, a sort of Hereticks, who held that God condemned men before their fall.

*Sylphes*, Dwarfs or Pygmies, or rather a sort of Phantasms of little people called Fayries.

*Sylvani*, or *Sylvestres*, among the Magical and Chymical



Chymical Philosophers, are taken for certain airy People or Spirits inhabiting the Air.

*Sylvester*, a proper name of men, (signifying woody, or belonging to the woods) chiefly eminent by three Popes or Bishops of Rome that have assumed it.

*Syphita Stricta*, a certain Spirit fancied by the Magical Philosophers to be the Spirit of those that walk in their sleep.

*Synagrus*, an ancient Greek Poet, who is said to have written an Heroick Poem of the Trojan War.

*Synesius*, a Christian Philosopher of *Pentapolis* in *Africa*, of whom there are many things extant both in Grammar and Philosophy; also a *Cyrenean*, Bishop of *Ptolemais*, whose works came out in Folio at *Paris*, Anno 1553. there are also extant under the name of *Synesius* the *Cyrenean* several Greek Hymns.

*Syrianus*, a Greek Commentator, together with *Sopater* and *Marcellinus*, upon *Hermogenes* his *Rhetorica*.

## T.

**T***alc*, a sort of clear shining Mineral or Stone, like Pearl, but consisting of thin leaves or flakes, it is much used in Cosmeticks, and there are four kinds of it, Yellow, Red, and Black.

*Tame* that Crab, among the Curious in the Art of Carving, is as much as Dress that Crab.

*Tatianus*, a Rhetorician, whom *Eusebius*, l. 4. c. 16. *Hist. Eccl.* takes notice of, both for his great perfection in Oratory in his younger years, and for what he wrote against the Gentiles after his conversion to Christianity.

*Tauriscus* of *Cizicum*, a famous Statuary among the Ancients.

*Teladus* and *Theodorus*, two Samian Sculptors, both brethren, so equally excellent in the said Art, that one having begun the Statue of *Apollo*, and the other finished it; Both Pieces fitted each other so well, as if both had been made by the self-same hand; the last of whom was also a most skillful Architect, and gave his judgment about laying the foundation of the *Ephesian* Temple, and is said to have been the first that made Statues of molten Iron.

*Telesilla*, an Argive Poetess, who leading a Party of her Country women against a Band of *Lacedaemonians*, put them to flight.

*Terra Auri*, (a Chymical term) Litharge of Gold.

*Terrelati*, Corporeal Spirits, as the Magical and Chymical Philosophers call them, living in the Earth.

*Terremabin*, a Chymical word for the fatness of Manna.

To *Tertiate* a Gun, to try the thickness of the Metal.

*Thales*, a Milesian Philosopher, one of the 7 (who were named by *Exoebe*) wise men of

*Greece*: he is reputed to have been the first eminent Geometrician among the Greek Philosophers, and the first exact Contemplator of the Sun, Moon and Stars, and was by profession a Merchant, as *Plutarch* testifies in his Life of *Thales*.

*Thapneus*, a word used by Chymists, for a clean purified Medium.

*Themistius*, a Philosopher, who flourished under the Emperour *Julian*, surnamed the Apostate, to whom he was *Praefectus Praetorij* at *Constantinople*; he mitigated by his Authority the rage of the Emperour *Valens* a strong *Arrian*, against the Orthodox Christians: Several works of his, as his Paraphrase upon *Aristotiles* *Physicks*, and other things, are mentioned by *Suidas*.

*Theodetius*, an ancient Oratour of *Cilicia*, the Disciple of *Plato*, *Socrates*, and *Aristotle*, which last dedicated to him his Books of *Rhetorick*; he was also a Poet, and wrote not only Rules of *Rhetorick* in Verse, but also several Tragedies, and died in the 41<sup>st</sup>. year of his age, leaving a Son both of the same name and profession, who wrote 8 Books of *Rhetorick*, an Encomium of *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, with some other things.

*Theodorus*, a noble Oratour of *Gadara* in *Syria*, he was the Master of *Hermagoras*, and read *Rhetorick* to the Emperour *Tiberius* at *Rhodes*, as saith *Quintilian* l. 6.

*Theon*, a Philosopher of *Alexandria*, who flourished under the Emperour *Theodosius* the elder, contemporary with *Pappus*, there were several others of the same name, all mentioned by *Suidas*, one of *Alexandria*, a Stoick, who flourished under *Augustus* a little after *Arrius*; he wrote several things in *Physicks*, *Rhetorick*, and other Arts; another of *Antioch*, a Stoick also, elder than the other two, he wrote a defence of *Socrates*; a third of *Smyrna*.

*Theophrastus*, a learned Botanick writer, whose extant works are in great esteem.

*Theopompus*, a Philosopher of *Cheronea*, mentioned by *Eutropius*, l. 18. also an Orator of *Gnidus*, mentioned by *Quintilian*; *Suidas* also speaks of him, and *Ephorus*, the Disciple of *Socrates*, ranking him among the Historians; he was in great esteem with *Julius Caesar*, and so was his Son *Artemidorus*, as *Strabo* delivers l. 14.

*Themistocles*, an Athenian Philosopher, mentioned by *Cicero* in his *Tusculan Questions* l. 1. his drinking to *Critias*, when he was condemned to death by Poison by the 30 Tyrants, is a passage well known in History.

*Theromachus*, a noble Statuary, whom some think also to have been a Painter, and the same with that *Theromachus*, who flourished in the 107<sup>th</sup>. Olympiad, mentioned by *Pliny* l. 15. c. 10.

*Thesis*, (old word) Counsels.

*Thigh*, (among Carvers) cut up that Pidgeon, Woodcock, &c.

*Thisma*, a word used by the Chymists for Mineral Veins.

*Thrafeas Petus*, a Philosopher in Nero's time, who suffering death undauntedly at the Tyrants command uttered these words; Let us sacrifice this blood to *Jove* the deliverer.

*Timaeus*, a Pythagorean Philosopher of *Locris*, whom *Plato* brings in a Dialogue, discoursing of Nature; there is also extant of this *Timaeus* a Discourse *de Natura & Anima Mundi*.

*Timantes*, a Contemporary of *Xenxis*, he was judged equal, if not superiour to *Parrhasius*; his chief excellency was, that in all his works (the chief whereof were his *Iphigenia*, and his *Cyclops*) he always left something to be understood more than was express'd.

*Timarchides*, a person equally famed for the excellency both of his Painting and Sculpture, *Plin.* l. 34. c. 9. l. 36. c. 5. 28.

To *Timber* the fire, among the Curious in setting forth of Feasts and Entertainments, is to lay wood on the fire.

*Timarchus*, a Statuary mentioned by *Pliny*, l. 34. c. 8.

*Timomachus*, a *Bizantian*, whose *Medea* and *Ajax Caesar* bought of him for 80 Talents, and placed them in the Temple of *Venus*.

*Timon*, a Philosopher of *Apollonia*, who flourished in the time of *Ptolemaeus Philadelphus*, and profess'd Philosophy and Oratory at *Chalcedon*, he also writ several Tragedies, Comedies, and Satyrs.

*Timotheus*, an Artist, of whose exquisite Sculpture several Monuments were set up in the Temple of *Apollo* at *Rome*; he was one of those that helpt to carve the *Mausoleum*, or Tomb of *Mausolus*.

*Tine*, (old word) grief or sorrow.

To *Tire* an Egg, among the Curious in the Niceties of It, is to dress an Egg.

*Toruscula*, a Chymical term for a Drop.

*Trank* that Sturgeon, *Tranfon* that Eel, in the phrase of Carvers, is cut up that Sturgeon or Eel.

*Trarames*, in the phrase of the Chymical and Magical Philosophers, are actions of Spirits heard but not seen.

*Trisertes*, (Chym.) Spirits dwelling in the fire.

*Tronus*, or *Tronossa*, the sweetest kind of Manna, or a Congelation of the Celestial Dew.

*Trunnions*, in Gunnery, the knobs that hold the Piece at the Carriage.

*Truphar*, (Chym.) an occult vertue of Minerals whereby they act in that quality, and to that end to which they are disposed and designed.

*Tusk* that Barbel, among Carvers, is cut up that Barbel.

A *Tygendies* of Pies, is taken by *Julio Barns*, and other old writers *de re Aucuparia*, for a flight or company of Pies.

## V.

**M** *Valerius Martialis*, the most witty and learned of *Latin* Epigrammatick Poets; as appears by his extant Books of Epigrams; he was born at *Bilbilis* in *Spain*; he flourished under the Emperour *Domitian* about the year of our Lord 83.

*Verro*, (among Chymists) the fourth part of a pound.

*Vffers*, (old word) a sort of great Ship.

*Virgulta Fossorum*, the Miners Rods, wherewith they use to discover Mines.

*Viltrum*, among Chymists, is a Strainer, but with the addition of *Philosophorum* it is taken for an Alembick.

*Visto*, among Chymical and Magical Philosophers, is a supernatural apparition of Spirits, after a manner unseen by Men.

*Umquile*, (old word) heretofore, in times past.

*Unbrace* that Mallard, in the phrase of Carvers, is cut up that Mallard; in like manner *Undertranch* that Porpus.

*Unjoint* that Bittern.

*Unlace* that Cony.

*Untach* that Curlew.

*Urban*, a proper name of men, signifying Civil, or polish'd with City breeding; but this name is scarce otherwise known than by having been assumed by 10 Popes of *Rome*.

## W.

**T**o *Ween*, (old word) to be of opinion.

To *Weild*, (old word) to manage or govern.

To *Wend*, (old word) to go.

*Wing* that Partridge, (in the phrase of Carvers) is as much as cut up that Partridge; and in like manner *Wing* that Quail.

*Wismodt*, a Chymical term for Tin that is foul, unmaliceable, and not to be wrought upon.

To *Wise*, (old word) to reprove.

*Wobble*, a sort of *American* Bird, somewhat resembling the *Penguin*, but of a very deformed shape, and by reason of the shortness of its wings, not able to fly.

To *Wonne*, (old word) to dwell.

*Wood*, (old word) mad.

*Wranglands*, (in Common Law) Wood Trees which never grow up to Timber.

To *Wreak*, (old word) to fulfil.



ne edi guoma revere ammal a, ammal  
edi to timoD edi beva odw, ammal timo  
to lqyT edi oile bus, quD a ni atigam.

**Xanthus**, an ancient Poet, contemporary with *Sieſichorus*, whose Embaſſadour he is ſaid to have been, ſeveral Verſes of his are cited by *Ælian* in his various Hiſtory; alſo a *Lydian* Hiſtorian, whose *Lydiaca* are cited by *Athenæus* and *Suidas*; alſo a very ancient *Sardian* writer, mentioned by *Æneas Sylvius* in his deſcription of *Aſia*; *Pliny* alſo in the 25th. and 26th. Book of his Natural Hiſtory borrows ſeveral things out of an Author of this name.

*Xantonia*, (vulg. *Xaintoign*) a Province of *Aquitainick France*, whose chief City is *Xaintes*, lying upon the River *Carenton*.

*Xenagoras*, a writer of Natural Hiſtory, or ſomething of that nature, cited by the ſame *Pliny* in his 4th. and 7th. Books.

*Xenarchus*, a Comick writer, whose *Pentailon*, *Priapus*, *Somnus*, *Purpura*, and *Scythæ*, are mentioned by *Suidas*, and cited by *Athenæus*.

*Xenocrates*, a Platonick Philoſopher, and hearer of *Plato*; ſeveral of his Sayings are cited by *Stobæus*; alſo the Dialogue of Death, vulgarly aſcribed to *Plato*, is by ſome thought to be his; alſo a very learned Phyſitian, out of whose many Volumes *Pliny* hath pick'd out plenty of Matter in divers places of his Natural Hiſtory; alſo an Epigrammatist, of whom there is a Tetraſtich in the 4th. Book of the *Greek Anthology*.

*Xenocritus*, a *Greek* Epigrammatick Poet, whose name is to an *Odiſtich* in the 3d. Book of the *Anthology*.

*Xenophanes*, a *Colophonian* Elegiack Poet, ſeveral of whose Elegies and Parodies are cited by *Athenæus*, and ſome of his Elegies by *Suidas*, and moſt probably that *Colophonian* Philoſopher of the ſame name, whose Poem *de Pſillis* is mentioned by *Æneas Sylvius*, in his deſcription of *Aſia* the leſt, is the ſame perſon, as ſeems eaſie enough to be inferred from *Diogenes Laertius* his Teſtimony of the Philoſopher of *Colophon*'s writing Elegies and Iambicks againſt *Hefiod's* and *Homer's* Fictions of the Gods.

*Xeres de la Frontera*, a Town of *Andaluſia*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly called the Kingdom of *Caſtile*; this Town is chiefly noted for the fertility of the Country about it; but moſt particularly for its production of that ſort of Wine which is in great eſteem among us, and which we vulgarly call *Sherry-Sack*.

*Xerxes*, a famous Painter among the ancient *Greeks*.

*Xiamſi*, one of the nine Mediterranean Prefectures of *China*, the other 8 being *Canſi*, *San-*

cil, *Huanum*, *Ivana*, *Fuquum*, *Suluam*, *Qu-*  
cber, and *Quandit*.

*Xylus*, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, whose *Ex-*  
ception was Printed firſt at *Paris* by *Beatus Rho-*  
natus. *Xylus*, or rather *Sylus*, which is ac-  
counted the ſame name, hath been aſſumed by ſeveral  
Biſhops or Popes of *Rome*.

## Y.

**Yape**, (old word) the ſame as *Jape*.

*Yare*, (old word, probably from the old  
*Saxon Garre*, prepared) ready, prompt, ſmart,  
quick.

*Yblent*, (old word) blinded.

*Ycorven*, (old word) cut or carved.

*Ypre*, one of the principal Towns of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spaniſh Neather-*  
*lands*; this Town is newly taken, viz. in the  
beginning of the year 1678. from the King of  
*Spain*, by the *French Kings Forces*.

*Yſenac*, one of the Ducal Seats in *Thuringia*,  
of the Dukes of *Saxony*.

*Yvica* and *Fromentera*, two Iſlands in the *Ibe-*  
*rian Sea*, belonging to the King of *Spain*, an-  
ciently called *Ebuſa* and *Ophiuſa*, and by one  
name *Pityuſa*.

## Z.

**Zeno**, a Philoſopher of *Citium*, the Prince  
of the *Stoicks*, of whom very much is  
delivered by *Cicero*, and ſeveral other Au-  
thors; there were alſo of the ſame name o-  
ther eminent Philoſophers, one a *Stoick* like-  
wiſe, of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, of ſo great re-  
pute among the *Athenians*, that they com-  
mitted the government of their City to him,  
and erected him a Statue of Braſs; he is ſaid  
to have ſtrangled himſelf to death in the  
twenty ninth year of his Age, upon the an-  
guish he ſuffered by breaking his finger a-  
gainſt a ſtone; a third of *Elea*, who toge-  
ther with *Perdiccas* was a hearer of *Parme-*  
*nides*; he is affirmed by *Ariſtotle* to have  
been the firſt Inſtitutor of Logick, as *Empe-*  
*docles* was of Rhetorick; his admirable con-  
ſtancy in ſuffering and deſpiſing the cruel-  
ties of the Tyrant *Nearchus*, is notorious in  
Hiſtory; a fourth an *Epicurean* Philoſopher,  
contemporary with *Cicero*, and by him men-  
tioned in his Book *de finibus*.

*Zenocritus*, *Zenodotus*, and *Zenophanes*, o-  
ther ancient Philoſophers mentioned by *Athe-*  
*næus*.

*Zeuxis*,

**Zeuxis**, a Painter of *Heraclea*, the most eminent of his time, and of whom *Timander*, *Androcles*, *Eupompus*, and *Parrhasius*, were Contemporaries and Emulators; the chief Pieces recorded his, are his *Boy with the Grapes*, about which *Parrhasius* and he had the Contest, and his *Helena*.

**Zopyrus**, a famous Graver among the ancient Greeks, who Graved the Court of the *Areopagite* in a Cup, and also the Tryal of *Orestes*.

**Zotimus**, a Learned Father of the ancient Greek Church.

## A Col-



**A COLLECTION** of such affected words from the *Latin* or *Greek*, as are either to be used warily, and upon occasion only, or totally to be rejected as Barbarous, and illegally compounded and derived; the most notorious of which last are noted with an *Obelisk*.

## A.

**A** *Bdominous*, (*Lat.*) having a big fat Paunch or Belly.

*Acatastafie*, (*Grek*) the same as Inconsistence in *Latin*.

† *Acetologous*, (*Hybris, Lat. and Greek*) talking in a sharp, and as it were Vinegar strain; huffing.

† *Acereccomic*, (*Greek*) having ones hair uncut or unshorn.

*Agamie*, (*Greek*) a being unmarried.

To *Agonize*, (*Greek*) to play the Champion or valiant Combatant.

*Aitiologie*, (*Greek*) a discoursing of Causes.

† *Alebromancy*, (*Greek*) a divination by Barly.

*Aletriomachy*, Cock-fighting.

*Ambilevous*, (*Lat.*) Left-handed.

*Ametry*, (*Greek*) a being without measure.

*Amphivagous*, (*Hybr.*) wandering about.

† *Ambilogie*, (*Hybris, Greek and Lat.*) a speech that may be taken both ways; and speaking doubtfully.

*Ambosexous*, (*Lat.*) of both Sexes.

*Anacatharick*, (*Greek*) expelling by purge.

*Anatiferous*, (*Lat.*) bringing the diseases of old women.

† *Anopie*, (*Greek*) a being depriv'd of sight.

*Ansulary*, (*Lat.*) having a handle.

*Antarchy*, (*Greek*) an opposing of Government.

*Anthropomancy*, (*Greek*) a divination of the looks or actions of men.

*Antipelargie*, (*Greek*) a grateful return of kindness from Children to their Parents.

*Antiprestigation*, (*Hybr.*) a requiting deceit with deceit, a counter-juggling.

*Apian*, (from *Apis* a Bee) having the sweetness of Hony.

*Apomel*, (*Greek*) a drink made of a decoction of water and hony.

*Apotelesm*, (*Greek*) a finishing of any work: but applyed to Astrology, it signifies a calculation of Nativities by the Rules of Astrology.

*Astroarch*, (*Greek*) a Ruler among the Stars, a King or Queen of the Stars, *E. G.* the Sun or Moon.

*Asymbolick*, not paying, or excused from paying his shot or reckoning.

† *Aurigraphy*, (*Hybr.*) a writing in Gold.

*Autograph*, (*Greek*) a mans own hand-writing.

*Aurist*, (*Lat.*) one that understands the Affects, and Cures all Maladies incident to the Ears.

*Axinomancy*, (*Greek*) a sort of Divination by Axes.

## B.

**B** *Bibliography*, (*Greek*) a writing Books.

*Bimensal*, (*Lat.*) during two months.

*Bovicide*, (*Lat.*) a killer of Oxen, a Butcher.

*Brachylogie*, (*Greek*) a short way of speaking.

To *Bubulcitate*, (*Lat.*) to do the office of a *Bubulus* or Cowheard.

## C.

**C** *Acography*, (*Greek*) ill writing.

*Cacologie*, (*Greek*) evil communication, a discourse of ill things.

*Cacophonie*, (*Greek*) a sending forth an ill sound.

*Catoptraphicks*, (*Greek*) Books treating of that part of perspective called *Catoptrica*.

*Cesariated*, (*Lat.*) having a great bush or large locks of hair.

*Cephalonomancy*, (*Greek* from *κεφαλη* & *μαντια*) a Divination by the broil'd head of an Ass.

*Ceratine*, made of wax.

*Ceromancie*, (*Hybr.*) a Divination by wax put into water.

*Chironomer*, (*Greek*) an Instructor in certain gestures to be used with the hand in dancing, fencing, or the like.

*Cindalism*, (*Greek*) a play used among children, commonly called Dust-point.

*Cinerulent*, (*Lat.*) full of dust or ashes.

† *Circumbilivagation*, a going round, or in a circular motion.

*Circumstantiation*, (*Lat.*) a making out by Circumstances.

To *Circumvest*, (*Lat.*) to cloath about.

E c c

T o

To † *Clempsonize*, to filch, or take away by stealth.

*Clinopalic*, (Greek) bed-wrestling.

*Coinquination*, (Lat.) a staining or defiling.

*Coelostomie*, (Greek) a speaking with a hollow voice.

† *Colligence*, (Lat.) a tying together.

*Comminuible*, (Lat.) capable to be broken to pieces.

To † *Comprint*, (Hybr.) to print another's Copy.

To *Congeriate*, (Lat.) to pile up into a heap.

† *Cynardomachy*, (Greek) a Bear-baiting.

## D.

**D** *Edentition*, (Lat.) a shedding of Teeth:

*Digamie*, (Greek) a having been twice married.

*Dirutor*, (Lat.) a thrower down, a destroyer.

*Divagation*, (Lat.) a wandering to and fro.

*Dival*, (Lat.) Divine.

## E.

**T** O † *Effigiate*, (Lat.) to make the Effigies of any thing.

To *Egurgitate*, (Lat.) to discharge.

*Empturition*, a having a desire to buy.

*Enthronization*, a setting upon a Throne.

To † *Essensificate*, (Lat.) to cause the Essence or Being of any thing.

*Ethelotrefcie*, (Greek) Will-worship.

To *Evangelize*, (Greek) to write or preach the Gospel.

*Euthanasie*, (Greek) a dying well.

*Execration*, (Lat.) a cutting out.

## G.

† **F** *Allaciloquent*, (Lat.) speaking deceitfully.

*Ferocious*, (Lat.) fierce or cruel.

*Findible*, (Lat.) apt to be cleft.

† *Flexiloquent*, (Lat.) speaking so as to bend or incline the minds of others.

*Floccification*, (Lat.) a setting at nought.

*Fumivendulow*, (Lat.) selling fimoak.

## G.

**G** *Audiloquent*, (Lat.) speaking with joy.

*Glossomatical*, (Greek) belonging to a Gloss or short Comment.

## H.

**H** *Agiographie*, (Greek) a writing of holy things.

*Haliography*, (Greek) a writing of the Sea, or of things contained or belonging to the Sea.

† *Helispherical*, (Greek) having a Spherical roundness like the Sun.

*Heptaphonie*, (Greek) a seven-fold sound, a sounding seven times, or a sending forth seven distinct sounds.

† *Hierogram*, (Greek) writings in any sacred or holy Subject.

† *Holographical*, (Greek) entirely of such a mans hand writing.

*Homodox*, (Greek) of the same opinion.

† *Homologation*, an assenting, agreeing, or speaking the same thing.

*Honorificability*, or *Honorificabiltude*, or *Honorificabilitudinity*, (Lat.) honourableness.

† *Horripilation*, (Lat.) a being rough with hair, an erection of the hair with a fright.

† *Humiferous*, but more tolerably *Humidiferous*, (Lat.) having moisture in it.

*Hydropotist*, (Greek) a water-drinker.

*Hyperpanonomous*, (Greek) having a name above all names; it is a word particularly applied to the Holy name of *Jesus* by the Author of a Book called *Divine Breathings*.

## I.

**I** *Active*, or *Facuvarie*, (Lat.) sustaining loss.

*Jatraliptick*, (Greek) applying Ointments and outward Medicines.

† *Illiquation*, (Lat.) an Infusing dry things into liquid.

† *Importuons*, (Lat.) having no Port or Haven.

† *Imprescriptible*, (Lat.) not to be prescribed.

† *Incommiscibility*, a being incapable of Mixture

† *Indign*, (Lat.) unworthy.

† *Inimical*, (Lat.) having an enmity against.

*Irrepscible*, (Lat.) not to be required again.

## L.

**L** *Aboriferous*, (Lat.) bearing or enduring labour.

*Largiloquent*, (Lat.) speaking or discoursing largely, full of talk.

*Libanomancy*, (Greek) a Divination by Frankincence.

*Lisbolyphick*, (Greek) a Stone-cutter.

*Lisbomancy*, (Greek) a Divination by the casting of Stones.

† *Logographer*, (Greek) a writer of Pleas, Causes, or any Legal proceedings, a Lawyers Clerk, also a writer of Accounts.

† *Lubidity*, (Lat.) lust, or vehement desire

† *Lubre-*



† *Lubrefaction*, (Lat.) a making slippery.  
 † *Lucifonant*, (Lat.) sounding mournfully,  
 expressing a doleful tone.

## M.

**M** *Arcellator*, (Lat.) a Shambleman, a Butcher.

*Maculature*, (Lat.) any thing blotted or blurred.

*Megalopsychie*, (Greek) magnanimity, largeness of soul, grandure of mind.

*Melliloquent*, (Lat.) fair-spoken, uttering as it were honied words.

*Micropsychy*, (Greek) pusillanimity, narrowness of soul, poorness of spirit.

† *Miniography*, (Hybr.) a painting in red, especially in Vermillion.

*Misanthropist*, (Greek) a man-hater.

*Misogynist*, (Greek) a woman-hater.

*Monophagie*, (Greek) an eating alone.

*Multivolent*, (Lat.) willing or desiring much or many things.

*Muricide*, (Lat.) a Mouse-killer.

*Muscositie*, (Lat.) an abounding (in † Mice) or rather Moss.

## N.

**N** *Equient*, (Lat.) unable.

*Nexuosity*, (Lat.) a being full of bands or knots.

† *Nibilification*, (Lat.) a setting at nought or slighting.

*Noctipotent*, (Lat.) powerful in the night.

† *Nugifonant*, (Lat.) sounding like toys or trifles.

† *Nugipolyloquous*, (Hybr.) speaking much, and altogether triflingly.

## O.

† **T** *Olfact*, (Lat.) to smell.

*Omnipercipience*, (Lat.) an all-perceivingness.

*Omnitinerant*, (Lat.) travelling or journeying in all places, or all about.

*Oneirocriticism*, (Greek) an expertness in the expounding or interpreting of dreams.

† *Onologie*, (Greek) a talking like an Ass.

*Onomancy*, (Greek) a Divination by names, or rather a Divination by some observations about an Ass, the first should seem rather to be *Onomomancy*.

*Opisthographical*, having something written behind, or on the back.

## P.

**T** *O Paratragediate*, (Greek) to over-do in a tragical representation or expression, to speak over-big.

† *Parvipension*, (Lat.) a setting litely by, an esteeming at a small rate.

† *Plastography*, (Greek) a counterfeiting any ones hand writing.

† *Plausidical*, (Lat.) speaking plausibly.

*Polyphagian*, (Greek) one that eats much, a great feeder.

*To Prescind*, (Lat.) to cut before.

*Psallo-citharist*, (Greek) one that sings to the Harp.

## Q.

† **Q** *Uadrigamist*, (Hybr.) one that hath four wives, or hath been married four times.

† *Quadrisyllabous*, (Hybr.) consisting of four syllables.

*Quinquplication*, (Lat.) a making five times double.

*Quinquipunctal*, (Lat.) having five points.

## R.

**R** *Egratulation*, (Lat.) a rejoycing again.

† *Repatriation*, (Lat.) a returning again into ones Country.

*Rurigene*, (Lat.) born in the Country.

*Ryparography*, (Greek) fordid writing.

## S.

**S** *Altipotent*, (Lat.) ruling over the salt water.

*Salutigerous*, (Lat.) bearing health, carrying commendations.

*Sanciloquent*, speaking piously, devoutly, or in a holy strain.

*Sapientipotent*, (Lat.) powerful in wisdom.

† *Scelestick*, (Lat.) wicked.

*Sciomancy*, (Greek) a Divination by shadows.

† *Solisequious*, (Lat.) following the Sun.

*Spensstick*, (Greek) acted in haste.

*Spurcidical*, (Lat.) talking bawdily.

*Stigonomancy*, (Greek) a Divination by the bark of Trees.

*Subhumeration*, (Lat.) a putting ones shoulder to a burthen.

*To † Superficialize*, to do a thing slightly or superficially.

*Superfaliency*, or rather *Superfiliency*, (Lat.) a leaping upon.

*To † Syllabize*, (Greek) to make syllables.

† *Syncentrick*, (Hybr.) having the same center.

## T.

**T** *Alpicide*, (Lat.) a Mole-catcher.  
*Tardiloquent*, (Lat.) speaking slow.  
*Tephramancy*, (Greek) a Divination by ashes.  
*Terraqueous*, (Lat.) composed of earth and water together.  
*Tetronymal*, or *Tetronimous*, (Greek) having four names.  
† *Transpeciation*, (Lat.) a changing from one species to another.  
† *Tristitiation*, (Lat.) a making sad.  
*Typocosmie*, (Greek) a type or figure of the World.

## U.

† **V** *Aginipennous*, (Lat.) having winged or feathered sheaths, or having sheaths or cases for their wings or feathers.  
*Ventripotent*, (Lat.) mighty in belly.  
*Versutiloquent*, (Lat.) speaking craftily or subtilly.

† *Viscerated*, (Lat.) intangled in Birdtime.  
† *Ultimity*, (Lat.) a being last.  
*Umbilicary*, (Lat.) a-belonging to, or being like, or possessing the place of the Navel.  
*Undisonant*, (Lat.) founding like the noise of waves.  
*Voluptable*, (Lat.) causing pleasure or delight.  
*Vulgivagant*, (Lat.) wandering among, or after the manner of the Vulgar.  
*Vulpination*, (Lat.) a playing the Fox.  
† *Vulpinarity*, (Lat.) a Fox-like, craft or subtilty.

## X.

**X** *Erophagy*, (Greek) an eating of dry meat.  
*Xyropolist*, (Greek) a Woodmonger.

**Z** *Zibepfary*, (Greek) a Brewhouse.

**A Cata**



# A CATALOGUE of all those eminent persons of the Ancients, in whatever Art, Science or faculty, that are mentioned in this Dictionary each in their several Alphabets.

Ancient Agricultors, or  
writers of Husbandry.

A.

**A**

Bysrus.  
Ægeſias, or A-  
geſias.  
Ælianus.

Æmilius.  
Æſcharton.  
Æſchrinon.  
Æſchylides.  
Agæbocles.  
Alciſbron.  
Amphilochius.  
Anatolius.  
Anaxipolis.  
Androcion.  
Antigonus.  
Antipho.  
Apbricanus.  
Apollodorus.  
Apollonius.  
Apuleius.  
Archedemus.  
Aristander.  
Aristomachus.  
Aristomenes.  
Aristophanes.  
Aſchreus.  
Aſtyampſichus.  
Athenagoras.  
Aurelius Cornelius Celfus.

B.

Bacchius.

C.

Caffianus.  
Caffius Dionyſius.  
Cereſteus.  
Clodius Albinus.  
Constantinus.

D.

Damocrates.  
Democritus.

Didymus.  
Dion.  
Dionyſius.  
Diophanes.  
Dolus.  
Dorion.

E.

Epicharmus.  
Epigenes.  
Euagon.  
Eubolus.  
Eumelus.  
Euphison.  
Euphranitus.

F.

Firmus.  
Florentius.  
Flavinus Vegetius Rena-  
tus.  
Fronto.

G.

Gargilius.

H.

Hegeſias.  
Hero.  
Hefiodus.  
Hiero.  
Herodes.  
Himerius.  
Hippocrates.  
Hoſtilius Sacerna, or Sar-  
cena.

J.

Julius Atticus.

L.

Leontius.  
Litorius of Peneventum.  
Lucius jun. Moderatus  
Columella.  
Lyſimachus.

M.

Menander.  
Magnus.  
Mago.  
Marcus Portius Cato.  
M. Terentius Varro.  
M. Aurelius Caffiodorus.  
Menecrates.

N.

Neoptolemus.  
Nicaner.  
Niceſius.

O.

Oades.  
Orpheus.

P.

Palladius Rutilius Tau-  
rus Æmilianus.  
Pamphilus.  
Paxamus.  
Pelagonius.  
Philiftus.  
Pleitiphanes.  
Publius Virgilius Maro.  
Pythion.  
Pythocles.

Q.

Quintilius.

S.

Sabinus Tyro.  
Samothes.  
Siſerna.  
Soſion.

T.

Tarenſinus.  
Theomneſtus.  
Tilius Caſtricius.  
Tremellius Scrofa.

X.

Xenophon.

Z.

Zoroaſter.

Architects.

C.

Heremocrates.  
Cherſippon.  
Chirocrates.  
Cteſippon.

D.

Democrates.  
Dinocratus.  
Dipbilus.

H.

Hippodamus.

M.

Marcus Vitruvius Pollio.  
Meleagines.

N.

Nicon.

P.

Phericles.

S.

Soſtratus.  
Spintharus.  
Sugila.

T.

Theodorus.

Aſtro.

Astronomers		P.	X.
<b>A.</b> <b>A</b> lbion. Asla. Azophus.	<b>C.</b> Callimachus. Chereas. Chartodoras. Chrysippus. Cratæus.	<b>P.</b> Pamphilus. Paulus Aegineta. Pedasius Dioscorides. Philosophus Eresius. Ptolomæus Cythæus.	<b>X.</b> <b>X</b> Enopbon.  Grammarians and Philo- logists.
<b>B.</b> Babylus. Beisem.	<b>D.</b> Damocrates. Dieuches. Dionysius.	<b>R.</b> Rufus.	<b>A</b> Nacharfis. Anaximenes. Andronicus. Antiochus. Apion. Accius. Aceratus. Acron. Adamantius. Ælianus. Ælius Dionysius. Ælius Donatus. Agrippa. Albanus. Alexander Aphrodisæus. Amerias. Ammonius. Apollodorus. Apollonius. Archibius. Archimedes. Aristarchus. Aristus. Aristides. Aristocles. Aristonicus. Aristophanes. Asclepiades. Asinius Capito. Atheneus. Atteius.
<b>C.</b> Claudius Ptolomæus. Cleomedes.	<b>E.</b> Ebenbitar. Ebenesis. Epanetus. Epicurus. Erasistratus. Euax. Eudæmus.	<b>S.</b> Salomon.	<b>C.</b> Callias. Callinicus. Crates.
<b>D.</b> Demetrius. Dorotheus Sidonius.	<b>G.</b> Glaucias. Glaucôn.	<b>T.</b> Themiso. Theophrastus. Thrasylus. Tycanion. Trypho.	<b>D.</b> Daphis. Demosthenes. Dicearchus. Diomedes. Dionysius. Dioscorius. Donatus.
<b>E.</b> Empedocles. Eracus. Eratosthenes. Eudoxus.	<b>H.</b> Hippon. Humaia.	<b>Geographers.</b> <b>A.</b> <b>A</b> gabemerus.	<b>E.</b> Epaphroditus.
<b>G.</b> Geminus.	<b>J.</b> Juba.	<b>C.</b> Claudius Ptolomæus.	<b>H.</b> Hecateus.
<b>H.</b> Hipparchus.	<b>L.</b> Leophanes. Lucius Apuleius Ma- daur.	<b>D.</b> Dicearchus. Dionysius.	
<b>L.</b> Leontius.	<b>M.</b> Menander. Meneſtor. Menodorus. Metrodorus. Miſio. Mneſitheus. Muſæus.	<b>E.</b> Eratosthenes.	
<b>M.</b> M. Manilius. Melon.	<b>O.</b> Oppius.	<b>I.</b> Iſidorus.	
<b>P.</b> Parmeniscus. Prophasius. Protagoras.		<b>M.</b> Marcellus Heracleotes.	
<b>S.</b> Sofigenes. Salpitiuſ Galluſ.		<b>P.</b> Plinius. Pomponiuſ Mela.	
<b>Botaniſts.</b>		<b>S.</b> Scylax Caryandenſis. Solinuſ. Strabo.	
<b>A.</b> <b>A</b> Emiliuſ Macer. Alexander Sophiſta.			



Heliodorus.  
Heraclides.  
Heracleon.  
Hermocrates.  
Hermogenes.  
Hermolaus.  
Herodianus.  
Hypercchius.

L.

Leo.  
Libanius.  
Longus.

M.

Melissus.  
Menander.  
Mincianus.  
Moscow.

N.

Nestor.  
Nicagoras.  
Nicander.  
Nicanor.  
Nicas.  
Nicetas.  
Nicias.

P.

Papias.  
Pausanias.  
Philo Herennius.  
Philoxenus.  
Phrynicius.  
Polus.  
Pomponius Marullus.  
Procillus.  
Prodicus.

R.

Rufus.

S.

Sabinus.  
Secundus.  
Sopater.  
Sophocles.  
Sofibius.

T.

Telephus.  
Theodorus.  
Thrasymachus.  
Timagenes.  
Tyrannion.  
Tyrannus.

V.

Volcatius.

Z.

Zenodotus.

Women.

Myia.

Historians;

A.

**A** Bas.  
Abdias.  
Acatus.  
Acesander.  
Acesodorus.  
Acestorides.  
Achilles Statius.  
Acholiis.  
Aclorius Nago.  
Acusilaus.  
Adelphius.  
Adrianus.  
Aelius Lampridius.  
Emilius Probus.  
Africanus.  
Agatharchides.  
Agathias.  
Agatho.  
Agessilaus.  
Agretas.  
Amphicrates.  
Andron.  
Andronicus.  
Androsion.  
Antigenes.  
Antimachus.  
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